9505 g 5

A

FULL VIEW

OF THE

PUBLIC TRANSACTIONS

In the REIGN of

Q. *ELIZABETH.*

A

FULL VIEW

OF THE

PUBLIC TRANSACTIONS

In the REIGN of

Q. *ELIZABETH:*

OR A

PARTICULAR ACCOUNT

OF ALL THE

Memorable Affairs of that QUEEN,

Tranſmitted down to us in a ſeries of LETTERS and other PAPERS OF STATE, written by her ſelf and her principal Miniſters, and by the foreign Princes and Miniſters with whom ſhe had Negotiations;

Publiſhed from original and authentic *Manuſcripts* in the PAPER OFFICE, COTTONIAN LIBRARY, and other public and private Repoſitories at home and abroad,

By *DR FORBES.*

VOL. I.

LONDON,

Printed by J. BETTENHAM, and ſold by G. HAWKINS, at *Milton's* Head between the two *Temple-Gates Fleetſtreet.* MDCCXL.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

3 D/R

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

ARTHUR ONSLOW ESQUIRE,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SIR,

AT LENGTH begins to appear in public a work which hath been expected at my hands with ſome impatience: a work of many years, and not without labour. To travel through public and private repoſitories at home and abroad, and peruſe ſome thouſands of volumes and bundles of manuſcript papers not eaſy to be read: to decipher, tranſcribe, and prepare for the preſs ſuch of them as ſeemed to be proper and neceſſary for my deſign; and to form from thence a clear view of the public tranſactions during a period of forty four years, full of negotiation and buſineſs, will be lookt upon, by all good judges, not only as a work of labour and time, but of great expenſe.

THE undertaking was too great, perhaps, for a perſon of my abilities and fortune. But at firſt my views were not ſo extenſive as afterwards in the courſe of my labours they became. I meant no more than to publiſh a collection of curious papers, which chance alone, without any trouble, had thrown in my way. Such an undertaking might have been executed with leſs uneaſineſs to myſelf and to the public: my ſituation would not have been ſo greatly embarraſſed, nor the public have had the leaſt occaſion to call upon me with ſo much impatience. But then a great many valuable papers would either have periſhed, or

lain in obſcurity. There are ſeveral pieces interſperſed in this volume (and more will appear in thoſe that are to follow) communicated to me by private hands, which probably would never have ſeen the light, without my having formed a deſign of this nature. When one lays down a regular plan, and makes it his buſineſs to have it executed in the moſt perfect manner; he muſt look about every way for proper materials, and ſpare neither pains, nor time, nor expenſe to procure from all hands what makes for his purpoſe.

HAD our hiſtoriographers, whoſe buſineſs it was, been pleaſed to attempt and purſue this method; a great many thouſands of important pieces might have been preſerved, which are now, to our grief, irrecoverably loſt. I have had the good fortune to prevent a conſiderable loſs of that kind, by being ingaged in this undertaking before the late fire in that noble repoſitory, the Cottonian library: a repoſitory which owes innumerable things of ineſtimable value to the extraordinary care you took in preſerving what eſcaped the flames. To the ſame public ſpirit, your zeal for the good of the republic of letters, and to the particular favour and countenance you have been pleaſed to ſhow me, it is chiefly owing, that this great work is brought to its preſent ſtate of perfection, and begins to venture abroad in the world. I have the honour to be,

SIR,

London,
26 March 1740.

Your moſt obliged
and devoted humble ſervant

P. FORBES.

To the Reader.

Queen Elizabeth is repreſented in ſo different a light by different authors, that the hiſtory of her reign affords little elſe but doubts and conjectures. Camden, with all his excellent materials and boaſted integrity, is an author of no better credit than others. That noble and judicious hiſtorian de Thou, in his account of her affairs, hath but little regard to him: and Rapin Thoyras hath, on all occaſions, thought fit to call his veracity in queſtion; nay plainly tells us, that he has quite diſfigured the hiſtory of thoſe times, and made it his buſineſs to diſguiſe the facts by curtailing and altering them, by ſuppreſſing eſſential circumſtances, and foiſting in things that have not the leaſt appearance of truth. Both de Thou and Rapin prefer the authority of George Buchanan; a celebrated writer, but more eſteemed for the ſtile than the truth of his hiſtory. Since therefore the only hiſtorical writer who had the advantage of proper materials is ſo greatly ſuſpected; we have no way left to come at any certainty in the affairs of that queen, but by having recourſe to the letters and other authentic papers of perſons concerned in the adminiſtration. But not many of theſe have been hitherto publiſhed. The inquiry ſhe made into the scotch king's murder, in 1568 *; the negotiation of her marriage with France, which was ſet on foot in 1571 †; her affairs in the Netherlands in 1587 ‡, and thoſe with France during the four laſt years of her reign**; are the principal matters (except thoſe of the church) whereof we have any authentic account. As to Rymer's collections; they are extremely deficient with regard to this period, and chiefly conſiſt of pieces that ſeem to be of little importance; ſuch as patents, penſions, commiſſions, licences, pardons, protections, congé-d'elires

* Anderſon's collections.
† Compleat ambaſſador.
‡ Cabala.
** Nevil's & Winwood's negotiations.

for biſhopricks, preſentations to benefices, aſſents of the queen to elections, reſtitutions of temporalities, and other things of this nature, which do not much illuſtrate the myſteries of ſtate in that politic reign. Thus we are left almoſt wholly in the dark, or loſt in doubts and contradictions.

I IMAGINE therefore, it will be no inconſiderable ſervice to the public to ſet this important period of hiſtory in its original light, by publiſhing the genuine and accurate accounts which thoſe who had the management of affairs in their hands committed to writing at the very time of conſultation and action, and which have ſo many years lain buried in manuſcript. A detail of thoſe affairs, with all their entertaining and inſtructive circumſtances, by the queen herſelf and her principal miniſters, and by the foreign princes and miniſters with whom ſhe had negotiations, while things were alive and, as it were, breathing, will give, I preſume, much more ſatisfaction, than the doubtful, imperfect, and ſecond-hand narratives of hiſtorical writers. Had the learned Camden thought fit to publiſh, inſtead of his annals, a ſeries of thoſe valuable, original pieces; he had done more honour to himſelf and his country, and more ſervice to the learned and curious world. No man could meet with a better opportunity for compleating ſuch a work. The royal archives, and the manuſcript treaſures of the LORD Burghley and ſir Robert Cotton were open to him. But this new method of publiſhing hiſtory had never been attempted, and, perhaps, never thought of; and the taſk impoſed by his ſuperiors upon him was a great deal eaſier. A ſlight peruſal of the manuſcript papers, and the making ſome ſhort, imperfect extracts (without the trouble of deciphering, tranſcribing, collating, reviſing, and preſerving them intire in their native dreſs) was ſufficient for his purpoſe. And indeed he ſeems to have given himſelf but very little trouble in peruſing theſe papers: 'tis certain,

at

at leaſt, he has very often miſunderſtood them. As this is a charge of a different nature from any that has hitherto been brought againſt him, his capacity or diligence having never been doubted; it will not, perhaps, be readily agreed to, without good proof. I ſhall not treſpaſs ſo far upon your patience, as to run through all his miſtakes of this kind: it will be ſufficient to point at thoſe which may be diſcovered in the account he gives of the very firſt tranſaction almoſt in Elizabeth's reign, the negotiation of the treaty of peace at Cateau-Cambreſis.

After having told us, againſt expreſs evidence, that the Lord Howard of Effingham was joined in commiſſion with the Earl of Arundel, the Biſhop of Ely, and Dr Wotton; he goes on in the ſame manner and acquaints us, that Elizabeth's commiſſioners, in conjunction with thoſe of the King of Spain, treated with the French commiſſioners at Cambray; where the reſtitution of Calais was warmly debated: That the ſpaniſh commiſſioners began to be impatient, having adjuſted in a manner all other things; and pretended, they would not continue in war, unleſs the Engliſh would furniſh, for a war of ſix years, a larger proportion of men and money than they had done before: That they very much preſſed to have a truce made between England and France, till things were agreed on; and, in the mean time, to have Calais put into the hands of their maſter, as honorary umpire or ſequeſter: That Elizabeth, imagining the aſſiſtance of Spain not only unſerviceable, but unbecoming her dignity and the honour of England, thought fit to treat with the French King apart: That the French King propoſing ſome obſcure village either in England or France, where their miniſters might be ſent unknown to the Spaniards, ſhe rejected his propoſal of ſecret doings with maſculine ſpirit; and gave to underſtand, that ſhe was a princeſs abſolutely free, and would have matters tranſacted, without regard to the Spaniard,

in no hidden place, but at Cateau-Cambreſis; which is but a little diſtant from Cambray. Upon which, he ſays, the commiſſioners of England and France went thither, and concluded a peace. This is a ſummary of what Camden relates concerning that affair: every article of which is contrary to fact, as will eaſily appear from the following ſhort and curſory view of the ſame tranſaction, as repreſented at large in ſome of the firſt ſheets of this volume.

THE earl of Arundel, the biſhop of Ely, and DR Wotton, having been appointed by the late queen commiſſioners for negotiating a peace with France; Elizabeth, at her firſt coming to the crown, thought fit, from political conſiderations, not to change them, nor to add any other*; and ſent to them new commiſſion and inſtructions by the LORD Cobham †, who carried to his catholic MAJESTIE in Flanders her letters notifying the death of her ſiſter. But before this commiſſion came to their hands, the EARL of Arundel had returned to England; and the treaty was prorogued for about two months ‡. Upon this prorogation of the public treaty, two meſſages were ſent from France into England to propoſe a ſecret negotiation: one from the DUKE of Guiſe and MONSIEUR Monpeſſart to the queen herſelf, by the LORD Grey of Wilton*; who was priſoner of war, and releaſed, for that purpoſe, upon his parole: another from the vidame of Charters to ſome ENGLISH noblemen of his acquaintance, by Guido Cavalcanti ‖, a gentleman of Florence. It ſeemed neceſſary to allow theſe overtures; but not ſo to like of them or entertain them, as thereby any jealouſy ſhould ariſe in the heart of the KING of Spain: and it was thought proper, that the meſſage brought by the LORD Grey ſhould, for the greater ſecrecy, be anſwered in a letter ſent from himſelf to the DUKE of Guiſe by ſome truſty gentleman well inſtructed; and that the LORD Grey ſhould alſo require an anſwer in writing ‡.

* See page 1. of the following volume.

† Page 4.

‡ Page 36.

* Page 4.

‖ Page 9.

‡ Page 4.6.

THE vidame's meſſage was ſo well received, that, immediately upon Cavalcanti's return, the KING diſpatched him back into England with letters to the QUEEN full of expreſſions of affection and eſteem, and with a charge to acquaint her, that he was very willing to entertain and promote her diſpoſition to peace: that if ſhe would be pleaſed to appoint her commiſſioners, he would do the like; and ſhe might name the time, and chuſe any proper place in France (of which he named four) remote from all intelligence and neighbours, where, agreeably to their mutual deſire and intention, the matter might be tranſacted with the utmoſt ſecrecy*. QUEEN ELIZABETH returned the FRENCH KING his compliments with equal politeneſs. As to the negotiation; ſince ſecrecy was the principal circumſtance requiſite, ſhe thought, his method could not be followed; becauſe the miniſters of Spain finding ſo many occaſions to repair to her court, perſons of figure ſent from thence would eaſily be miſſed: beſides, conſidering the conſtant intercourſe of the Engliſh and Flemings in all ſea port towns, the very paſſing and repaſſing to and fro muſt needs be diſcovered. She therefore propoſed, either to ſend to her in writing, by the bearer Cavalcanti, ſuch particularities as might induce the likelihood of making a perpetual and ſolid peace; whereby both ſpeed and ſecrecy would be uſed: or elſe that one or two of the commiſſioners appointed for the congreſs, or ſome new commiſſioners to be ſent in their places, might have ſecretly in charge, beſides the open treaty, to paſs to the concluſion of this peace in ſuch ſecret points as might be thought proper†.

* Page 9. 10. 11. 12.

† Page 13. 14. 15.

THE FRENCH KING replying, thought fit to make choice of the firſt of thoſe methods, as moſt agreeable to their intention of ſecrecy; judging it impoſſible to prevent a diſcovery, if the affair was committed to the managagement of their miniſters at the public congreſs: and his detaining of Calais being the

chief thing like to obſtruct their agreement, he ſets forth his reaſons for it at large‡. The QUEEN in her anſwer having retorted his arguments with all the force and vehemence of an orator, and endeavoured to remove the ſcruples he advanced, concludes thus: That becauſe this treaty required a conference and talk, and that too with convenient ſecrecy, and of ſuch as had the inward minds of them both aſſuredly known; and becauſe the time would be far ſpent before any new aſſembly could be made, ſhe could wiſh, it would pleaſe him to like the ſecond method ſhe had propoſed: that, as to his doubt of a diſcovery, being a free princeſs, and meaning in this matter to impart no more of her mind to the Spaniards than ſhou'd be convenient, nothing could cover thoſe ſecret doings ſo well as the aſſembly already appointed*.

‡ Page 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.

* Page 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36.

IN this manner, during the prorogation of the public congreſs, were the FRENCH KING's propoſals of a ſecret treaty, without the participation of Spain, entertained by QUEEN ELIZABETH. Peace, in what manner ſoever obtained, ſhe judged to be neceſſary; and was therefore unwilling to reject the French offers, but extremely careful at the ſame time not to give any occaſion of jealouſy to her allie the KING of Spain. She had reaſon to ſuſpect, that theſe offers made apart were chiefly with a view to break that alliance. She knew the cunning and dexterity of the French in ſowing of jealouſies and diviſions among princes. Several inſtances of it were given her; and many other reaſons induced her to believe, that no true peace was meant by the French. She therefore thought fit ſo to treat with them, as the KING of Spain might not forſake her; for if any peace might be durable with France, one thus made ſhe thought moſt likely to continue; and in caſe they would needs break again, his catholic MAJESTY would then be the readier to aſſiſt and defend her†.

† Page 18. 19. 20. 21 22..

THESE

THESE were the ſentiments of the queen and her miniſters, when, after the prorogation at Cercamp, the ſpaniſh as well as the engliſh commiſſioners met with the french at Cateau-Cambreſis. The earl of Arundel, one of her commiſſioners, having returned to England, as mentioned above; the lord Howard of Effingham was ſubſtituted in his place, and ſent to join her other two commiſſioners with additional inſtructions. In theſe inſtructions they had ſpecially in charge, to impart from time to time to the miniſters of Spain ſuch part of their proceedings as might ſeem convenient without hinderance of the treaty, and to conclude nothing that might diminiſh in any point the old amity between the houſes of England and Burgundy*. In the account they give of their negotiation they acquaint the queen, that the French were ſo peremptory with regard to Calais, as they would ſcarcely hear any reaſoning about it, the matter having been ſufficiently debated already at Cercamp†, in the late queen's time; but propoſed a truce for three or four years, and the mean ſeaſon the affair of Calais might be diſcuſſed‡: that, endeavouring to perſuade them not to truſt to the king of Spain's amity, they ſaid, he had required to have Calais put in his own hands, as to a ſequeſter or a depoſitary‖: that their principal aim was to disjoin her majeſty from the king of Spain, or the king of Spain from her; and that in that matter their fetches were fine, and artfully ſet out*: as to the miniſters of Spain; though they ſeemed to be very deſirous of peace, yet they had uſed themſelves friendly and faithfully towards her; and ſtill perſiſted in one tale, that they would conclude nothing till ſhe were firſt ſatisfied†. In the queen's final inſtructions to her commiſſioners, ſhe orders them to aſk the opinion, advice, and friendly aſſiſtance of the ſpaniſh commiſſioners in every point propoſed to the French: and prays them to bend their whole induſtry to preſerve the amity between her

* Page 36. 37. 40.

† Page 47.

‡ Page 48. 51.

‖ Page 50. 51.

* Page 53.

† Page 58.

and her good brother the king of Spain; from whom no policy or ſubtilty of the French ſhou'd ever disjoin her*. Things were ſo managed, that a peace was concluded in more honourable terms, than, for all the compliments of the French king†, and the duke of Vendome‡, could have been obtained by treating apart, and without the aſſiſtance of the king of Spain.

*Page 60. 61. 62. 63.

† Page 65.

‡ Page 67.

Facts, they ſay, are ſtubborn things, and will not ſubmit to their being faſhioned into any other ſhape than that wherein they naturally appear. Thus the learned Camden by breaking the chain and inverting the order in which things were tranſacted; by confounding of perſons, or not diſtinguiſhing the commiſſioners of Spain from thoſe of France; by making different places of the congreſs and different treaties, one jointly with, and one apart from the Spaniards; by ſuppreſſing that circumſtance of the queen's entertaining the propoſal of a ſecret negotiation; by giving the queen ridiculous ſentiments; and, in order to magnify her greatneſs of ſpirit, making her expreſs herſelf againſt the rules of prudence and policy; in one word, by forming his narrative according to his own miſtaken conceptions (to ſay no worſe) that celebrated author has quite disfigured and miſrepreſented this whole affair.

His ſtumbling thus in the entrance of his work does not much recommend what comes after. But it is not neceſſary to trace his miſtakes any farther at preſent. 'Tis no ſmall ſatisfaction, that we ſhall not, for want of better authority, be obliged to apply to him. Elizabeth's ſucceſſor made no ſuch havock among her papers, as Rapin Thoyras, from his finding ſo few of them in Rymer's collection, was induced to believe*. The royal archives can furniſh many thouſands which that voluminous editor has quite overlook'd. I have ſearched and examined them with curious exactneſs, and have found ſuch a ſeries of important pieces, as (with what I had copied from the

* See Rapin's hiſtory of Eng. Vol. II. p. 124. and his account of Rymer's Fœdera. p. 448.

Cottonian library, before the late fire, and have met with in Scotland, and elſewhere) will give a full and clear view of almoſt every tranſaction through the whole courſe of that memorable reign.

The volume I now preſent to the public is a proof, in ſome meaſure, of what I aſſert. From the beginning to the end of it, the ſeries of Elizabeth's affairs with France is pretty cloſely connected. The chain of dates would have appeared much cloſer, if all her affairs had been blended together. But to avoid the confuſion which ſo great a variety of different matters, all at one time, muſt needs have occaſioned, it was thought proper to ſeparate her affairs with one country from thoſe with another. Every thing here is intirely new: for though the treaty of peace at Cateau-Cambreſis was printed by Rymer; yet, like many of his papers, it is ſo miſerably mangled, that I lookt upon it as a piece never publiſhed. Great care has been taken to make thoſe here printed agreeable, in every reſpect, to the manuſcripts: every word and letter is preſerved with the utmoſt fidelity; thoſe written in ciphers, or ſecret characters, are likewiſe here in a different character, but more eaſily read; and the names to all the original pieces are ſo curiouſly imitated, as not to be diſtinguiſhed from the original handwriting.

A FULL

ERRATA.

Page.	*Line.*	*Fault.*	*Correction.*
VII.	16.	figure .	figure.
Ibid.	31.	managagement	management.

A

TABLE of the LETTERS and other PAPERS OF STATE contained in this Volume.

N. B. *Those mark'd with an asterism were taken from* MANUSCRIPTS *in the* COTTONIAN LIBRARY *which are now burnt.*

		Page
* *INSTRUCTIONS given by* QUEEN ELIZABETH *to the* EARL OF ARUNDEL, *the* BISHOP OF ELY, *and* DOCTOR WOTTON, *her commissioners for negotiating a peace with* FRANCE, *dated*	23 Nov. 1558.	1.
CONSIDERATION, *by* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the* LORD GREY'S *message from France about peace, and of the answer to be made.*		4.
LETTER *from the* LORD GREY *to the* DUKE OF GUISE.		7.
* LETTER *from the* FRENCH KING (HENRY II) *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Paris*	30 Dec. 1558.	8.
* INSTRUCTIONS *by the* FRENCH KING *to* GUIDO CAVALCANTI, *of the same date.*	30 Dec. 1558.	10.
LETTER *from* QUEEN ELIZABETH *to the* FRENCH KING, *dated*	8 Jan. 1559.	12.
* INSTRUCTIONS *by* QUEEN ELIZABETH *to* GUIDO CAVALCANTI, *of the same date.*	8 Jan. 1559.	14.
* LETTER *from* DOCTOR WOTTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *dated at Brussels*	9 Jan. 1559.	15.
* LETTER *from the* FRENCH KING *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Paris*	20 Jan. 1559.	24.
* INSTRUCTIONS *by the* FRENCH KING *to* GUIDO CAVALCANTI, *of the same date.*	20 Jan. 1559.	26.

†

Letter from QUEEN ELIZABETH *to the* FRENCH KING, *dated*	29 Jan. 1559.	30.
* *Instructions by* QUEEN ELIZABETH *to* GUIDO CAVALCANTI, *of the same date.*	29 Jan. 1559.	31.
* *Instructions by* QUEEN ELIZABETH *to the* LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, *the* BISHOP OF ELY, *and* DOCTOR WOTTON.	. . . . .	36.
* *Letter from the* LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, *the* BISHOP OF ELY, *and* DOCTOR WOTTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Chateau-Cambresis*	14 Feb. 1559.	40.
* *Instructions by* QUEEN ELIZABETH *to the* LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, *the* BISHOP OF ELY, *and* DOCTOR WOTTON, *dated*	19 Feb. 1559.	59.
Letter from the FRENCH KING *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at St. Fiacre*	19 Feb. 1559.	65.
* *Letter from the* DUKE OF VENDOSME *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Calais*	25 Mar. 1559.	66.
* *Instructions by the* DUKE OF VENDOSME *to* HENRY KYLLYGREW, *of the same date.*	25 Mar. 1559.	67.
Treaty of peace at CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS *between* ENGLAND *and* FRANCE.	2 Apr. 1559.	68.
Ratification of the treaty of peace at Chateau-Cambresis by the FRENCH KING, *dated at Fountain-bleau*	. . Apr. 1559.	82.
Ratification of the treaty at Chateau-Cambresis by the DOLPHIN, *dated at Fountain-bleau*	18 Apr. 1559.	83.
Letter from the DOLPHIN *and* DOLPHINNESS (*king and queen of Scots*) *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Fountain-bleau*	21 Apr. 1559.	84.

INDEX.

Letter from queen Elizabeth to the french king, dated . . May 1559. 85.

Letter from the lord Cobham to Thomas Wotton esquire, high sheriff of Kent, dated at London 8 May 1559. 85.

Commission by queen Elizabeth to the lord Howard of Effingham, doctor Wotton and sir Nicholas Throkmorton, dated . . May 1559. 86.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, dated at Sittingburn 10 May 1559. 88.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, dated at Canterbury 11 May 1559. 88.

Letter from secretary Cecill to sir Nicholas Throkmorton, dated 14 May 1559. 89.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, dated at Dover 15 May 1559. 90.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, dated at Boulogne 15 May 1559. 91.

Letter to Thomas Wotton esquire, high sheriff of Kent, dated at Boulogne 15 May 1559. 94.

List of monsieur de Montmorency the french ambassador's train. . . May 1559. 95.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, dated at Abbeville 18 May 1559. 96.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, dated at Amiens 19 May 1559. 98.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, dated at Paris 24 May 1559. 99.

Letter from the LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, DOCTOR WOTTON, *and* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *of the same date.* 24 May 1559. 102.

Letter from the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL *to* THOMAS WOTTON *esquire, high sheriff of Kent, dated at Westminster* 25 May 1559. 107.

Letter from QUEEN ELIZABETH *to the* LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, DOCTOR WOTTON, *and* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, *dated* 26 May 1559. 108.

Commission by QUEEN ELIZABETH *to the* LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, DOCTOR WOTTON, *and* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, *of the same date.* 26 May 1559. 109.

Oath by the FRENCH KING *to observe the Treaty at Chateau-Cambresis, dated* 28 May 1559. 110.

Letter from the LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, DOCTOR WOTTON, *and* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Paris* 30 May 1559. 112.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the same date.* 30 May 1559. 114.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *dated at Paris* 7 June 1559. 117.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to the* LORDS OF THE COUNCIL, *dated at Paris* 10 June 1559. 120.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the same date.* 10 June 1559. 123.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *dated at Paris* 13 June 1559. 125.

INDEX.

	Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *of the same date.*	13 June 1559.	126.
	Letter from SECRETARY CECILL *to* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, *dated*	13 June 1559.	131.
	Letter from the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL *to* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, *of the same date.*	13 June 1559.	132.
	Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *dated at Paris*	21 June 1559.	135.
*	*Letter from* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to the* LORDS OF THE COUNCIL, *of the same date.*	21 June 1559.	138.
	Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *dated at Paris*	28 June 1559.	147.
	Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to the* LORDS OF THE COUNCIL, *dated at Paris*	1 July 1559.	149.
	Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *dated at Paris*	4 July 1559.	152.
	Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to the* LORDS OF THE COUNCIL, *of the same date.*	4 July 1559.	154.
	Letter from SECRETARY CECILL *to* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, *dated*	9 July 1559.	155.
	Letter from QUEEN ELIZABETH *to* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, *dated*	10 July 1559.	156.
*	*Letter from* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Paris*	13 July 1559.	157.
	Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the same date.*	13 July 1559.	160.

Letter from QUEEN ELIZABETH *to* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, *dated*	17 July	1559.	162.
Memorial by SECRETARY CECILL *to* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, *of the same date.*	17 July	1559.	163.
Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Paris*	18 July	1559.	163.
Letter from QUEEN ELIZABETH *to* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, *dated*	19 July	1559.	166.
Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *dated at Paris*	19 July	1559.	167.
Letter from QUEEN ELIZABETH *to* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, *dated at Cobham-Hall*	21 July	1559.	170.
Memorial for things committed to HENRY KILLIGREW's *charge, and to be communicated by him to* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, *of the same date.*	21 July	1559.	171.
* *Letter from* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Paris*	27 July	1559.	172.
Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the same date.*	27 July	1559.	179.
Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Paris*	28 July	1559.	181.
Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *dated at Paris*	29 July	1559.	182.
Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Paris*	1 Aug.	1559.	184.
Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the same date.*	1 Aug.	1559.	186.
Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *dated at Paris*	2 Aug.	1559.	187.

INDEX.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *dated at Paris* 4 Aug. 1559. 190.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Paris* 8 Aug. 1559. 192.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the ſame date.* 8 Aug. 1559. 195.

Letter from QUEEN ELIZABETH *to* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, *dated* 8 Aug. 1559. 196.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Paris* 15 Aug. 1559. 197.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Paris* 25 Aug. 1559. 206.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *of the ſame date.* 25 Aug. 1559. 212.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the ſame date.* 25 Aug. 1559. 216.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *dated at Ferté-Melun* 3 Sept. 1559. 218.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Ferté-Melun* 4 Sept. 1559. 219.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Ferté-Melun* 10 Sept. 1559. 225.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Reims* 19 Sept. 1559. 228.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the ſame date.* 19 Sept. 1559. 235.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Reims* 23 Sept. 1559. 236.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, of the same date.	23 Sept. 1759.	238.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to queen Elizabeth, dated at Reims	24 Sept. 1559.	239.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to queen Elizabeth, dated at Bar-le-duc	30 Sept. 1559.	240.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to queen Elizabeth, dated at Saint Dizier	7 Oct. 1559.	246.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, of the same date.	7 Oct. 1559.	249.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, dated at Saint Dizier	9 Oct. 1559.	250.
Letter from queen Elizabeth to sir Nicholas Throkmorton, dated at Westminster	11 Oct. 1559.	251.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, dated at Paris	25 Oct. 1559.	252.
Letter from Henry Kyllygrew and R. Jones to secretary Cecill, dated at Blois	10 Nov. 1559.	254.
Letter from Henry Kyllygrew and R. Jones to queen Elizabeth, dated at Blois	14 Nov. 1559.	257.
Letter from Henry Kyllygrew and R. Jones to queen Elizabeth, dated	15 Nov. 1559.	262.
Letter from Henry Kyllygrew and R. Jones to secretary Cecill, dated at Blois	18 Nov. 1559.	263.

Letter from Henry Kyllygrew and R. Jones to queen Elizabeth, dated at Blois	29 Nov. 1559.	266.
Letter from R. Jones to secretary Cecill, of the same date.	29 Nov. 1559.	271.
Letter from Henry Kyllygrew and R. Jones to queen Elizabeth dated at Blois	6 Dec. 1559.	272.
Letter from Henry Kyllygrew and R. Jones to queen Elizabeth, dated at Blois	13 Dec. 1559.	274.
Letter from Henry Kyllygrew and R. Jones to the lords of the council, dated at Blois	14 Dec. 1559.	276.
Letter from Henry Kyllygrew and R. Jones to queen Elizabeth, dated at Blois	18 Dec. 1559.	280.
Letter from Monsieur de Noailles to Monsieur d'Orzel, dated at London	22 Dec. 1559.	283.
Letter from Henry Kyllygrew and R. Jones to queen Elizabeth, dated at Blois	27 Dec. 1559.	286.
Letter from Henry Kyllygrew and R. Jones to secretary Cecill, dated at Blois	29 Dec. 1559.	291.
Letter from Henry Kyllygrew and R. Jones to queen Elizabeth, dated at Blois	6 Jan. 1560.	292.
Letter from Henry Kyllygrew and R. Jones to secretary Cecill, of the same date.	6 Jan. 1560.	297.

†††

Letter from Henry Kyllygrew *and* R. Jones *to the* lords of the council, *dated at Blois*	17 Jan. 1560.	299.
Letter from Henry Kyllygrew *and* R. Jones *to* secretary Cecill, *dated at Blois*	18 Jan. 1560.	303.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to* secretary Cecill, *dated at Dover*	24 Jan. 1560.	307.
* *Letter from* Henry Kyllygrew *and* R. Jones *to* queen Elizabeth, *dated at Blois*	28 Jan. 1560.	309.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to the* lords of the council, *dated at Paris*	4 Feb. 1560.	316.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to* secretary Cecill, *of the ſame date.*	4 Feb. 1560.	320.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to* secretary Cecill, *dated at Paris*	8 Feb. 1560.	322.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to* secretary Cecill, *dated at Blois*	16 Feb. 1560.	325.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to the* lords of the council *dated at Blois*	20 Feb. 1560.	326.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to* secretary Cecill, *of the ſame date.*	20 Feb. 1560.	328.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to* queen Elizabeth, *dated at Blois*	22 Feb. 1560.	330.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to the* lord Clinton, *high admiral of England, of the ſame date.*	22 Feb. 1560.	332.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to* queen Elizabeth, *dated at Amboiſe*	27 Feb. 1560.	334.

INDEX.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the lords of the council, of the same date.	27 Feb. 1560.	344.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, of the same date.	27 Feb. 1560.	347.
Letter from queen Elizabeth to sir Nicholas Throkmorton, dated	7 Mar. 1560.	348.
Letter from the lords of the council to sir Nicholas Throkmorton, of the same date.	7 Mar. 1560.	349.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, dated at Amboise	7 Mar. 1560.	352.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, dated at Amboise	8 Mar. 1560.	355.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to queen Elizabeth, dated at Amboise	9 Mar. 1560.	356.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, of the same date.	9 Mar. 1560.	358.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to queen Elizabeth, dated at Amboise	15 Mar. 1560.	360.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the lords of the council, of the same date.	15 Mar. 1560.	369.
* *Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to secretary Cecill, of the same date.*	15 Mar. 1560.	374.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to queen Elizabeth, dated at Amboise	21 Mar. 1560.	376.
Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the lords of the council, of the same date.	21 Mar. 1560.	382.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the same date.*	21 Mar. 1560.	384.
Consideration, by SECRETARY CECILL, *of the weighty matter of* SCOTLAND, *or whither* ENGLAND *should help to expell the* FRENCH *from thence, or no.*	. . . 1560	387.
Petition or Remonstrance to QUEEN ELIZABETH *by the* LORDS OF HER COUNCIL.	23 Mar. 1560.	390.
Commission by FRANCIS *and* MARIE, *king and queen of France and Scotland, to the* BISHOPS OF VALENCE AND AMIENS, *and* MONSIEUR DE LA BROSSE, *dated at Amboise*	1 Apr. 1560.	397.
Letter from the CARDINAL *of* LORRAINE *and* DUKE OF GUISE *to the* QUEEN-REGENT OF SCOTLAND, *dated at Amboise*	9 Apr. 1560.	398.
Memorial for the QUEEN-REGENT *of* SCOTLAND, *dated*	11 Apr. 1560.	400.
Answer to the petitions of the SPANISH AMBASSADORS, D. GLASION *and the* BISHOP OF AQUILA, *dated*	11 Apr. 1560.	402.
Protestation by the FRENCH AMBASSADOR DE SEVRE, *dated*	20 Apr. 1560.	410.
* *Letter from* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *dated at Amboise*	28 Apr. 1560.	415.
Letter from the FRENCH KING *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Chenonçeau*	2 May 1560.	419.
Memorial for QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated*	2 May 1560.	420.
Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated*	2 May 1560.	421.

LETTER

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated* 3 May 1500. 424.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the same date.* 3 May 1560. 427.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* MR GRESHAM, *of the same date.* 3 May 1560. 431.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated at Amboise* 4 May 1560. 432.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the same date.* 4 May 1560. 433.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the same date.* 4 May 1560. 436.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH . . . . . 437.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to the* CARDINAL *of* LORRAINE, *dated at Amboise* 9 May 1560. 439.

Letter from FRANCIS PETTO *to* SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, *dated at London* 9 May 1560. 441.

Letter from QUEEN ELIZABETH *to the* LORD VISCOUNT MONTAGUE *and* SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN, *her ambassadors in Spain, dated* 10 May 1560. 444.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *dated* 10 May 1560. 449.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to* SECRETARY CECILL, *of the same date.* 10 May 1560. 451.

Letter from SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON *to the* LORD ADMIRAL, *of the same date.* 10 May 1560. 453.

++++

INDEX.

Letter from secretary Cecill *to* sir Nicholas Throkmorton, *dated at Weſtminſter* — 13 May 1560. — 454.

Letter from Henry Kyllygrew *to* sir Nicholas Throkmorton, *dated at Weſtminſter* — 13 May 1560. — 455.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to* queen Elizabeth, *dated* — 13 May 1560. — 457.

Letter from secretary Cecill *to* sir Nicholas Throkmorton, *dated at Greenwich* — 22 May 1560. — 460.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to* queen Elizabeth, *dated at Amboiſe* — 22 May 1560. — 461.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to* secretary Cecill. — . . . . . — 473.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to the* lord viscount Montague *and* sir Thomas Chamberlain, *ambaſſadors in Spain, dated at Amboiſe* — 23 May 1560. — 477.

Letter from R. Jones *to* sir Nicholas Throkmorton, *dated at St Aignan* — 25 May 1560. — 482.

Offers of the bishop of valence *to the Scots, by order of the* french king. — . . May 1560. — 488.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to* queen Elizabeth, *dated at Amboiſe* — 26 May 1560. — 489.

Letter from sir Nicholas Throkmorton *to* secretary Cecill, *of the ſame date.* — 26 May 1560. — 492.

Memorial by secretary Cecill. — . . May 1560. — 493.

Inſtructions by queen Elizabeth *to* secretary Cecill, doctor Wotton, sir

Ralph Sadler, sir Henry Percy, and sir Peter Carew, her commissioners appointed to treat with the French, dated	26 May 1560.	494.
Letter from secretary Cecill to sir Nicholas Throkmorton, dated at Greenwich	27 May 1560.	500.
Letter from Henry Killigrew to sir Nicholas Throkmorton, dated at Greenwich	28 May 1560.	501.
Letter from Henry Killigrew to sir Nicholas Throkmorton, dated	29 May 1560.	502.
Letter from the lords of the council to sir Nicholas Throkmorton, dated at Greenwich	29 May 1560.	505.

ERRATA.

Page.	*Line.*	*Fault.*	*Correction.*	
7.	28.	ou me donna	on me donna	
11.	13.	efforcer	efforcé	
25.	7.	on bien	ou bien	
27.	21.	Bretaigue	Bretaigne	
28.	3.	affaires	affaires	
31.	2.	ingrate ſi, reciproquement	ingrate, ſi reciproquement	
65.	21.	dignite	dignité	
ibid.	28.	gre	gré	
ibid. marg.	8.	ROYMES.	ROYALES.	
66.	26.	hnmbles	humbles	
67.	29.	voulour	vouloir	
74.	9.	todidem *	totidem	* So the MS.
80.	21.	perficenda	perficienda	
89.	32.	it it	it is	
118.	18.	*miniſters*, here	*miniſters* here	
143.	23.	it not	is not	
154.	12.	for, that	for that	
156.	9.	cathedrall. Chirchees	cathedrall chirchees	
161.	32.	*matters*; I have	*matters*. I have	
164.	36.	another, havynge	another. Havynge	
203.	31.	*ſcale*	*ſeale*	
204.	26.	*hat hopenly*	*hath openly*	
228.	18.	Ferté Melun and Valoys	Ferté-Melun in Valoys	
274.	26.	*proteſhant*	*proteſtant*	
275.	21.	leaguee	leagues	
276.	10.	preſent preſent	preſent	
284.	31.	que que	que	
285.	15.	jubjecte	ſubjecte	
287.	41.	*he bad*	*be had*	
289.	4.	we we	we	
293.	17.	thingcs	thinges	
301.	5.	fight	fight	
317.	2.	*Lordſhips maiſter*	*Lordſhips and maiſter*	
322.	3.	they rehaunt	theyre haunt	
331.	38.	*othcr*	*other*	
348.	19.	this * month	laſt month	* So the MS.
387.	33.	bonud	bound	
397.	7.	nons	nous	
398. marg.	8.	CAL. E. IX.	CAL. B. IX.	
399.	39.	donne	donné	
401.	38.	on bien	ou bien	
414.	7.	ſiegneurs	ſeigneurs	
ibid.	11.	an dict	au dict	
417.	21.	actuortyſyd	advortyſyd	
419.	17.	Chenonçean	Chenonçeau	
440.	34.	devous	de vous	
ibid.	36.	de clarer	declarer	
461.	2.	our will try	our treaty will try	
466.	9.	concregacion	congregacion	
489.	4.	ſeeond	ſecond	

A

FULL VIEW

OF THE

PUBLIC TRANSACTIONS

IN THE REIGN OF

QUEEN *ELIZABETH.*

INSTRUCTIONS GYVEN BY THE QUENE'S HYGHNES TO HER TRUSTY &c THE ERLE OF ARUNDEL, THE BISHOP OF ELY, AND Dr WOTTON, LATELY ADDRESSED AS COMMISSIONERS FROM THE LATE QUENE, HER DEREST SISTER, INTO THE PARTS OF BEYOND THE SEAS, FOR TH'EFFECT OF THE MATTERS FOLLOWING.

The queen's inſtructions to her commiſſioners for negotiating a peace, 23 Nov. 1558

WHERE the ſaid late quene, our deareſt ſiſter, hath bene heretofore content, uppon motion of the frenche part, to harken to an overture and treaty of peace; and for that purpoſe addreſſed over the ſaid Earle, the Biſhop, and Dr Wotton, with authoritie of commiſſion, inſtructions, and other writtings thereunto requiſite; the tenor and copies whereof have ben preſented unto us and our councell: having now for our part, in reſpect of the preſent eſtate of our affaires, the ſame diſpoſition which our ſiſter had towards the recovery of peace; we have therfore aſſigned the ſaid Earle, Biſhop, and Dr Wotton, to be our commiſſioners in this behalfe; authoriſing them, by virtue of our commiſſion and of theſe inſtructions, to treate and proceed with the commiſſioners for France in forme following. Cotton Library. Cal. E. V.

FIRST, in caſe ther fortune to be any talke of peace and overture to break off this warr, they ſhall declare, that our ſaid ſiſter and our realme were not only not any cauſe therof, but were alſo forced to doe that was done; uſing ſuch prooſes thereof as are conteined in the proclamation of the ſaid warre.

IN treating with the commiſſioners on the other part, they ſhall demand on the behalfe of this realme the reſtitution of Callice, the marches and peeces of the ſame; with all ſuch artilery, ordinance, munition, and powder, as did belong unto the ſaid peeces, and were found in any of them

at the taking thereof. And if, uppon debating of the caſe of Callice and thoſe territories, it ſhal be alleadged, that the ſame have of ancient time apperteined to the crown of France, and therefore ſhall make difficulty of reſtitution: it may in that point be well aunſwered by the ſaid commiſſioners, that in the right and title of the crowne of England there be divers ſeigneuries and places in France whereunto clayme may be as juſtly made, having bene in the poſſeſſion and right of the ſaid crowne of England ſithe Callice was Engliſh; and that expreſſly for Callice and the members, it hath not only ben lawfully granted and aſſured from the crowne of France to the crowne of England, and therof poſſeſſion delivered accordingly, but alſo by articles of all treaties of peace, by the ſpace of two hundred yeres and more, ſpecially provided, that it ſhould remaine in the quiet poſſeſſion of England. And if the commiſſioners for France ſhall condiſcend to the reſtitution thereof, uppon ſuch matter as ſhal be propounded and alleadged unto them: in that caſe they ſhall indeavour themſelves, that by agreament the boundes and limitts may be made certen, for th'avoyding of all contentions; and, if it may be obteyned, the ſame to be ſuch as have bene formerly demanded on the part of England; if not, at leſt to be ſuch as may make it an indifferent meane betwene the demands of either parte.

The ſaid commiſſioners ſhall demand arrerages and debts due unto this realme from the realme of France: and for the fortifying of the ſame demand, they ſhall alleadge, as well the confeſſion of the mother of King Frances, then being Regent of France, and the judgement gyven theruppon, as alſo the treaty of Moore de data 1525, the treaty of perpetuall peace de data 1527, and the late treaty between King Henry the VIII and King Frances for delivery of Bollein, de data 1546: by all which appeareth, that there was two millions of crownes due, and very little thereof yet paied: the coppies of which treaties and confeſſion the ſaid commiſſioners have with them. They ſhall demand alſo another debt of five hundred thouſand crownes, as appeareth by a bill of King Francys hand. And where alſo ther is one perpetuall penſion of fifty nine thouſand crownes due, as appeareth by the treaty of perpetuall peace, and one other penſion of ſalt, as appeareth by the ſame treaty; they ſhall demande continuall payement of the ſaid penſions. And if the French will not preſently accord in playne words to the payement of the ſaid penſions, they ſhall then with good words referr the matter untill a further treaty to be had: reſerving nevertheles, in this treaty, to us and our heires and ſucceſſors the right and title aforeſaid.

And where, ſithence the beginning of theſe laſt warres, the French have gone about to diſturb the poſſeſſion of our iſle of Alderney; which was never before attempted: our ſaid commiſſioners ſhall travaill, that in this

treaty the ſaid iſle, as well as the reſt of the iſles, be compriſed; and the poſſeſſion of the ſame quietly reſerved unto us, as it hath bene heretofore.

AND if in this treaty the French commiſſioners ſhall agree to render Callice with the marches as before, and yet demande recompenſe for their charges in fortifying; the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall then ſett forth the loſſe that was ſuſteined by the crowne of England, and the ſubjects of the ſame, in the ſpoyle of that towne; alſo the charges borne in theſe warres juſtly taken; and by theſe and ſuch other good meanes, as they can deviſe, ſatisfy them if it may be: if they cannot, then they ſhall offer firſt the remitting of ſome part of the arrerages of the penſions and debts; or the whole arrerages and debts, rather then the accord ſhould be lett: travailling nevertheleſſe, that the penſions may hereafter be continued, and duely paied.

IF the treaty between this realme and Scotland be mentioned, or in any wiſe brought in; or if the French ſhall ſeeke to comprehend the realme of Scotland in the ſaid peace; they ſhall firſt declare, how, contra fidem publicam, their owne promiſſe and proclamation, they beganne this warre; and thereof enforme themſelves by ſuch matter as was delivered to the ſaid commiſſioners for inſtruction. And becauſe they had, contrary to a former treaty, begunne to fortefie Eymouth before the beginning of theſe warres; they ſhall not only demande, that the ſaid Eymouth be raſed, but alſo provide, that herafter they fortify nether at Eymouth nor Roxbourgh, according to former treaties in that behalf. In the comprehenſion for Scotland, they ſhall doe there beſt to have ratifyed and confirmed the article ſent heretofore unto them, which in other treaties hath bene confirmed and agreed.

AND where th'inhabitants of the out iſles of Scotland have ſundry ways, as well in tyme of peace as warre, moleſted our realme of Ireland; they ſhall demand, that it be provided, that from hensforth they neither invade that realm, neither ſend help to the diſordered wild Iriſh and ſubjects thereof: and if they have clayme or demande to any thing in that realme of Ireland, to aſke and demande the ſame by order of law. Our ſaid commiſſioners ſhall have ſpeciall reſpect, in caſe of concluſion of the ſaid treaty, there be eſpecially comprehended within the ſame ..... the behalfe of England.

AND becauſe at this preſent, uppon the view of certen letters ſent from you, dated the 18th of this moneth, brought to our councell by Mr Coplye, we doo perceive ſome comfort towards the purpoſe of your treaty; if the King our ſaid brother ſhall ſtand firme with yow on our behalf, to make no peace with the French without the delivery of Callice: we thinke it

mete, if that, att the arrivall of the bearer hereof the Lord Cobham, contrary cauſe be not miniſtred, that yow Mr Wotton ſhould make your repayre, together with the ſaid Lord Cobham, to our ſaid good brother; and after your acceſſe, and commendations done as apperteineth, according to ſuch determination as to you three ſhall there appeare moſt meete, enter into communication with our ſaid good brother; and uſe the beſt arguments you ſhall thinke to perſwade him to reſt firmly uppon that point, that no peace be made with the French, without the delivery to us of Callice. In which behalfe we doubt not, but as the matter doth of itſelfe miniſter many and good reaſons to move him for his owne reſpect, ſo ye will imprint the ſame into his conſideration; and thereof with ſpeede advertiſe us, for that it behoveth us to ſee the ſucces hereof.

The ſaid commiſſioners ſhall alſo have like reſpecte, that a ſpeciall article do paſs in this concluſion of treaty, whereby to reſerve all former treaties heretofore made and concluded betwen this realme and the houſe of Burgundy. And if their ſhall happen to arriſe any other matters of doubt then be conteined in theſe inſtructions; our pleaſure is, that they ſhall ſignify the ſame hether from time to time with ſpeed; ſo as they may be againe reſolved therein from hence, as the particularity of the caſe occurring ſhall and maye require. And in caſe that delaye cannot be obteined, without breaking off; then our pleaſure is, that if they obtain Callice and the marches, with the ordinances that was taken in the ſame, to be delivered, and the bounds to be indifferently limitted, the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall in the reſt uſe their diſcretions, as they ſhall think moſt agreable to our ſervice.

Sec. Cecil's thoughts on Lord Grey's meſſage about peace.

Paper Office.

From the original in his own hand.

The consideration of the Lord Grey's message, with a purpose for answer therof.

The overture and deſyre that both Monpeſſart and the Duke of Guyſe hath declared to the Lord Grey tendeth herto, that it ſemeth they wold gladly have peace. The communication of the Vidame to the ſame purpooſe, with more franknes of talke towchyng rendryng of Calliſe and ſuch lyke, conteneth the ſame diſpoſition to have peace; but of his ſpeche is not to be collected ſo much aſſurance as of the other.

For anſwer: it ſemeth neceſſary to allow this overture of peace by ſome anſwer to be made by the Lord Grey. It ſemeth as neceſſary, nether ſo to lyke of it nor ſo to follow it, as therby any jeluſye ſhall arriſe in the hart of the King of Spayne; but that principally that amyty be preſerved, and this not refuſed. Wherfore, as to France, it ſemeth convenient, that the Lord Grey ſhall retorne his anſwer to the Duke of Guiſe in this maner following,

ing, by wryting with ſome truſty man. Firſt he maye wryte, that at his arryvall in the citté of London he made meanes by two or three of his beſt frends of the counſell, which had moſt creditt about the queene's Majeſty, to have lycens to repayre to the court: wherin more difficultee appered, to his diſcomfort, than he looked for; and yet in the end it was obteyned. And at his comming to the court he cold not be licenſed to be receaved to any acceſs to hir Majeſty, untill he was forced to declare, that, beſide his owne private cauſe, he had matter of great importance to be declared to hir Highneſs ſelf: and ſo was he brought to hir Highneſs preſence.

WHERE, after his ſubmiſſion made, he was charged by hir Majeſty with the loſſe of the pece committed to his charge: and therin making ſuch reaſonable anſwer and defence as he had juſtly to make; hir Majeſty ſayd, ſhe wold therin ſuſpend hir judgment and be furder informed: for if it wer not that all hir counſell had at ſondry tymes anſwered much in his defence, and that hir Majeſty hirſelf had well knowne hym before tyme to have borne towards hir Majeſty eſpeciall goodwill; whatſoever defence he cold make in words, he ſhold never have retorned to hir ſight, without retorning alſo to hir the pece which he had when he laſt departed from hir. Then had he leave privately to make declaration of ſuch matter as he had to ſaye, both of the harty commendations made by the Duke of Guiſe to hir Majeſty, and of the communication had not onely with his Grace but alſo with Monpeſſart: wherof he made full declaration. And ſaving that hir Majeſty did accept the commendations of the ſayd Duke in very thankfull part, and did by hir words confeſs, ſhe remembred Monpeſſart's being with hir Majeſty's father, hir Highneſs wold not make any maner anſwer; but willed the ſayd Lord Grey to depart, untill he ſhuld knowe furder of hir pleaſure: wherat the ſayd Lord Grey departed in ſome dowt.

NEVERTHELESS, after two dayes paſt, the ſayd Lord Grey made meanes ageyne to hir Majeſty to knowe hir Highneſs pleſure towchyng the meſſage brought: and then hir Majeſty gave him leave to come to hir preſence, and made this maner of anſwer. Firſt, if the ſayd Lord Grey wold ether ſend anſwer or retorne hymſelf, ſhe was content: and for anſwer, he ſhuld recommend hir Majeſty to the Duke of Guiſe, with thanks for his goodwill offred. For peace, hir Majeſty ſayd, that if hir ſiſter had not left hir in warr, ſhe had not of hir owne mynd any diſpoſition to be in ennemyté with the French King; but rather for hirſelfe wold have wiſhed hir realme left to hir by hir ſiſter in peace with France, as hir father left it to hir brother, and hir brother to hir ſiſter. Neverthelefs, ſence it is otherwiſe left, and that therby hir realme hath receaved a notoriuſe loſſe; and one noble membre therof being now in the French Kings poſſeſſion, hir Majeſty muſt

diſpoſe hirſelf as the caſe requireth, and as ſhe ſeeth the univerſall diſpoſition of all the Eſtates of hir realme fully bent: that is, no otherwiſe to accept peace, than that the ſame amytye maye be reſtored which was left at the dethe of the King hir brother betwixt hym and the French King; and that all thyngs doone in hir ſiſter's tyme ſince the war begon be as it wer revoked and put owt of memory: wherby hir Majeſty ſhall not only diſpooſe hirſelf to kepe that maner of peace, but alſo, if any occaſion may be deviſed, to increaſe it: and therof is ſene the onely meane to content hir realme and ſubjects; to whoſe diſpoſitions, in ſo greate a cauſe as this is, hir Majeſty muſt nedes referr hirſelf.

And this was hir Majeſtie's anſwer, which I conceaved in the very ſame termes as it was ſpoken: and therfore I thought it mete to wryte even the ſame, without any thyng to be added of my owne; referryng the conſideration hereof to your Grace's wiſdome: to whom I acknoledge my ſelf much bounde, that through your Grace's goodnes I had this occaſion to viſit my contrey; from whence my onely greeff is to thynk my retorne ſhal be ſo ſhortly.

Towchyng furder proceding, it ſemeth neceſſary, that Mr Doctor Wotton ſhall doo this ſpeciall meſſadge to the King of Spayne: that as hir Highneſs hath hertofore ſignifyed hir determynation to contynew the old amytye with hym, wherto hir Majeſty fyndeth by ſondry meanes his Majeſtie's lyke determination; ſo doth hir Majeſty meane to doo any thyng that ſhal be deviſed, both for the confirmation and demonſtration therof to all the world: and thereof prayeth his Majeſty to remayn moſt aſſured. And although his Majeſty ſhall here of any maner proceding by the French towards hir Majeſty for motion of peace, ether privately or oppenly (as thereof hir Majeſty hath ſome lykelyhoode by ſondry wayes) his Majeſty ſhal be moſt aſſured, that nothyng ſhal be therin doone that maye in any reſpect, ether directly or indirectly, prejudice this amyté betwixt there two Majeſties; nor any thyng doone otherwiſe therin procede, but that his Majeſty ſhal be thereof made from tymè to tyme privee: and therof his Majeſty ſhal be as well aſſured, as he was of his late wiffe's procedings here.

Item, for the ſecretye of the meſſage to the French, it is thought mete, it be doone by the Lord Grey's lettre to be ſent by ſome gentillman well inſtructed; and that the Lord Grey require anſwer by wryting: adding in another private lettre his owne private deſyre to have ſome peace made, truſting therby to be reſtored to his contrey; wherin, he may ſay, he is forced to reſpect his owne cauſe. Item, that in any wiſe the ambaſſade be prepared to the King of Spayne for confirmation of the old leages. Item, that it maye be divulged by ſome meanes, that in this parlement the whole Eſtates

meane to make petition, that in any wiſe the reſtitution be ſought for Calliſe; and that a ſubſidy may be granted, to contynew untill the ſame be recovered or the vallur of it. This might be practiſed ſondry wayes; and ſpecially uppon XIIth daye, when the Mayre is preſented to the Quene's Majeſty, the Recorder maye in his oration ſeme to ſhewe ſuch a diſpoſition in hir citté of London.

Indorſed, LORD GREY'S MESSAGE AT HIS FIRST COMMING OWT OF FRANCE.

MILORD GREY AU DUC DE GUISE.

MONSEIGNEUR, apres mes tres humbles recommendations a voſtre bonne grace, ſelon la charge que m'aviez donné envers la Royne ma princeſſe, et de m'en retourner, il m'a ſemblé bon de vous preſenter pour reſponſe la preſente. A ma venue ycy a Londres, je ay moyenné par trois ou quatre de mes amis de grand credit avecque ſa Majeſté, et du conſeil, d'avoir congé de venir a la court: et trouvay l'affayre plus difficile que je n'euſſe cuydé, a mon grand deſplaiſir; et neantmoins a la fin je l'ay impetré. Et a mon premier accez a la court, je ne pouvois trouver la grace de parvenir a ſa Majeſté, juſques a tant que je fus forcé, ſans mes propres affaires, de dire que je avoys a traicter des choſes de grande conſequence avecque ſa Majeſté: et alors je fus mené devant ſa bonne grace. Et apres m'avoir humilié envers celle, elle commence de me charger de la perte du fort dont j'eſtois chef. Et me defendant par telles raiſons et reſponſes que je pouvois equitablement; elle me reſpondiſt, que elle ſe en deporteroit de juger plus avant, juſques a eſtre mieulx informé: et s'il n'euſt eſté, que tout ſon conſeil ne m'euſſent pluſieurs fois defenduz en mon abſence, et que elle n'euſt cogneue ma bonne affection et ſervitude envers elle; toutes les raiſons que j'euſſe peu alleguer pour me defendre ne m'euſſent ſçeu ayder de venir devant ſa grace, ſans luy rendre entre ſes mains ce que je l'avoys perdu. ARCHIVES ROYALES.

APREZ, ou me donna congé ſecretement de dire ce que j'avois a traicter, tant des tres humbles recommendations preſentées de par V. S. a ſa Majeſté, et des propos tenus, non ſeulement avecque voſtre bonne grace, mais auſſi Monſieur de Monpeſſart: leſquelz je leur contay amplement. Et me diſt ſa Majeſté, que les recommendations de V. S. l'eſtoit fort agreables; et cogneut fort bien Monſieur de Monpeſſart, et l'avoit aultrefoys veu du temps de la tres ſacrée Majeſté du feu Roy Henry ſon pere: et ſa Majeſté ne me donna aultre reſponſe; ains me diſt, que je allaſſe juſques a ſçavoir plus amplement ſon plaiſir: et me departis un peu ſuſpens.

DEUX jours enſuivant je taſchay avoir reſponſe du meſſage faict: et alors ſa Majeſté me fiſt venir a ſa preſence; et me diſt, que ſi je voulois renvoyer

la reſponſe, ou m'en retourner, elle eſtoit fort contente: et, quant a la reſponſe, que je la recommandaſſe a V. S.; vous rendant grandes graces de voſtre bonne volunté et affection. Quant eſt de la paix, elle diſt, que ſi ſa ſeur ne l'euſt laiſſée en guerre, elle n'avoit point d'envie de eſtre ennemye du Roy de France; mais euſt pluſtoſt ſouhaité, que ſon royaulme luy euſt eſté laiſſé de par ſa ſeur en paix avecque la France, ainſi comme ſon pere le laiſſa a ſon frere, et ſon frere a ſa ſeur. Neantmoins, veu qu'il eſt aultrement, et que par ce ſon royaulme a ſouſtenu un domage et perte tres grande et tres notoyre, et une piece de ce eſt entre les mains du Roy de France; il fault, que ſa Majeſté ſe renge ſelon le deſir et vouloir des Eſtatz de ſon royaulme: c'eſt; de ne pouvoir accepter la paix ſi celle meſme amytié ne luy ſoit rendue que luy fuſt laiſſée de par ſon frere avecque le Roy de France, et que toutes les choſes executées et faictes de par ſa ſeur depuis le commencement de ces guerres ſoient abolies et eſteinctes: par le quel moyen ſa Majeſté non ſeulement entendera a accorder ceſte paix, qui eſt la voye de contenter ſon royaulme et ſes ſubjectz (auſquelz en tel cas eſt bien raiſonable de ſe remettre) mais auſſi, ſi les occaſions ſe preſentoient, taſchera de l'acroiſtre. Et telle fuſt la reſponſe de ſa Majeſté; laquelle je comprins bien tout ainſi comme me fuſt contée: et pour ce me ſemble bon de l'eſcripre ſans adjouſter rien du mien; remettant a la prudence de voſtre bonne grace la conſideration d'icelle: a laquelle je me ſens infiniment tenu et obligé, que par ſa bonté ceſte oportunité m'a eſté preſentée de viſiter mon pais; dont ung ſeul ennuy vient de me en departir ſitoſt. Et ainſi, avecque mes tres humbles recommendations a voſtre bonne grace, je me recommande a celle; priant Dieu luy octroyer longue vie et honneur. De la court, ce .... de .....

Pour plus ample intelligence de voſtre bon plaiſir, je ſupplie tres humblement voſtre bonne grace, que je puiſſe eſtre adverti par vos lettres de ce que voulez que je face davantage en ceſte affaire; et comment vouldriez que je me porte, me contenant dedans les bornes d'ung vray et loyal gentilhomme Anglois.

Le Roy treschrêtien a la Reine d'Angleterre 30 Dec. 1558

Bib. Cott Cal. E. V. De l'original.

A MADAME MA BONNE SEUR LA ROYNE D'ANGLETERRE.

Madame ma bonne ſeur, vous ſçavez, quelle eſt la ſincere et parfaicte amityé et affection que je vous ay tousjours portée: et vous en ont mes comportemens paſſez donné, comme je m'aſſeure, tout ce que vous en pouvez deſirer de preuve et de ſeureté. Et n'eſtant ma dicte amitye et l'eſtime, que j'ay toute ma vye faicte de vous et de voſtre vertu, en riens diminuée pour la guerre ſurvenue, a mon grand regrect, entre la feue Royne d'Angle-

Angleterre, voſtre ſeur, et moy par la denonciation qu'elle m'en feit faire, comme vous ſçavez, et pour les dommages grans et incroiables que j'en ay reçeuz; j'avoys penſé, apres avoir ſçeu voſtre advenement a la couronne, de vous depeſcher quelque notable perſonnage des myens, pour m'en conjoyr avec vous, et vous faire entendre la continuation et fermeté de ma dicte affection; et par meſme moyen me condouloir de la preſente guerre: de la quelle j'ay reçeu d'aultant plus d'ennuy et de deſplaiſir, que plus ſingulierement j'ay tousjours deſiré la perpetuation de noſtre mutuelle amityé, et le repos, tranquillité, et pacification de noz royaumes, pays, et ſubjectz. Mais ainſy que j'eſtois ſur la reſolution de la dicte depeſche, mon couſin le vidaſme de Chartres, chevalier de mon ordre, m'a envoyé le ſieur Guido Cavalcanté, preſent porteur; et m'a faict entendre, et confeſſé, que, l'ayant depeſché en voſtre royaume, pour y viſiter aucuns ſeigneurs ſes amys, (comme amateur qu'il a tousjours eſté de voſtre patrie) et pour n'avoir peu ignorer ce que je vous porte d'amityé, et ce que j'ay, d'autre part, de naturelle inclination au bien de la paix, et repos de la chreſtienté, il luy avoit donné charge de ſentir des dicts ſeigneurs, d'autant qu'il luy ſoit poſſible, quelle pouvoit eſtre voſtre volunté au faict de la dicte paix: dont ce dict porteur l'eſtoit venu retrouver ſi bien edifié, qu'il le m'avoit bien voulu envoyer incontinent, pour ne me celer ce qu'il s'eſtoit de luy meſme avancé de faire en ce negoce, et que ce dict porteur luy en avoit rapporté a ſon retour. Tellement que, l'ayant oy ſur ce, et eu le tout pour bien fort agreable, j'ay bien voulu le vous redepeſcher incontinent, tant pour vous faire de ma part les congratulations ſuſdictes, que auſſi pour vous aſſeurer, que, ſi vous avez telle et ſi affectionnée volunté a noſtre commune pacification que les dicts ſeigneurs l'ont declaré a ce dict porteur, je vous y correſponderay, non ſeulement d'affection, mais auſſi par tous les bons effectz que vous pouvez et devez eſperer du meilleur et plus ſeur amy que vous ayez en ce monde, et qui deſire veoir noſtre commune, parfaicte amityé, et la pacification et unyon de noz royaumes et pays ſi ſeurement et perpetuellement eſtablye, que, pour quelque querelle ou occaſion que ce ſoit, elle ne ſe puiſſe a jamais interrompre, alterer, ny diminuer; ainſi que j'ay donné charge a ce dict porteur le vous dire et declarer encores plus particulierement de ma part. Qui ſera cauſe, que, m'en remectant ſur luy, et ſur ce que j'ay cogneu de ſa ſuffiſance, et de la droicte intention qu'il monſtre avoir en ce dict negoce, je ne vous feray la preſente plus longue, que prier Dieu, Madame ma bonne ſeur, qu'il vous ayt en ſa tres ſaincte et digne garde. Eſcript a Paris, le penultime jour de Decembre 1558.

(Ce qui ſuit eſt de la main propre du Roy)

Encores faut il, Madame ma bonne ſeur, que je vous aſſeure, que l'amytié

que je vous porte eſt telle, que plus grande et meilleure ne la ſçauriez deſyrer d'ung ſi ſeur et parfayt amy, que vous veult demeurer a jamais

Voſtre bon frere et couſyn

Henry

Inſtructions du roy tres-chrêtien au ſieur Cavalcanté. 30 Dec. 1558

Bib. Cott Cal. E. V. De l'orig.

MEMOIRE DE LA CHARGE QUE LE ROY DE FRANCE DONNA AU SIEUR GUIDO CAVALCANTE, LE PENULTIME JOUR DE DECEMBRE 1558.

LE roy ayant entendu du ſieur Guido Cavalcanté, preſent porteur, ce qu'il a rapporté du lieu d'ou il vient, l'a voulu redepeſcher incontinent en Angleterre avec la charge qui s'enſuit :

QUI eſt, en premier lieu, d'aller ſaluer et viſiter de ſa part la royne de la dicte Angleterre, ſa bonne ſeur; et apres luy avoir preſenté les lettres que le dict ſeigneur luy eſcript, avec ſes tres affectionnées recommandations, luy dira, que, le dict ſeigneur luy ayant toute ſa vie porté telle et ſi parfaicte amityé et affection que ſes effectz et comportemens paſſez luy ont ſuffiſamment teſmoigné, et ayant perpetuellement deſiré de veoir la dicte dame parvenue au lieu et grandeur ou il la veoyt aujourd'huy conſtituée, il avoit deliberé, ſans avoir aucun reſpect a la guerre qui eſt aujourd'huy entre leurs royaumes et pays, de luy depeſcher quelque notable perſonnage des ſiens, qui ne luy euſt eſté (comme il eſperoit) que bien fort agreable, pour ſe conjoyr avec elle de ſon advenement a la couronne de la dicte Angleterre, l'aſſeurer de la continuation et fermeté de ſon amityé, et ſe condouloir de la preſente guerre: de l'ouverture de la quelle, qui fut faicte par la feue royne ſa ſeur, le dict ſeigneur a reçeu tout l'ennuy et deſplaiſir qu'il eſt poſſible ; comme auſſi les dommages que luy et ſes ſubjectz ont ſouffertz de la continuation ſont incroyables et infiniz.

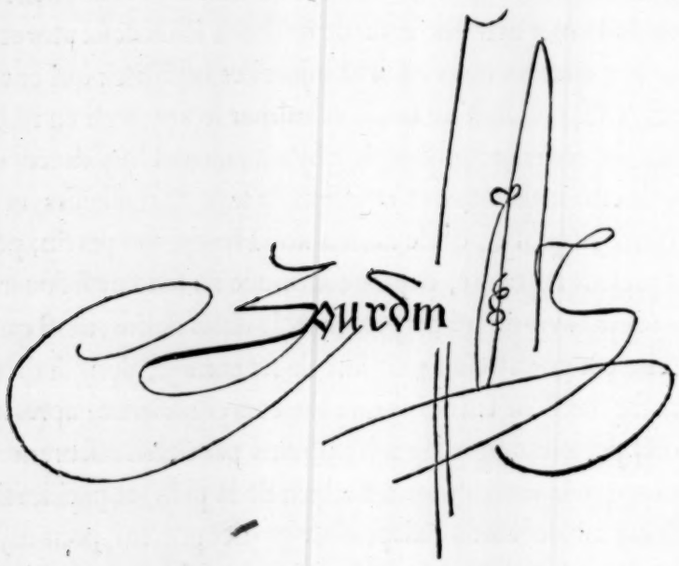
CAR l'on ſçait aſſez, que la perte qu'il a faicte d'aucunes de ſes places, et de tout ce qui s'en eſt enſuivy, ne ſe doibt attribuer, que au grand ſecours de gens, de chevaulx, et d'infinies autres choſes que feit la dicte royne defuncte au roy d'Eſpaigne en ſon entrepriſe des dictes places; laquelle ſans cela il luy euſt eſté difficile de tenter, ou, le faiſant, impoſſible d'en rapporter autre choſe que honte et confuſion. A ce dommage, qui eſt tel que ung chacun ſçait, en a eſté adjouſté ung autre notable, qui eſt celuy que l'armée d'Angleterre feit l'eſté paſſé en Bretaigne, par la ruyne, bruſlement, et ſaccagement d'un grand nombre de villages. Et, pour le troiſieme, la diſ-

continuation qui a eſté faicte du trafique de marchandiſe, qui eſt l'une des principales richeſſes de ce royaume, a l'occaſion de la groſſe et puiſſante armée que la dicte defuncte dame a eue en mer ordinairement; et la priſe que la dicte armée a faicte de pluſieurs vaiſſeaulx François; ſans la deſpenſe grande qu'il a convenu faire pour tenir continuellement les coſtes et deſcentes de la mer armées, affin de reſiſter a leurs deſcentes et incurſions.

Et encores que ce ſoient injures et hoſtilitez qui ont deu et devoient avec juſte occaſion mouvoir et animer le Roy pour en recercher la vengeance juſques au bout: toutesfois, voyant aujourd'huy decedée celle qu'il penſe avoir eſté ſeule cauſe et occaſion de tant de malheurs; et ne pouvant oublier l'amityé qu'il a portée au feu Roy Henry, ſon parrin, pere de la dicte dame a preſent regnante, depuis continuée au feu Roy Edouard, ſon frere, et qu'il a toute ſa vie deſiré perpetuer en la dicte dame; ainſi qu'il s'eſt efforcer luy faire congnoiſtre au plus fort de ſes ennuys, dont ſa dicte Majeſté ne deſire autre meilleur teſmoing que elle et ſa conſcience; apres avoir entendu de ce dict porteur ce que luy a eſté donné par delà d'aſſeurance de la ſincere affection que la dicte dame a au bien de la paix, et pacification de ceſte guerre, il luy a bien voulu redepeſcher ce dict porteur, pour luy faire entendre, de quelle volunté il luy correſpond en une ſi bonne et ſaincte intention: n'ayant plus grand deſir en ce monde, que de faire avecques elle une paix et union perpetuelle, ſi bien et ſeurement eſtablye, que, pour quelque cauſe, occaſion, ou querelle que ce ſoit, tant de luy que de Meſſieurs ſes enfans, elle ne ſe puiſſe a jamais interrompre, alterer, ni diminuer: de ſorte que, ſi la dicte dame veult proceder en cela du meſme pié que fera le dict ſeigneur, il ne s'en doiſt eſperer que une bonne et heureuſe fin, a l'honneur de Dieu, et au bien, grandeur, et repos de tous leurs royaumes et pays a perpetuité.

Et pour ce que cela ne ſe peult traicter, qu'en deputant, d'une part et d'autre, gens propres a tel negoce; ſi la dicte dame veult faire entendre a ſa Majeſté, quelz perſonnages elle aura choiſiz pour ceſt effect, et dedans quel jour elle deſire qu'ilz ſe treuvent enſemble, le dict ſeigneur ſe reſouldra tout auſſi toſt des ſiens: de ſorte qu'il n'yra en cela aucune longueur de ſon coſté. Et ne deſirant le dict ſeigneur moings que la dicte dame, que ceſte negociation ſe manye le plus ſecretement qu'il ſera poſſible; il luy veult bien propoſer trois ou quatre lieux en ſon royaume, ou cela ſe pourra faire ſelon leur commun deſir et intention, pour eſtre eloignez de tous autres, et n'y avoir gens es dicts lieux qui puiſſent rien juger de l'aſſemblée des dicts deputez, et moings, quant ils le ſçauroient, en donner advis a qui que ce ſoit. Or les dicts lieux ſont Vlacuay, Amblotent, Saint Valery, et Eſtapece. Et ſi nul de tous ceulx-la ne luy eſt agreable, qu'elle meſme en nomme tel autre en ce royaume qu'il luy plaira; dont le dict ſeigneur luy remect l'e-

lection; affin que, les jour et lieu ainſi accordez et reſoluz, l'on puiſſe faire convenir les dicts deputez enſemble, garniz de pouvoirs ſuffiſans et neceſſaires pour une telle et ſi ſaincte negociation, le pluſtoſt que faire ſe pourra, et qu'il eſt requis pour promouvoir et advancer ung ſi bon oeuvre.



Queen Elizabeth to king Henry. 8. Jan. 1558. PAP. OFF. From the original draught in sec. Cecil's hand.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND TO THE FRENCH KING.

MONSIEUR mon bon frere, By your lettre brought to me by sr Guido Cavalcanté, this preſent porteur, I well perceve, the ſincere and perfect amytye and affection which ye have allweis borne towards me to have bene ſo firme and ſtable, as the ſame hath bene nothyng diminiſh'd in theſe tymes of werr which have bene betwixt my late ſiſter the Quene and you: which ſuerly I doo more redely beleve to be trew, conſidering I fynd my ſelfe not voyde of the like diſpoſition towards yow: and therfore I doo moſt hartely thank yow; and doo aſſure yow, that I ſhall on my parte correſpond to this your amytye. And where by your ſayd lettres alſo furder appereth, that ye ment to have ſent to me ſome notable perſonage of yours to have conjoyed with me, and to have made me underſtand the continuation of your affection, and by the ſame meane alſo to have condoled this preſent werr; had not Monſieur le Vidame ſent to yow this berer sr Guido, by whom he had ſought to underſtand what inclination was here to peace: I cannot but thynk this grete gratuité wordy of my moſt hartyeſt thanks; perceving evidently therby a moſt aſſured purpoſe of friendſhipp, being ſo diſpoſed in tyme of warr to ſhew ſo evident a demonſtration to the worlde of your abundant affection; which, if it had proceded, ſhuld aſſuredly have bene as grate-

gratefully receaved as ye ſhuld have ſent it. But now ſence I perceve, as well by the reſt of your lettres, as alſo by the creditt committed to this beror, the contynuance of this your erneſt affection, not onely towards the private amyté betwixt us two, but alſo towards the commen and perfect pacification and unyon of our realmes and ſubjects; for accompliſhment wherof you offer not onely to me the choiſe of ſuch manner perſons as I ſhall thynk mete to treate uppon this matter, but alſo the choiſe of four ſeverall placees in your contry, wherin the ſame treaty might be ſecretly had: I have grete cauſe to lyke & embrace this good purpoſe & ſcope of yours, both for the eſtabliſhyng of our owne private amytyes, and for ſo beneficiall a proviſion to both our realmes and ſubjects. But as to the naming preſently of any ſuch perſons, and ſpecially for the ſending to the placees named; conſideryng this matter ought to be with no leſs ſecrety intreated than by your meſſage ſemeth very well conſidered, I have thought it meter, to produce this purpooſe ſo well begonne to ſome fructfull end, to offer the choiſe of one or twoo other manner meanes to yow: that is, to requyre of yow, that ether ye will retorn by this preſent berer in wryting ſome certen particularytees and ſpeciall poynts wheruppon this matter might be intreated; and thoſe to be ſuch that maye tend not onely to ceſſe theis preſent warres, but alſo aboliſh and extinguiſh the occaſions, grownds, and rootes which might produce the lyke in tyme to come, and ſo both our meanings for perpetuité of peace fruſtrate: or els to referr the treatye hereof to ſome of ſuch your truſtyeſt which be or ſhal be commiſſionars for the open treaty of peace allrady begon at Cercamp: for anſwer wherof, we ſhall make choiſe, upon knoledg of your ſpeciall deputy, to depute in ſecrety the lyke. And if this laſt ſhall beſt lyke yow; yet I alſo thynk, it ſhall much furder both our purpoſees, that I maye underſtand from yow ſome kynd of particularitees of your meaning, by the which lykelyhoode maye be gathered, that this amytye, ſo well ment on both ſydes, maye with ſo reaſonable conditions and pacts be knytt, as it maye be perpetuall, and deſcend and remayn as hereditary to our ſucceſſion, and to our realmes and ſubjects; and that alſo herby we maye the better determyn, what authorité and creditt I ſhall committ to ſuch perſon or perſons as I ſhall appoynt to this ſecrett purpoſe; and yet not omitt the contynuation of the aſſembly in lyke manner as it was before the prorogation of armes; as I have gyven in chardge to this preſent beror to declare to yow at more length on my part: which is the cauſe that I remytt my furder meaning to hym, taking hym to have an indifferent and right intention towards the perfecting and accompliſhyng of both our good meanings. And ſo I pray God &c.

Les doicts myens n'ont garde d'eſcripre les parolles que le cœur n'y ac-

corde de penſée. Et ſi, comme la parolle d'une Prince vault plus que le ſerment d'un privé; aynſi le deſhonneur engendreroit hayn, et enfenteroit dignement infamye perpetuelle.

Voſtre bonne ſeur et couſine.

Indorſed 1558. COPIA LITERARUM REGINÆ AD REGEM FRANCIÆ, 8 JANUARIJ.

The queen's inſtructions to Cavalcanté. 8. Jan. 1558. COTT. LIB CAL. E. V.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S INSTRUCTIONS TO Sr GUIDO CAVALCANTE.

THE quene having underſtood of sr Guido Cavalcante that which he had in charge to report from the French King to her Majeſtie, hath willed, that he ſhuld be retorned incontinent into France with this charge enſuing. Firſt, he ſhall ſalute the French King in the name of the quene's Majeſtie moſt effectuouſly; and declare, that he hath delivered to her the letters from the French King, and at length ſhewed to her all that which he had in charge to ſaye: and thereuppon ſhall at good length declare the full correſpondency of her aſſured affection towards the French King, like to that ſhe perceiveth is born on his part towards her.

ITEM, where her Majeſtie returneth him at this preſent, and doth not appoint any other to treate hereof preſently, as was moved by the French King; he ſhall ſhew the cauſes to be theſe. Firſt of all, the principall circumſtance requiſite to the treaty of this matter is ſecrecy; which cannot be obſerved, if the manner deviſed by the French King be followed: for neither can any mete perſons, being of honor and truſt, be ſent hence, but the ſame ſhal be eaſily miſſed here; eſpecially the miniſters of the King of Spain and their dependants being ſo nigh this court, and having or finding ſo many occaſions to repaire to this court as, being in amity with the quene, they may conveniently doe. Item alſo the very paſſage and repaſſage to and fro cannot be kept ſecret as were mete; conſidering, in all haven-townes our owne people, which be mere Engliſh, have that entercourſe with the Flemmings, that it ſeemeth impoſſible to have any ſilence thereof.

AND therefore two other waies be offred; either to have this matter broken into partes and into particularities, whereupon the matter may have furder progreſs, and ſo likelyhood appear how the peace ſhall be made aſſured, perpetuall and hereditary; and theſe points returned into writting with convenient ſpeed by this bearer, whereby both ſpeed and ſecrecy ſhal be uſed: or ells, where there hath bene an aſſembly before time had at Cercamp, and the ſame not yet determined, betwixt the quene's commiſſioners and the French King's; that either one or two of theſe, or ſome new to be ſent in their places, may have ſecretly in charge, beſides the open

treaty, to paſſe to the concluſion of this peace in ſuch ſecrett points as may be offred mete for it. And if the French Kinge ſhall like that better then the other; yet, for ſome preparation, it is thought neceſſarie, that this bearer ſhall procure ſome particularities of the French King's good meaning, to induce the likelyhood of the end which ſemeth deſired for the weal of both parties: and in that poynt this bearer hath to declare, that which is manifeſt to all the world, what things they be that do preſently impeach peace, and will be always nouriſhers of warrs, and letts to keep peace ether ſurely or any time laſtingly; the taking of which out of the way is the very method and ordinary meane to make a perpetual and ſolid peace, never to be broken by any other wayes directly or indirectly. And if none of theſe two wayes ſhall like the French; then this bearer ſhall require of the French ſome other, not unlike to theſe, wherein ſecrecy may be regarded, and time not ſpent.

Item, if the French King ſhall alleadge, that the warrs began by England; and that he and his have received the loſſes: he may well ſay and truly, that King Philip began the warres, and by meanes of his wife onely drew this nation into the ſame warres, both againſt the diſpoſition of the people, and without any good aſſent of her councell; and ſo, at this day, is neither the Quene's Majeſtie nor her realme willingly parties thereto; but that being left in warres, untill God ſhall otherwiſe order, both ſhe and her realme muſt follow the condition of the time. And for their loſſes, whatſoever they be, to playne it is, England hath no gaine: for neither hath it priſoner, nor towne, ne ſpoyle; but contrary, it hath both priſoners, townes, & ſpoyles in the poſſeſſion of the French: ſo as, comparing theſe matters of England and France one with another, the complaynt ought and muſt only ariſe of the parte of England; for ſo compared, England hath all the loſſe, and France none at all.

To the right honorable Sr William Cecill knight, principall secretary to the Queene's majeste.

Dr Wotton to secretary Cecil, from Bruſſels. 9 Jan. 1559. Cott. Lib. Galb. C. I. From the original in his own hand.

SYR, I receyvid yours of the laſt of December. For anſwer wherunto, wold Godde I wer able to wryte enye thing that might ſatisfye your expectacion yn the maters yow wryte of: but they are ſo greate and ſo weightye, that I aſſure yow, they paſſe to farre the reach and capacité of my ſimple witte; never yndeede but ſimple, but ſpeciallye now, by eage and travayle ſo decayedde, that not onelye I may trewlye calle it ſimple, but alſo moſte ſimple. Nevertheleſſe, forbicauſe I take it to be leſſe blame to ſhew lacke of witte, then lacke of goode wille to do my dewty towardes

the Queene's Highneſſe and my countrey; I wille ſaye ſumwhat to ſuch poyntes as yow have touchidde yn your letter.

First where yow ſaye, that hitherto no manne hath ben ſent expreſſelye from this King to the Queene's Highneſſe; but that the conte Feria onelye hath reſortid to her Highneſſe, and that withowte commiſſion, with goode wordes &c: truelye that ſeemith to me ſumwhat ſtraunge yndeede; for by this tyme it had ben meete, ſumme one had ben ſpecyallye ſent with commiſſion for that pourpoſe: and yndeede I thought, that a Biſſhop, I trow of Aquila, had ben ſent to her Highneſſe pourpoſely therfore. But ſeing by your letter it appeerith, he was not; this poynte makith me ſumwhat to muſe, what it ſhulde meane. And therfor, unleſſe the meaning therof be this, that the King of Spayne wrote a letter unto us, the Lordes of Arundel and of Ely and to me: (which letter my ſayde Lord of Arundel caryid over with him at his departure from Arras) to the which letter he lookith for an anſwer owt of England; and tyll he have that anſwer, thinkith, that having declarid his mynd concerninge the contynuance of th'amitye to my Lorde Cobham, and otherwiſe beſides, that that ſhulde ſuffyſe. And yndeede it ſeemith, that the King dothe looke either for that anſwer, or for ſumme other mater to be openidde unto him from the Queene's Highneſſe. For when my Lorde Cobham had had his firſte audyence of the King heere; as we retournid homewarde, the Biſſhop of Arras talking by the waye with the Lorde Cobham, aſkidde yn long communication of him, whether he had no other mater to propone or to open to the King then he had done, as my Lord Cobham afterward declarid unto me: wherby it ſhulde ſeeme, that ſumme farther mater was lookid for to have ben openid by him. And yn cace this be not the cawſe, why no ſpecyall manne hath had no commiſſion to reſorte to the Queene's Highneſſe from this King; ſurelye then can I not perceyve, what it meanith.

As for the ſending hither of ſumme greate perſonaige for the confirming or renewing of the olde treatyes betwixt the Queene's Highneſſe and the King heere; yn my mynde, that be verye requiſyte to be done: and wold Godde, it wer well done and paſt. And it ſeemith to me, it had not ben amiſſe, that the Queene's Highneſſe yn ſumme communication with the conte Feria had taken ſumme occaſion to declare ſo much unto him, that yf the King his maiſter thought it goode for the more ſuretye to confirme or renew the ſayd treatyes, that her Highneſſe wold not refuſe to do it: for yn this cace and betwixt freendes, I ſuppoſe ther is no courteſye to be made, who ſhal ſpeake firſt of the mater.

As for the procedinges and humours of theſe menne heere; what anſwer firſt my Lordes of Arundel and of Ely and I, and afterwards my Lord of

of Ely and I have had of the King and of his commiſſioners heere, we have from tyme to tyme written home: and what anſwer my Lord Cobham hath hadde, partelye hath ben written, and partelye he hath or wille declare at his retourne home. Over and beſydes that, it is thought, that the King heere doth well conſyder, that yf he ſhulde agree withowte us, that then we wer not able long to reſiſte the French and the Scottes, and other whome the French wold ſette yn owr toppes; wherof might enſew, that the French ſhuld be Lordes of England and Scotland to: and what wolde enſew therof, a blynde manne can ſee. Theſe reaſons ſeeme to perſuade, that the King will make no peace withowte owr ſatisfaction.

But agayne on t'other ſyde there ſeeme to be ſumme reaſons to induce menne to ſuſpect the contrary. For as farre as I can perceyve, it is commenlye taken and thought yn this cowrte, that there will be a peace concludid; ſeing that this King and the French ar as good as agreed on all poyntes. It is alſo taken and ſpoken heere, that all the noblemenne of Spayne that ar heere ar muche deſyrouſe to have peace, wherby they maye retourne home; partelye for th'exceding greate and intolerable charges which they ar at heere, partelye to be with theyr wyfes and theyr freendes and to ſee to theyr owne buſyneſſes: and therfor the King, giving eare muche to theym, as reaſon is he ſhulde, it is thought will enclyne the more to a peace. As for the Lowe-countreys, though yndeede they ar wearye of the warres to, as they have juſte cawſe to be; yet generallye, as farre as ever I cowde perceive, they rather wiſhe the warre to contynew, then to have a peace withowte reſtitucion of Callais. It is alſo thought heere, that the King wold fayne be ridde ones of the Duke of Savoye, who hath a long tyme ben the lette of the making of a goode peace. And forbicauſe the French offer him now, as it ſeemith, ſumwhat largelye; though yn very deede not ſo much as at firſt fighte it ſeemith: for though he ſhal have Savoye, Breſſe, and Piedmont reſtowrid unto him; yet ſhal the French retayne not onely certeine ſtrong places in Piedmont, but alſo, as I take it, all the Marquiſate of Saluzes: wherby, whenſoever the French ſhall ſee enye occaſion, they maye eaſilye recover upon him all Piedmont agayne, er enye of his freendes or neighbours ſhal be able to ſuccour him; he being not of himſelf able to reſiſt the Frenche. And beſides that, the ſayde Duke, maryeng the Ladye Marguerite the French King's ſiſter, is lyke never to have yſſue by her: wherfor after his death France eyther by lykelihode will make clayme to the hole agayne, or ells it ſhulde deſcend to the Duke of Nemours, brought up all his lyfe in France and having his lyving there, who is couſyn-germayn to the Duke of Savoye. So that yndeede theſe offers for Savoye ar not ſo beneficiall to the Duke,

nor ſo honorable to the King heere; who hereby muſt ſuffre the French to have ever an entrey into Italy at theyr pleaſur: yet, foraſmuch as theſe menne perceyve, it will not be eaſye to bring the French to grawnte eny more, and for that they wold fayne be ridde of the Duke of Savoye, they ſeeme to be much deſirouſe to embrace this peace now offrid. Beſydes this, yf yow remembre the letter which the King heere wrote to my Lordes of Arundel, of Ely, and to me; (which my Lorde of Arundel caryid over with him) albeit that yn all his and his commiſſioners communication they ever before ſayde, that the King wold never conclude nothing with Franco, unleſſe they had firſt ſatisfyed us: yet yn that letter he ſeemith to reſtrayne that to a certeyn condicion; which is this, ſo that we wille make better warre againſt th'enemye from hence forth, then we did the laſte yere. Now yf by this clauſe he wold requyre to putte the Queene's Highneſſe to ſuch charges for the maintenance of this warre, as her Highneſſe wer not wel able to ſuſteyne; then wold all the other fayre wordes ſerve for little pourpoſe. Theſe conſiderations, and lacke of money (which is commune malum) to folow the warres maye make ſumme to thinke a t'other ſyde, that the King might perchaunce upon theſe cawſes be movid to embrace this peace, allthough we wer not yn every poynte ſatisfyed as fayne we wold be.

And now for me to judge enye thinge yn theſe difficultés and ſo dark maters, ſurelye paſſith my capacité. Nevertheleſſe this ſeemith unto me, that, for the Queene's Highneſſe to be reſolvid of ſumme certeynty yn this mater, the beſt waye is to ſee, whether the King will renew the olde leagues: yn debating wherof will alſo falle owte, what it is that the King wold looke that the Queene ſhuld do for the contynuance of theſe warres, yf they ſhal contynew. And therfor I lyke verye well that which her Highneſſe writith, that ſhe entendith to ſend hither for ratifyeng of the ſayde former treatyes: wherof, as farre as I can ſee, may come ſumme goode, and no hurte.

And for the peace with France; no manne can be of other opinion, but that it wer to be wiſſhid for: mary, how to come by it, is more dowtefull; I meane a peace yndeede, and not the name onelye of a peace, or a peece of paper onelye conteyning wordes of a treatye of peace. What my Lordes of Arundel, of Ely, and I thoughte therof, we have written home allredye; and I ſumwhat pryvatelye to Mr Boxhole. But ſeing yow requyre t'underſtand ſumwhat my mynde theryn agayne; I cannot be eaſilye perſuadidde, that we canne have a trew peace with France. The cawſes that move me ſo to thinke ar: the auncyent, immortall hatredde they beare unto us; the greate ſpyte and yndignation they have at the

greate, and the greate nomber of victoryes which we have had of theym yn theyr owne contrey; theyr inſaciable ambicion, wherby they have partelye circumventid, partelye oppreſſid all theyr neighbours, and never ceaſſe ſo to do but when they ar not able, or lacke occaſion to do it; the greate deſyer they have to be revengidde of us, for that we have ſo often lettidde theym of theyr entrepryſes, when they have gone abowt to oppreſſe theyr neighbours; the pretence they make now by the ſcottiſhe queene's faynidde tytle to the crowne of England; th'occaſion and commodyté they have now to invade us by lande, on Scotland ſyde; and the greate helpes they ſhal have therto of the Scotts, and paraventure of ſumme other nacions which they wil ſette yn owr tops too; the moſte dangerouſe diviſions yn religion emong ourſelfes (which eyther muſt make Chriſte to be a lyer, or ells will go nighe to ſubverte the realme) wherby they ſhal thinke theyr entrepryſes the eaſyer to be brought to paſſe; the poore ſtate the crowne of England is yn for lacke of money, which I feare they underſtand to well; the lacke of goode ſouldyours, capteyns, and of all kynde of munitions, that we have; the nakidneſſe of all our countrey, having almoſte never a place wel fortifyed to ſuſteyne a ſiege; the greate commodyté which they looke to have therby, yf they maye ſubdue England to theym: for, bringing ones that to paſſe, (which Godde forbidde) and having England, Scotland, and Yreland, no dowte, they wold looke ſhortlye after to be monarkes of almoſte all Europe; and ſo wer they lyke to be yndeede. Theſe conſyderations joynidde togyther make me feare, that they can meane no true peace unto us.

And allthough they requyre to talke of peace, and wil make gaye overtures to that yntent; I cannot but remembre, that ſo did the wolfe to the ſhepparde to, when he wold have had his dogge from him, that made all the debate betwixt theym: and forbicauſe I have herde, redde, and ſumwhat experymentid the crafte and ſubtiltye of the Frenche, I cannot but ſuſpect, that theſe offers ar even lyke to the wolfe's offers; and, as yow wrote very well, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. As long as we ſhal contynew goode amitye with the king of Spayne, it ſhall not be ſo eaſye for the French to obteyne theyr pourpoſe in England, as they wold it wer. Yf they maye by craftye meanes and vayne promeſſes diſſever us ones from Spayne; then ſhall they think, they have goode cawſe to ſinge Iö Pæan. One of the firſte leſſons that ever I learnidde, when I went firſt to the grammar-ſchoole, was this; Fiſtula dulce canit, volucrem dum decipit auceps. Will yow ſee ſumme experience of the truthe therof?

Yn king Henry the vi^th's tyme, the French had pipidde ſo ſwetelye yn duke Phelippe of Bourgundye's eare, that he, for the greate offers

and promeſſes made unto him (by theym who have of long tyme learnidde and practiſidde Ovide's ſayeng, Promittas facile; quid enim promittere lædit?) did forſake owr amytye, and agreede with the French. Whereof enſewid firſt, that not very long after we loſt almoſt all that we hadde yn France: and then became promeſſes made to the Duke Phelippe, promeſſes and nothing elis; for afore he dyedde, he was fayne to reentre yn warre againſt France; and his ſonne contynuid yn it the moſte parte of his lyfe, tyll he was ſlayne yn a battle (not agaynſt the French, but) procuridde ſecretlye and maintaynid by the French: and ſo recoverid the French the Duchye of Bourgundye, and all the ryver of Some, and allmoſte all Artois, even to Calais. Whereas yf Duke Phelippe had uſid Ulixes's counſell, and hadde ſtoppid his eares, and wold not have gyven eare to the dulce canenti fiſtulæ, and therby not diſſeverid himſelf from our amitye; it is moſte likelye, that neither had we loſte yn France that we didde leeſe, nor he and his ſucceſſours that they loſte yn Bourgundye and upon the Some and yn Artois.

THERE is yn freſhe remembraunce yet another enſample. When King Henry the VIIIth was afore Bouleyn, the French (who ar the conningeſt yn caſting of bones betwixt freindes, and yn diſſevering theym that ar conjoynidde and allyed togyther, that I have redde of) ſent a Freere ſecretlye to th'Emperour, to make him gaye offers of a peace: and the meane ſeaſon they ſent the cardinal of Bellay (as craftye a childe as enye is yn all the colledge of cardinalles) to King Henry; who tooke the ſayde cardinal for his very aſſurid freende. But the cardinal pypidde ſo ſweetelye yn King Henrye's eare, that, as I have herd it crediblye rapportidde, King Henry thought himſelf as aſſuridde of the cardinalle's promeſſes, and of a goode peace, as ever he was aſſuridde of enye thinge: and upon that hope (as the Biſſhop of Arras, Monſieur de Courieres, and Chapuis have teſtefyed; how truelye I cannot tell) the King made anſwer to d'Arras, ſent to him from th'Emperour, that he was content th'Emperour ſhuld make his peace as he cowde with the Frenche; and that he, King Henry, wold do the lyke for his parte. Wherupon enſewidde, that as ſoone as d'Arras had made his rapporte to th'Emperour, he went thourough with the French, and made his peace; and, for all the cardinalle's greate and fayre promeſſes to King Henry, we remaynid ſtille yn warre. This, I ſaye, is yet yn ſo freſhe remembrance, that ther ar many, yea ſumme of the counſell, that remembre it well. Theſe exempla domeſtica, as much as th'enſample of the wolfe, ought to teache us not to forgette Cato's ſayeng, Fiſtula dulce canit.

AND paraventure the French do not offer this peace, onelye for to fynde

fynde the meanes to diſſever us from theſe menne, (thoughe I take that to be the chief entent) but alſo that, under the colour of a peace, they will ſende Embaſſadours and other Miniſters ynto England, who ſhal worke there much diſpleaſur ſecretlye to the queene's Highneſſe and to the realme, by ſowing diviſions and corrupting the queene's ſubjects; as I have ben crediblye enformid they have done yn tymes paſte, even yn queene Mary's tyme, and before to: wherby they might much trouble the queene and the realme, whenſoever they ſaw occaſion to breake with us agayne.

Who ſhal conſyder diligentlye theſe thinges, canne not, as I thinke, but ſumwhat ſuſpecte the Frenche offers; yea though they be at firſt heering plaiſant and ſweete: and chieflye conſydering, that the Howſe of Guyſe's greateneſſe and authorité dependith chieflye upon the greate commodité that France hathe, and lokith to have by this mariaige of Scotland. And therfor, whatſoever they ſhal ſaye, ſinge, or pype, theyr meaning and yntent canne be none other, but to ſeeke all the meanes poſſible to encreaſſe the powre and honour of theyr neepce the queene of Scotts, and of her poſteritye; which will be the ſecuryté and chief ſtaffe and piller that the Howſe of Guyſe ſhal have to leanne and to truſte to. And for th'encreaſſe and advancement of theyr neepce's authorité what cowde they wiſſhe more, then that England mighte be broughte under France by the pretence of the queene of Scotts faynidde tytle to the crowne of England? And therfor whoſoever canne be otherwyſe inducidde to beleeve of the Howſe of Guyſe, is, yn my mynde, very farre deceyvid; yea although they wolde ſhew to be content, that that tytle ſhuld be renouncid: for I have ſeene menne that uſe to leape; they go a goode waye backe to leape the further: and ſo I feare, that though they ſhuld uſe any ſuch renunciation (which yndeede can be of none effecte, for that the ſcottiſh queene is under yeres) yet that ſhuld be done to leape further; that is to ſaye, not forbicauſe the renunciation ſhuld take place yndeede, but onelye therby to worke ſo that they might the better come to theyr pourpoſe. Yf yow wolde imagyne a treatye to be made, wheryn ar meny and divers articles conteynid, and emonges other ſuch a renonciation; yow know, that yf one article of that treatye be broken, that all the reſte, renunciacion and all, is voyde and of none effecte. And the French, though they ever breake and gyve occaſion firſt to breake; yet they ever beare the other yn hande, that the other have broken firſt: and ſo ar commenlye all treatyes deludidde and fruſtratidde that ar made with theym. And as for renunciations, we have had meete and goode experience thereof ourſelfes: for we yn the treatye of Bretigny renoncidde the righte and tytle to the crowne of France; and ſo have we done to by other

treatyes ſendes, as by the treatye called Tractatus perpetuæ pacis made with France anno 1527: and yet forbicauſe the French have broken all ſuch treatyes, we have ever ben dryven to reſume agayn owr renoncidde tytle. Theſe conſyderations make me to ſuſpecte theſe offers of peace made thus aparte.

So that I am ſtille of this opinion, that the Queene's Highneſſe ſhal do well to ſeeke to have the treatyes with this King ratifyed and made ſure as ſoone as convenyentlye maye be; and ſo, to treate of a peace with France after ſuche ſorte, as no jealowſye or ſuſpicion maye gyve cauſe to the King heere to forſake us: for, making a peace after ſuche ſorte, yf enye peace maye be durable with France, that wer moſt lyke ſumwhat to contynew: and yn cace they wold needes breake agayne, the King heere muſt then needes be the redyer to aſſiſte and defende us.

Now, what kynde of peace might be honorable for the Queene's Highneſſe: firſt, what my Lordes of Arundel, of Ely, and I thoughte for Calais, we have dyvers tymes written home heretofore. And aſſuridlye, yf the French obſtynatelye entend to retayne Calais, then cannot I perceyve nor beleeve, that they entend to keepe enye peace enye whyle. But yf they wold agree to redelyver Calais, I wolde thinke it well, that all debtes and arreraiges wer remittid and forgyven; yea and ſum money gyven to beſydes, rather then fayle. Mary, forbicauſe the penſions ar appoyntidde yn place of the tytle to the crowne of France, ſum reſervation wer goode to be made therof; leaſte by renoncing theym, expreſsè or tacitè, it might ſeeme, the Queene's Highneſſe had renoncidde alſo her clayme to the crowne of France. Or yf by paſſing the mater over yn ſilence, ſhe ſhuld not ſeeme therby to renonce her ſayd tytle; then wer it no greate hurte to make no mention at all of the payment of the penſions, nor of the reſervacion of the ſame: for, owte of dowte, neither will they agree to the payment of the ſayd penſions; and though they didde promeſſe to do it, yet wold they not keepe it.

As for copyes of treatyes; foraſmuch as I was not ſent hither for this mater of the peace, I broughte no copyes at all of anye treatyes with me: Mary, Mr Boxhole ſent us ſumme, wherby we have drawne owte the moſte parte of the formes or mynutes of treatyes which we now ſend to the Queene's Highneſſe. But my Lord of Ely hath a booke of coyyes of treatyes; emonge the which is the league betwixt King Henry the VIIIth and th'Emperour, with th'eſclerciſſement of the ſame: and he himſelf was commiſſioner, as wel at the making of the ſayde treatye, as alſo at the making of th'eſclerciſſement; ſo that he beſte underſtandith all that mater of enye manne elis. And therfor, yn my mynde, when communicacion ſhal be

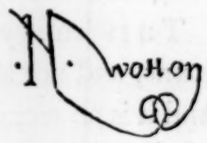
for ratificacion of the ſayde treatye, it wer verye requiſyte, he ſhuld be apoyntid to be one of the commiſſioners for it. And lykewyſe, yf we ſhal meete agayne with the French commiſſioners for the mater of peace by Cambray, it be as neceſſary, he be there; for that he hath beſte knowledge of all that hath paſſid yn that mater hitherto: ſo that, yn my mynde, it wer nothing meete to revoke him, tyll theſe maters be endidde one waye or other. What other treatyes ar requiſyte to be ſeene for the ratification of the treatye with the King heere, I know not well; unleſſe it be a treatye made at Cambray, wherunto relacion is made yn the ſayde eſclerciſſement, and therfore muſt be ſeene. I aſſure yow, it doth trouble my Lord of Ely much, that he perceyvith, that I have had an errand to do unto the King withowte him. And thus by this tyme, I truſt, yow ar werye ynough of my long bablinge to litle purpoſe; ſed tu impuliſti, et proinde tibi hoc ferendum eſt: wheryn thoughe I know very well, I have ben nothing able to ſatisfye your expectation; yet thoughte I it leſſe blame, as I ſayde before, to ſhew my lacke of witte and knowledge, then to refuſe yow that thing which earneſtlye yow requyrid of me.

This journeye hath much weakenid me. I aſſure yow, I am even donne, and not able to ſuſteyne labour eny more; ſpecyallye yn winter. And it is no wonder: for withyn theſe four monethes (yf I lyve ſo longe) I ſhall entre ynto my greate climaterike yere; which the Phiſicians ſaye is the dangerouſeſte yere of all a manne's lyfe: but methinkith, that they ſhuld do well to adde therunto, excepte the yere that he dyeth yn, yf he dye not yn that climaterike yere.

Syr, it wer tyme ther wer cyphres heere emong us, and ſuch as ſhal be copiouſe ynough; that is to ſaye, that ſhal have for evry letter menye letters, and a goode nombre of nihils, with menye names, and menye wordes alſo: for the commen ſorte of cyphres wil be decyphridde. The voyce goith yn this courte, that the French beginne to make menne yn Germanye allredye; and that it is to ſend ynto Scotland: wherby it ſhuld ſeeme, that they who ſaye ſo do not rekon to have enye warres theymſelfes with France this yere. There is much talke yn this courte of an inſurrection which they ſaye was made yn London theſe holidayes paſte: wherof they talke ſtraungelye. As for the newes of the Lord Graye's Wilton retourning home, and that he bringith overtures of peace; it was noyſid yn this courte before I receyvid your letters: for every bodye hath eſpyes abrode, ſave we. I have muſidde ſumwhat at that the King heere, when I aſkid him where this aſſemblé for the peace ſhuld be, didde aſke me agayn, whither the queene's Highneſſe didde entend to ſend thither; as thoughe he had not knowne, or at the leaſte didde not beleeve, that my

Lord of Ely and I remayne heere, and have new commiſſions ſent us therfore: which makith me ſummetymes to dowte, leaſte he wer perſuadidde, that the Queene's Highneſſe wold treate of her owne maters aparte, and not joyntlye with him. And who can telle, whether that ſuſpicion wer the cawſe why he ſent no manne with commiſſion to the Queene's Highneſſe all this whyle? And now I remembre me, there was heere a greate bruyte, wherat they ſeemid to rejoyce, that my Lord Willyam Haward (now Lord chamberlayne, as we heere) was comming hither to the King, and was redye and preparid for that pourpoſe; and after came newes, that he was ſtayid: which myght gyve the King heere (as princes ar ſoone touchidde with ſuſpicion and jealowſye) ſumme occaſion and mater to muſe upon, and to ſuſpecte I cannot telle what, yf he knewe no cawſe of that ſtaye.

And thus, prayeng yow to do my hertie commendations to my Lady Cecill, I wiſhe yow health and proſperouſe ſucceſſe yn all your doinges. From Bruxelles the IXth of January 1558. Yours to his litle power



Le Roy treschrêtien a la Reine d'Angleterre De Paris 20 Jan. 155$\frac{8}{9}$

Cott. Lib. Cal. E. V. De l'originale.

A MADAME MA BONNE SEUR LA ROYNE D'ANGLETERRE.

MADAME ma bonne ſeur, encores que l'amitié que je vous ay toute ma vye portée ayt eſté telle et ſi perfaicte, qu'elle m'a tousjours repreſenté, et faict croyre la voſtre pareille a la mienne, et correſpondante a ma fermeté; ſans m'avoir jamais permis, que, pour quelque occaſion que ce ayt eſté, j'en ſoys juſques icy entré au moindre doubte et ſcrupule de monde: ſi eſt ce, que la ſeureté et confirmation qu'il vous a pleu m'en donner, par la lettre que ce porteur m'a apportée de voſtre part, m'a eſté ſi agreable, que je vous veulx bien confeſſer, que plus grand plaiſir n'euſſe je ſçeu reçevoir que ceſtuy-la; et encores plus de ce que je voy, que, pour la perpetuation de ceſte noſtre mutuelle affection, vous vous monſtrez tellement diſpoſée a la commune pacification et union de noz royaumes, pays, et ſubjectz, que, vous y correſpondant, comme je me delibere faire par tous les effectz qui ſe doivent eſperer d'un prince d'honneur et de vertu, voſtre meilleur et plus ſeur amy, je ne penſe pas, qu'il en puiſſe reuſſir que ung infiny contentement pour vous et pour moy, et ung perpetuel bien, repos, et trancquillité a nos deux royaumes, et, s'il plaiſt a Dieu, a toute la Chreſtienté.

Pour

POUR a quoy parvenir, et conduire noſtre ſaincte intention a une bonne fin, vous me faictes ouverture de deux moiens: l'un deſquelz eſt, de vous renvoyer ce porteur avec mes lettres et inſtructions, contenans quelques particularitez certaines et pointz eſpeciaulx ſur leſquelz ceſte matiere doive eſtre traictée; et telz que l'on les puiſſe veoir tendre non ſeulement a faire ceſſer les guerres preſentes, mais auſſi a en abolir et deraciner a jamais les occaſions: on bien, pour l'aultre moyen, de remectre le traicté de ce negoce a quelques ungs des miens a qui je me fieray le plus de ceulx que je renvoyeray pour commiſſaires et DEPUTEZ au traicté public ja commencé a Cercamp; et que de voſtre part vous en deputerez en ſemblable des voſtres pour ſecretement y conferer avec les miens.

SUR quoy, apres avoir loué infiniement voſtre bonne intention, et bien pris les raiſons qui vous ont gardé d'entendre a ce que je vous en avoys ouvert de ma part, je vous diray, que, ayant bien poiſé et conſideré l'importance de l'un et de l'aultre de voz dicts deux moyens, il me ſemble que, de remectre ceſte negociation a la ſuſdicte generale aſſemblée, encores que noz MINIſTRES euſſent charge de s'y comporter le plus dextrement et ſecretement qu'il leur ſeroit poſſible, et que chacun d'eulx y procedaſt ſelon l'aſſeurance que nous aurons tousjours de leurs perſonnes et de leurs prudences et fidelitez; toutesfoys il eſt tout certain, que les actions non ſeulement de mes MINIſTRES et DEPUTEZ, mais de tous ceulx qui ſeront la, ou de voſtre part ou de celle du ROY d'Eſpaigne, s'eſpieront et obſerveront de tant d'yeux clervoyans, s'il y en a au monde, qu'il ne ſeroit pas ſeulement difficile, mais du tout impoſſible, que ceſte communication la ſe peuſt faire ſans eſtre incontinent deſcouverte, contre noſtre commun deſir et intention. Et pour ce, m'eſtant arreſté au premier des dicts deux moyens, comme le plus ſeur et ſecret, je vous renvoye ce dict porteur avec ung memoire que je luy ay faict prendre de tout ce que j'ay jugé ſe pouvoir reſpondre et propoſer pour donner un ſi bon pié et fondement a ceſte negociation, et fermer noſtre commune et ſincere amitié avec ſi ſeur neu et lyen, qu'elle ne ſoit pas ſeulement indiſſoluble pour noz vyes, mais tellement hereditaire, et ſi ſeurement eſtablye pour les noſtres, et noz ſucceſſeurs, que noz deux royaumes, pays et ſubjectz en demeurent a jamais en perpetuel repoz, tranquillité, et pacification; ainſi que ce dict porteur le vous deduira plus particulierement. Sur lequel m'en repoſant, et ſur ce que j'ay juſques icy cogneu de ſa fidelité et bonne intention, je ne vous feray la preſente plus longue, que des mes bien bonnes, fraternelles, et cordiales recommendations a voſtre bonne grace: en priant Dieu, MADAME ma bonne ſeur, qu'il vous ait en ſa tres ſaincte et digne garde. Eſcript a Paris ce XX jour de Janvier 1558. *(Ce qui ſuit eſt de ſa main propre)* EN

En actendant que le temps me permecte, Madame ma bonne ſeur, d'entrer envers vous en une meilleure preuve de la grandeur de mon amitié, j'ay mis es mains de ce porteur ung petit preſent, pour teſmoignage ſeulement de ma fermeté ; que je vous prie vouloir recevoir et voir avec auſſy bonne et affectionnée volunté, que le vous offre et preſente du meilleur endroict de ſon cueur voſtre bon frere et couſyn

Henry

Inſtructions du roy treschrêtien a Cavalcanté. 20 Jan. 1558

Bib. Cott Cal. E. V. De l'orig.

Memoire de ce que le ſieur Cavalcante avoit en charge de rapporter a la royne d'Angleterre de la part du roy de France, le vingt de Janvier 1558.

Le roy, ſuivant ce qu'il a ja faict entendre a la royne d'Angleterre Madame ſa bonne ſeur, n'a aultre plus grand deſir en ce monde, que, en ſatisfaiſant a ſoy-meſme et a la ſincerité de l'amitié et affection qu'il a tousjours portée a la dicte dame, veoir une paix ſi ſeurement et fermement eſtablye entre leurs deux majeſtez, leurs royaumes, pays, et ſubjectz, qu'elle ne ſoit pas ſeulement indiſſoluble pour leur vyes, mais tellement hereditaire pour leurs enfans et ſucceſſeurs, que, ceſſans tous fondemens et racines de guerres, diſſenſions, et riotes, leurs dicts ſucceſſeurs et royaumes n'ayent autre occaſion que de demeurer en perpetuelle union, tranquillité, et pacification pour l'advenir.

En quoy le dict ſeigneur aura bien agreable de veoir employé le ſieur Guido Calvacanté, preſent porteur, pour la bonne intention dont il monſtre proceder en ceſt affaire, et pour l'eſtimer fort ſecret et fidele miniſtre en ceſt endroict.

Et pour ceſte cauſe le dict ſeigneur, qui a pris en bonne part les raiſons pour leſquelles la dicte dame n'a peu entendre a envoyer par de-ça ſes deputez pour le faict de ceſte negociation, ſuivant l'ouverture que le dict ſeigneur luy en avoit faict faire, et qui veult bien luy faire congnoiſtre, de quel pied il deſire marcher en un ſi bon oeuvre, s'eſtant arreſté au premier des deux moiens qu'elle luy a offertz par ſa lettre, luy a redepeſché ce dict porteur avec la reſponſe qu'il luy porte, et avec charge de l'aſſeurer, que ſon intention et inclination au bien de la paix eſt telle, que meilleure elle ne ſe peult deſirer.

Pour laquelle effectuer, et faire cognoiſtre a la dicte dame, que ſa majeſté n'a riens en la bouche a quoy le cueur et la penſée ne s'accorde, le dict ſeigneur eſt content, pour le premier poinct, de faire traicter de la dicte paix a l'union des royaumes de France, d'Angleterre et d'Eſcoſſe, non

ſeulement en ſon nom, mais auſſi des Roys Daulphin et Royne Daulphine, avec tel accord et pacification de toutes querelles, droicts, et pretenſions quelzconques, qu'il ne ſe demeure choſe qui puiſſe faire renaiſtre entre eulx, leurs ſucceſſeurs, et royaumes cy-aprés avec le temps, aucune aigreur, rupture, ne diſſolution.

De ſorte que, eſtant en cela l'intention du Roy conforme a celle de la dicte dame, et choſe dont l'on ſe peult promectre une bonne et prompte concluſion, il ne reſteroit plus que le faict de Calaiz: lequel (ainſi qu'il ſe peult recueillir par les propos du dict ſieur Guido) la dicte dame ne ſçauroit accorder avec ſon honneur, et le conſentement et contentement de ſon peuple, demeurer es mains du dict ſeigneur.

Sur quoy ſa Majeſté la prye de ſe propoſer, que, quant elle vouldra demander reſtitution luy eſtre faicte du dict Calaiz, elle fera inſtance d'une choſe qui eſt du vray domaine de la couronne de France; et requerra un prince qui de ſa naturelle inclination luy eſt intimement amy de ſe deſpuiller de ce qui eſt ſien, pour l'en veſtir, avec un perpetuel regret et meſcontentement de toute la nobleſſe de ſon royaume, et de tous ſes bons et loyaux ſubjectz: leſquelz, comme l'on ſçait, ont enduré infiniz dommages, tant par la denonciation de guerre, et deffiance que la feue Royne d'Angleterre envoya faire a ſa dicte Majeſté, et le ſecours qu'elle donna par meſme moyen au Roy d'Eſpaigne, en la conqueſte des places patrimoniales qu'il occupe encores pour le preſent ſur ce royaume; et depuis par la deſcente que l'armée d'Angleterre feit l'année paſſée en Bretaigue, a la ruine, ſaccagement, et bruſlement d'un infiny pays; comme auſſi par la priſe qui a eſté faicte d'un grand nombre des vaiſſeaux Françoys, et l'interruption qui eſt advenue en ce dict royaume, depuis la dicte deffiance, du faict et entrecours de marchandiſe: qui ſont tous dommages incroyables; et leſquelz, bien eſtimez, reviennent a plus de troys ou quatre millions d'or de perte, pour le regard de ſes dicts ſubjectz ſeulement; leſquelz au lieu de cela ont ſeulement reçeu le contentement d'avoir veu ceſte couronne reſtablie, par la priſe du dict Calaiz, en ce qui eſtoit de ſon ancien domaine. Il eſt bien vray, que le dict contentement a eſté tel, que l'année paſſée ilz accorderent a ſa Majeſté, en faveur de ce, le ſecours d'argent que chacun a peu ſçavoir: et s'ilz l'ont de nouveau envoyé ſupplyer de prendre pluſtoſt juſques a leurs chemiſes, que d'accorder la reſtitution de ce qui eſt ſien, et que Dieu luy a donné grace de reconquerir avec ſi juſte occaſion. Deſorte que, ſi la dicte dame a voulu poiſer en cela ce qui eſt de ſon honneur et du contentement de ſon dict peuple, le dict ſeigneur n'a pas moindre cauſe de faire le ſemblable de ſa part en choſe qui luy eſt de ſi grande importance, et a quoy il ne ſe peult laiſſer aller ſi promptement, ſans meſcontenter entierement tous

ſes Eſtats, et perdre tout a ung coup le cueur et l'affection de ſes dicts ſubjectz, et tout ce qu'il en doibt jamais eſperer de ſecours en ſes aultres affaires.

Et, quand toutes les raiſons ſus dictes ne meriteroient d'eſtre miſes a la balance, le dict ſeigneur, a en parler franchement, et ne diſſimuler riens de ce qu'il en a ſur le cueur, y faict deux autres difficultez : la premiere eſt, qu'il doubte, s'il ſe deſſaiſiſt du dict Calaiz avant que d'eſtre aſſeuré du party de mariage que la dicte dame vouldra prendre, que puis apres la dicte ville vienne facilement es mains du Roy d'Eſpaigne; qui en a une ſi grande envye, qu'il a bien voulu faire offrir telle de ſes places que ſa Majeſté euſt voulu choiſir, pour avoir ſeulement la dicte ville en depoſt, et s'en veoir maiſtre a quelque tiltre que ce feuſt. Et la deſſus conſiderant le dict ſeigneur ce que ung mary peult envers ſa femme, et la femme faict ordinairement en faveur d'un mary, quand elle ſe veoit aymée et eſtimée de luy; et ne ſachant encores que ſe promectre du dict mariage, il n'eſt hors de propoz, ſi la dicte difficulté le tient en ſuſpens.

L'aultre difficulté eſt, que les Eſpagnolz font apparoir d'un traicté, par lequel ilz pretendent les Angloys tellement obligez a eulx, que, toutes et quantesfoys qu'ilz vouldront mouvoir guerre a l'encontre de la France, les dicts Angloys ſont tenuz d'y entrer, et de ſe declarer avec eulx : de façon que, ſi (les traictez d'entre eulx demeurans en l'eſtat qu'ilz ſont) les dicts Eſpagnolz viennent a continuer les preſentes guerres, ou bien, apres les avoir pacifiées, a mouvoir quelque choſe de nouveau, ainſi que quelques foys l'on en prend ayſement une occaſion, le dict ſeigneur ſe verra des le lendemain les dicts Angloys pour declarez ennemys; et au lieu d'avoir eſtably une ferme amityé avec eulx par la reſtitution du dict Calaiz, leur aura rebaillé ung pié en ſon royaume pour plus facilement l'offenſer et endommager. Qui ſont toutes conſiderations de telle importance, que la dicte dame ne doibt poinct trouver eſtrange, ſi le dict ſeigneur y deſire veoir une bonne ſeureté.

Toutesfoys, comme en tous traictez, quelques difficiles qu'ilz ſe monſtrent du commencement, il s'y trouve tousjours a la fin quelque moien et expedient; principalement quand les voluntez des deux contrahans ſe preſentent ſi conformes que ſont celles de leurs deux Majeſtez : ſi la dicte dame veult prendre party de mariage avec perſonne de l'amitié du quel l'on ſe puiſſe bien promectre et aſſeurer; elle ouvrira la porte a pluſieurs moiens de faire de ſi ſeures et certaines alliances, pour ce qui ſortira et naiſtra de leurs dictes deux Majeſtez, a la perpetuelle union de ces troys royaumes, qu'il ſe pourra facilement trouver tel expedient ſur le faict du dict Calaiz, a l'honneur de leurs dictes deux Majeſtez, que juſques au moindre

dre de leurs ſubjectz, chacun aura occaſion de demeurer ſatisfaict et content. Qui ſont choſes que le dict ſeigneur prye la dicte dame mectre en la ſage et prudente conſideration qu'elle ſçaura bien faire : deliberé toutesfoys, ſi la dicte dame juge quelques aultres moiens plus promptz et propres, et qu'elle vueille luy en faire faire l'ouverture, de s'accommoder a tout ce qui ſera de raiſon et d'honneſteté.

Et d'aultant qu'il ſemble au dict ſeigneur, que, pour plus facilement conduire ceſte negociation a une bonne fin, il ſeroit bien neceſſaire de venir a une ſuſpenſion d'armes ; de peur que les actes d'hoſtilité qui ſe peuvent faire de jour a aultre, ſur les ungs et ſur les aultres, n'amenent quelque plus grande aigreur qu'il ne ſeroit neceſſaire pour la perfection d'un ſi bon et ſainct oeuvre : ſi la dicte dame trouve bon d'entrer en la dicte ſuſpenſion, le dict ſeigneur ne s'y accommodera pas ſeulement, pour tel temps qu'elle vouldra, mais auſſi a toutes aultres choſes honneſtes qui luy ſeront propoſées pour l'eſtabliſſement et perpetuation de leur mutuelle amitié, et la pacification des dicts royaumes de France, d'Angleterre, et d'Eſcoſſe a perpetuité.

Ou bien, ſi elle eſtime meilleur de venir promptement a la concluſion d'une bonne paix, telle quelle fut faicte et accordée dernierement entre le dict ſieur Roy et le feu Roy d'Angleterre Edouard, frere de la dicte dame ; qui ſera avec la reſervation a chacune des parties de leurs droictz et pretenſions, et de leurs defenſes et exceptions au contraire : le dict ſeigneur, encores que ſon vray et ſingulier deſir feuſt de veoir, des le premier jour, toutes occaſions de querelles et riotes d'entre leur deux Majeſtez a jamais, et du tout en tout, abolies et aſſoupies, a la perpetuelle union de ces troys royaumes, comme il eſt dict cy-deſſus ; toutesfoys il s'accordera d'y entendre, et d'en traicter promptement : eſperant et s'aſſeurant, que, eſtant l'intention de leur dicts deux Majeſtez ſi ſincere qu'elle ſe monſtre, et leurs mutuelles amitiez ſi parfaictes et correſpondantes, il eſt impoſſible, que bien toſt aprés elles ne s'accordent de toutes les dictes pretenſions et querelles, a l'eſtabliſſement de ce qu'elles deſirent pour le perpetuel bien, tranquillité, et union d'elles et de leurs ſucceſſeurs, leurs dicts royaumes, pays, et ſubjectz.



Elizabeth a Henry II.

29 Jan. 1558/9

ARCHIVES ROYALES.

LA REINE D'ANGLETERRE AU ROY TRES-CHRETIEN.

MONSIEUR mon bon frere, Combien que l'affaire, qui ſe manye a ceſte heure pour la perpetuation de noſtre mutuelle affection et amitié, n'eſt encores ſi advancé, ny approche a cette bonne fin qui eſt de deux coſtez, au regard tant de nous meſmes comme du bien publique de noz pays et ſubjectz, bien deſirée: toutesfois voyante les progres, continuation, et accroiſſement de voſtre tres bon vouloir devers moy manifeſtement declarez par voſtre lettre, et le beau preſent et meſſage que m'a portez ce preſent porteur a ce ſon dernier retour; je ne ſçaurois comme en milieu d'un ſi bon voyage m'arreſter, ains m'advancer tousjours avecques telle bonne voulunté que voz lettres (comme il me ſemble) font teſmoing de vous: et pour ce ſuis deliberée me porter devers vous franchement, comme a celuy qui m'invite a ce d'une maniere de faire tant cordiale et affectionée.

ET quant a l'affaire; comme, premierement, il me ſembloit plus convenable de faire offerte de deux moyens a proceder en iceluy, que de tenir les voyes que aviez au commencement propoſées: ainſi trouvant que preniez mon advis en ce en bonne part, ſans avoir regard aucun au voſtre propre; je ne ſçaurois que, premierement, vous remercier tres affectueuſement de voſtre courtoiſie et amicable inclination a ma diſpoſition; et, ſecondement, je me perſuade par ce, que voſtre entiere amitié devers moy, et le ſincere deſir qu'avez aux choſes propoſées vous ont enduict au choix et election qu'y avez faict. Et neantmoins, me fermant en ma dicte firme opinion icy en vous, enſemble la perſuaſion de certaines bonnes et neceſſaires raiſons me a ce mouvantes, je vous requerray tres affectueuſement, que ceſte mienne reſponſe a ce voſtre dernier meſſage ne ſoit moins prinſe en bonne part que n'a eſté ma premiere; et que ſoyez aſſeuré, que le bon et vray deſir que j'ay d'entrer avecques vous en une ferme et ſtable amitié m'a meue de propoſer comme j'ay faict; ne doubtant rien que le meſme deſir que vous avez, et les raiſons que j'ay commiſes a la declaration de ce porteur ne vous pourront faire l'expedier en diligence; ſi que, par tirer le temps a la longue, le grand contentement dont ſe ſont ſaiſiz nos deux cueurs de ceſte amitié, et le bien publique que l'on deſire a noz pays et ſubjectz ne ſoyent reffroidiz et anneantiz. Et ainſi, laiſſant la charge a ce dict porteur de vous faire declaration, tant de ma reſponſe aux choſes qu'il m'a propoſées en voſtre nom, que de mon opinion touchant le procedé en ceſte matiere, et la mener a quelque bonne fin; je prie Dieu, Monſieur mon bon frere, vous avoir en ſa tres ſaincte et digne garde.

Les teſmoignages de voſtre ardent deſir de mon amitié ſe monſtrent tant, mon tres bon frere, que je m'accuſerois comme ingrate ſi, reciproquement ne vous recompenſerois; vous aſſeurant (de parole de prince) que nous deux cherchons un but et deſirons la meſme choſe; ſaulf mon honneur, que j'eſtime plus que ceſte vie caduque. Et quant au beau preſent voſtre, comme du roy je ne le veulx prendre en temps de guerre pour en faire prejudice aux termes auxquelz nous ſommes, mais comme de prince privé qui ſoubhait amitié non faincte; vous en remercyant tant de fois comme j'y ay eſcrips des lettres et y a icy des parolles.

Indors'd by Sec. Cecil, COPIA LITERARUM REGINÆ AD REGEM GALLIÆ. 2d lettre.

Queen Elizabeth's instructions to Sr Guido Cavalcante.

The queen's inſtructions to Cavalcanté.

29 Jan. 1559

Pap. Off.

From a copy in secretary Cecil's hand.

Lykeas the Quene's Majeſty fyndeth, in the progreſs of the tyme ſpent in this treatye of peace, of one ſyde, nothyng more comfortable than the contynuation of ſo good apparance of good will in hir good brother the French King, notwithſtanding the termes and eſtate of warr wherin both there two contrees doo ſtand: ſo, on the other ſyde, ther ſemeth ſome ſtaye and retardation of hir comforte; partly for that not onely the tyme is ſpent without ſo good an end yet ſeene as ought to be wiſhed on both partes; partly for that ſhe ſeeth hir good brother, notwithſtanding his moſt erneſt and harty letters of amytye ſent, yet by the meſſage brought at this tyme by this beror sir Guido Cavalcant, hir Majeſty perceveth that the matter which ſhuld be the chefeſt fundation and, as it wer, the liffe and ſoole of that frendſhipp and amytye that is ment to be perpetuall and hereditarye, is ſo many maner of wayes, with pretenſe of difficultees, impugned by hir ſayd good brother, that, wer it not that hir Majeſty layeth in the ballance, on the other ſyde, ageynſt thoſe difficultees, the weight of two other great and ponderooſe thyngs, that is to ſaye, the maſs and ſubſtance of the inward and unfayned good hart of hir ſayd good brother towards hir, and the neceſſary and unfallyble reaſons to avoyde the ſayd difficultees, hir Majeſty might thynk the proceding therin unlykly to come to ſo perfaict a deſyred end, as in the begynning was to be well hoped. And therfore hir Majeſty, uppon conſideration of theſe two thyngs, hath thought mete ſpedely to retorne this beror; and prayeth hir ſayd good brother, that now, ſeing this cauſe hath bene thus frendly firſt broken and entred into, wherby ſuerly hir ſayd good brother hath made a greter conqueſt of hir harte towards hym than with any worldly treaſure he cold have doone, he will towards the end gyve hir Majeſty no oc-

caſion ether to ſtaye or withdraw hir intyer affection and deſyre to this amytye.

And towchyng the firſt poyſe that hir Majeſty layeth in the ballance ageynſt his alledged difficultees, which is, the grete quantyté and weightenes of the affection of hir ſayd good brother's hart towards hir; hir Majeſty referreth the conſideration of the ſame to hyr ſayd good brother's owne inward and moſt ſecrett judgment; to whom howſoever it be beſt knowen, yet can it not be gretor, or of more value, than it is thought to be by hir Majeſty, meſurying the ſame with lyke ſyncerité and playnnes as ſhe meaſureth hir owne.

For the other parte, which hir Majeſty layeth in the ſame ballance ageynſt the ſayd difficultees; hir Majeſty, therin not meaning to be hir owne judge, referreth it to that which ought to be the rule of all actions, and without which no maner of amytye and frendſhypp can long contynew or be permanent; and that is, reaſon grownded uppon juſtice: the apparance wherof hir Majeſty ſeeth uttered and ſet furth in the allegations of hir ſayd good brother, but the truthe and ſubſtance therof is to be ſene on hir parte: which breffly hir Majeſty meaneth to touche, rather for a remembrance to hir ſayd good brother, than for an abſolute replication or defence.

First, where hir ſayd good brother requireth hir to propoſe to hirſelfe, that, in demanding the reſtitution of Calliſe, ſhe demandeth a thyng that is the veray domayn of the coron of France; and therby ſhuld follow to hym a perpetuall regret and miſcontentment of his nobleſs and ſubjects: hir Majeſty is therby but prevented of her owne reaſons; for the ſame alledged of hir parte have ſuch ſtrength, as nothyng can be therto well replyed. All the world almoſt, both hethen and chriſtien, can and doo gyve teſtimony, that it hath bene parcel of the crowne of England beyond memorye of all men; and that lawfully poſſeſſed without ſcruple or quarrell; yelded and aſſured to the crown of England by France, not for words or thanks, but for regions and territoryes of the very inheritance of the Kings of England, therby poſſeſſed and quietly kept by the Kings of France: which right and intereſt is not onely moſt clere and without all queſtion by moniments of autentique wrytings, but by all auncient ſtoryes; and furdermore ſo contynued from age to age, from King to King, in all tymes, both warr and peace, that, whatſoever was moved in any controverſye betwixt the Kings of this realme and of France, it was never uttered by ſpeche or pretence, but that Calliſe was allweiſe knytt to the crowne of England, and as well and truely poſſeſſed of the Kings of this realme, as the citee of London. So as, if ther be any greffe or miſcontentation

tation that followeth the lack thereof, the compariſon made of the right and contynuance will ſone argue where the ſame is. For how can it not be to England a miſcontentation, to lack that wherto it hathe ſo juſt title as to nothyng more? wherin it hath had ſo long, ſo quiett, ſo honorable a poſſeſſion and contynuance as the ſtoryees of many ages do manifeſtly teſtefye? wherin alſo the fame and honor of England ſo much conſiſted? wherin ſo many familyes of nobleſs, and others infinite people of England have bene procreated, brought upp, lyved, ſerved, and dyed; whoſe poſteritees now preſently lyve in no ſmall regrett and hevyneſs to remember the ſame to be in ſtrangers hands? Can any lyke greff chance to France, that hath not yet hadd it thirteen moneths? and ſo newly come therto, ſo unexpected, ſo eaſely, (by miſhapp of thyngs here then in England) that as yet it is not well knowen to the holdors therof, how they have it, or how to kepe it?

IT is furder alledged in the meſſage of the ſayd French King, that in this late warres his contrey and ſubjects have ſuſtened grete loſſees; and that this which hath bene thus gotten from this realme is the onely contentation of his ſayd ſubjects. Wherin the Queen's Majeſty deſyereth hir ſayd good brother, firſt to remember betwixt whom theis warres wer; and how, and by whom they began; how unwillingly the nation of this realme was therto brought; how difficult it was to ſever and breake the amytye and peace which was ſo well roted and left by King Edward: and then conſider, how farr of from reaſon it is, that, becauſe the King of Spayne was ennemy to France, and had done certen hoſtilitees theruppon, therfore to acquite the ſame, England (the greator parte wherof, both of nobilité and the people, had no diſpoſition to be at ennemyté with France) muſt be bereved of one of hir deareſt membres, and France muſt therof make her onely comforte and conſolation.

BUT becauſe the Quene's Majeſty truſteth ſuerly, that if hir ſayd good brother will but review his owne allegations, and propownd to hymſelf how the ſame maye be beſt alledged on hir Majeſtie's parte, he ſhall clerly ſee what grete reaſons do move hir not to allow that which is alledged by hir ſayd good brother; hir Majeſty will not herin furder travell with many words: for if the right to Calliſe maye make argument and be allowed; then ſhall it not long remayn wher it is, in a ſtranger's hand, but reſorte to the old and trew owners: if it ſhuld remayn as a recompence to France for loſſees; firſt, reaſon wold, that recompence ſhuld be made by them that have gayned, and not by them that have alſo loſt: if both France and England have loſt, and the wynnor knowen; it is more reaſon, the wynnor ſhuld allow a recompence to both, or at the leſt to one

of the loſers, than the one loſer to the other.

AGEYN if the people of France be ſo deſyerooſe to kepe that which they have not had much above one yere, and that alſo ageynſt any other right than by violence of warr; what maye the French King not thynk of the whole people of England, that have bene ownors juſtly and quietly many hundred yeres? what will they not yeld to a prince whom they intyerly and with one conſent do ſo fervently love, to recover the ſhame and the loſſe of ſuch a juell? yea, to be playne, hir Majeſty moſt aſſuredly ſeeth and fyndeth no one thyng ſo lykely to be contynually proſequuted with the unyverſall inſtance of all kynd of hir people, nobilité and men of warr, merchants, and hir commynalty, as to have this blott to this nation wiped and taken awey; ſo depe is the ſame roted in the harts of all ſortes of age, and daylye increaſeth in the very harts of children and yowth. Wherfore hir Majeſty moſt inſtantly requireth hir good brother to compare theis fundations of hir deſyre togither with his allegations, and therto to add the conſideration of the tymes to come; how bryckell, how uncertayne, how weake, and how ſhorte an amytye that may be, that ſhuld be ageynſt her honour, ageynſt juſtyce itſelf, ageynſt the expectation of all the worlde, ageynſt the particular will of all ſortes of hir people; and fynally ageynſt the proper nature of amytye, that never can endure but with contentation of myndes.

AS for the reſt of the difficultees moved by the French King; although they have apparance to make ſtay, yet might the ſame in ſeaſonable tyme and place be ſo anſwered, as therof ſhuld arriſe no occaſion of ſtaye or lett: for as to the dowt of the Quene's Majeſtie's marriadge, that it might ſo be made as therby the ſayd Callais might eaſely come to the hands of the King of Spayne; it is ſuch a dowt, as the French King maye well aſſure hymſelf, that, beſide the naturall diſpoſition of the Quene's Majeſty (being diſcended by father and mother of mere Engliſh bloode, and not of Spayne, as hir late ſiſter was) the whole nation of England wold as dilligently ſee to that matter of Calliſe as they which now deteyne it.

AND to the laſt difficultee, rayſed uppon reports made by Spaniards concerning a traicté wherby the realme of England reſteth bound to them; hir Majeſty, thanked be God, remayneth ſo free a prince, and ownor of hir crown and people, as ſhe is no otherwiſe bound to any (although ſhe be in good amytye with them of Spayne) but preſently, as beſt occaſion ſhall be offred to hir to have amytye with any prynce or contrey, ſo ſhe maye very well; and ſo ſhe truſteth to have, to hir comforte and weale of hir contrey and ſubjects.

FOR the reſt of the meſſage; being the offer, in one parte, of a ſuſpen-

ſion of armes, in the other, of ſuch a peace as was accorded with King Edward hir Majeſty's moſt deare brother; hir Majeſty cannot deny, but the ſayd offers be worth hir moſt harty thanks; and ſo ſhe doth yeld the lyke to hir good brother: but ſeing the commencement of this matter hath a ſcope to make a perpetuall and hereditary amytye, ſuch as ſhuld be indiſſolubile; hir Majeſty hath thought moſt mete, after all theiſe thyngs conſidered, to pretermitt furder anſwer at this preſent; and, for the very certayn and ſpedy acheving hereof, to requyre hir ſayd good brother, that this maner of proceding herin may be taken, as followeth.

BECAUSE the treaty hereof requireth a colloquy and talk, and that with ſuch perſons of weight and truſt as have the inward mynds of both there two Majeſties well and aſſuredly knowen, and that alſo to be doone with ſuch convenient ſecretie as to the cauſe apperteneth; hir Majeſty of all other deviſees thynketh ſuerly this to be the beſt: that both there intents and fynall meanings might be remitted to there moſt choiſe Miniſters now remayning on that ſyde the ſeas; that is to ſaye, to two or one of hir Majeſty's, and to the lyke of hir good brother's. And that which ſemeth herein ſomewhat dowtfull to hir ſayd good brother, that the ſame treaty cannot be there but it wil be diſcovered, is indede now, as the tyme is changed, otherwiſe than in truth it was before: for where in the tyme of the late Quene, the King of Spayne then being huſband to the ſayd Quene, nothing was doone on the parte of England but with the privetee and direction of the Miniſters of the ſayd King; now the Quene's Majeſty, being and profeſſing hirſelf a free princeſs to direct all hir actions by hir owne Miniſters, and with th'advice of hir counſell of England only, meaneth in this matter to procede and direct without any participation towards the Spaniards of any thyng, otherwiſe than ſhal be ſene for the nature of hir matters expedient: and for the covering this ſecret doings, hir Majeſty thynketh, no thyng can ſo well ſhadow the ſame as this aſſembly alredy appoynted uppon former conſiderations; which in no other place cold be without apparant ſuſpection, and manifeſt intelligence to other partes. *And if hir Majeſty culd deviſe any other better way for the furderance and ſpede of this cawſe, ſhe wold imparte the ſame to hir good brother; in whome ſhe thinketh the lyke good will to the perfecting hereof.

* What follows is from a copy in the Cotton Library. CAL. E. V.

FINALLY becauſe ſhe much deſireth that hir good brother wold pleaſe to lyke this purpoſe, both becauſe the tyme wold be far ſpent before any new apointment and aſſembly cold be made, and that ther be alreddy there aſſembled commiſſioners on both there partes on that ſide the ſeas; hir Majeſty culd wiſh, that, if it ſhall pleaſe hir ſaid good brother to ſend authority to his commiſſioners there, to procede to ſome good finall end

herin in ſuch ſecret manner as ſhuld be thought to them mete, then uppon that his determination this bearor might with all expedition retorn; ſo as hir Majeſty might follow the lyke order therin as ſhuld be ſignifyed from hir ſaid good brother, which ſhe will do without delaye.

And if the ſaid French King ſhall not, uppon the conſiderations here alleadged, nor uppon ſuch as be declared to this bearor, lyke to have this treaty where the ſaid commiſſioners be aſſembled; rather then ſo good a work, and ſo well begun, ſhuld be fruſtrated for the cerimony of the place, hir Majeſty will not refuſe ſome other convenient, honorable place. And if hir ſaid good brother ſhall pleaſe ſo to continew his abundant affection and amity, as to ſend any of his, fully authoriſed, hither to any convenient place within this realme; the ſame ſhal be moſt heartyly and affectionatly welcome: and in this point is to be remembred by this bearor, that by this manner of dealing the whole matter muſt be ſo ordered as to be made oppen to the King of Spayne.

The queen's inſtructions to her commiſſioners.

Cott. Lib Cal. E. V.

INSTRUCTIONS GYVEN BY THE QUENE'S MAJESTY TO HER RIGHT TRUSTY AND WELL BELOVED COUNSELLORS, THE LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, AND TO THE REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, THOMAS BISHOP OF ELY, AND TO Dr WOTTON DEANE OF CANTERBURY AND YORK, BEING HIR MAJESTIE'S COMMISSIONERS FOR MATTERS ENSUING.

IN PRIMIS, where her Majeſty, at her firſt coming to the crowne of this realme, ſent commiſſion under her great ſeale of England to her right truſty and right well beloved couſin the Earl of Arundel, and to the foreſaid Biſhop of Ely, and Deane of Canterbury, to treate with the French King's Ambaſſadours uppon matter of peace in the parts beiond the ſeas; and ſent to them alſo certain articles and inſtructions, ſigned with her Majeſty's hand, for their direction and proceeding in that behalfe: her Majeſty now conſidering, that, before the ſame commiſſion came to the hands of the ſaid commiſſioners, the ſaid Earl of Arundell returned into this realme from the place of the aſſembly, and then a prorogation was had of the ſaid treaty from the latter part of November untill the laſt of Januarie, and an appointment made for the commiſſioners to meete the vth of this moneth at Cercampe, or ſome other like place for further proceeding therein; therefor doth, for the continuation of the ſaid treaty, ſend preſently her ſaid chamberlayn to the other ſide of the ſeas, with new commiſſions under her great ſeale of England, to joyne with the ſaid Biſhop and Deane for the treaty of peace with the Ambaſſadours as well of Scotland

land as of France. And for that purpoſe, her Majeſty's pleaſure is, that after her ſaid chamberlayn ſhal be come to the place where the ſaid Biſhop and Deane be, and have ſhewed to them the ſaid commiſſions, he ſhall impart theſe inſtructions with them; and ſhall alſo require of them the underſtanding and knowledge of the former inſtructions heretofore ſent by her Majeſty to the ſaid Earle, the Biſhop, and the Deane. And, after the ſame well peruſed and conſidered, her Majeſty's pleaſure is, that her ſaid chamberlayn ſhall joyntly with them follow the tenor and effect, in all points, of the ſaid former inſtructions, in ſuch manner and ſorte as if the ſaid inſtructions had bene delivered to the hands and charge of the ſaid chamberlayn.

Item the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall in all their doings have regard principally to proceede for ſome good concluſion of peace; and ſecondarily, that the ſame may be ſo procured, as the old amity betwixt the realme of England and the houſe of Burgundy be not thereby impaired or decayed: to which two poynts the Quene's Majeſty requireth her ſaid commiſſioners to direct all their doings.

Item the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, as far forth as they may without prejudice or hindrance of the treaty, give the King of Spayne's commiſſioners to underſtand, that they have ſpecially in charge from the Quene's Majeſty to conclude nothing with the French that might diminiſh in any poynt the old amity between the houſes of England and Burgundy, neither let or hinder the good meanings and purpoſes of the Quene's Majeſty and the King their maſter towards the confirmation and eſtabliſhing of their two amities: and in that behalf, the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall require the King's Miniſters to ſhew the like favor towards them on the King their maſter's behalfe.

Item as touching the minutes of the treaties ſent over by the ſaid Biſhop and Deane to the Queen's Majeſty, about the ſixth of January laſt; her Majeſty hath in that behalfe, with the advice of her Highneſs's councell, cauſed the ſame to be anſwered as followeth.

First of all, it ſeemeth, that in the ſecond and third article there is nothing to be miſliked; but that Aliquidve aliud in præjudicium, damnum, aut gravamen alterius principum are to be left out.

Item, in the fift article; if they will much preſſe to have the article prohibiting any new impoſt ad quinquaginta annos, to conclude with them as hath bene heretofore; whereby no great hurte can enſue, but for the cauſe of the wines: for as for the pondage; nothing is done therein, as the Biſhop of Ely beſt knoweth, but as alwaies was uſed before time; that is to ſay, 12 pence levied uppon the pound, and no more.

ITEM, as to the ſixth article, touching ſhipps of warr; it is meete to require the ſame to paſſe as it is: and if they like it not, then to paſſe it over, as cauſe ſhal be given; for the advantage thereof ſhal be as much to England as to them.

ITEM, to the ſeventh, for the matter of Callice; it ſeemeth, this article, to be ſufficiently well penned; the like whereof, or the very ſame, is that was in the treaty of Bullein for the towne of Boullen on the parte of the French; wherewith they may be well preſſed to allow the like in this caſe, as was in the other part towards them. And if the French ſhall yeeld to the territories and peeces, but not to the munitions; then the commiſſioners ſhall therein extend their wiſedomes to preſſe the French, and obteine as much as they may poſſible; and not in the end to leave the matter for any ſmall quantity of munition: and in this point much muſt be referred to the conſideration and wiſedome of the ſaid commiſſioners.

ITEM, to the eighth; the limits to be as they were poſſeſſed before the beginning of the warr: and for ſuch doubts as ſhall thereof ariſe, to have the ſame agreed by commiſſioners on both parts; ſo as it be firmly agreed to have all that which was peaceably occupied before the warrs.

ITEM for the ninth and tenth; if you can ſatisfy the French commiſſioners, for Callice and the members, with the releaſe of part or all the arrerages and debts; to conclude ſo with them: if they will deny the ſame to be done, and perſiſt therein; we think good, you do referr the conſideration thereof to arbiters; ſo as the ſame may be choſen of men indifferent, not ſubject to either of us: and for the penſions; if they will not agree to continuance thereof, you may in the end conclud all other matters, making ſuch reſervation of our right and their exceptions as was done in the treaty of Bulleyn, and is conceived by you in the ſecond part of your XIth article.

ITEM to the 14th; according to the condition of ſuch as ſhall come thence, ſo ſhall the hoſtages of England be, if any be needfull: for as for any hoſtages for the releaſe to be made, it ſhall not neede; for the releaſes themſelves, being under the ſeale of England and delivered, maketh an end of the matter: and for hoſtages of France, the ſame maye be like to ſuch as were on the part of England delivered for Bullen. And touching the 15th and 16th article, if the French ſhall not content themſelves with ſuch perſwaſions and reaſons as are to be made in that behalfe, but that they will needs have hoſtages from hence; then, uppon advertiſement had from you thence, they ſhall have the ſame fully ſatisfied.

ITEM to the 19th, it ſeemeth beſt not to meddle with the nomination of Aldernay; for it is provided for in the 2^d^ article, as the ſaid commiſſio-

ners have well conſidered: and if the French ſhall preſſe any ſpeech thereof; then, to have it left as it was before time, and to accord that no fortification ſhal be there further than is allready.

ITEM to your opinion touching the 20th article: if the French ſhall needs preſſe to have the comprehenſion of the Scotts; then ſhall it be well to joyn the article mentioned by you, which you have already. And furder, where in the ſaid 20th article is a comprehenſion made of Philipp KING of Spayne; we think it better to omitte the name of him in that article, and to change the 21ſt article, which mentioneth him eſpecially, into this meane article following: Item comprehendatur, pro parte dictæ ſereniſſimæ REGINÆ Angliæ &c, Philippus Hiſpaniarum &c, juxta vim et effectum tractatuum inter eoſdem REGEM et REGINAM, eorum regna, terras, patrias, et dominia.

ITEM to the 21ſt article: if that cannot be granted; then the ſame comprehenſion to be uſed for KING Philip, as was in the treaty of Bulleyn for the EMPEROR Charles. And as to the articles of Scotland; it ſeemeth, that for the 12th article, if the Scots do require it, then to accord to it, otherwiſe not to move it: and to the intent you may perceive the effect thereof, we have ſent to you the coppies of four articles taken out of the ſaid treaties; for it ſeemeth, no better articles can be deviſed then ſuch as hath bene heretofore uſed.

ITEM to the 22d; not to make mention of this article: and if the Scotts doe preſſe it; firſt, it is not proper, at any communication in making of peace, to have ſuch recompence required; 2dly their invaſions were more hurtfull then ours; 3dly their breach of the peace, incurſions and ſpoyles were made in England contrary to the agreement, and proclamation made by the laſt commiſſioners.

FINALLY, her MAJESTY requireth them to proceede with as much celerity as they may conveniently to underſtand the finall purpoſe of the French; conſidering the ſeaſon of the yeare requireth ſpeedy underſtanding what ſhal be the ende of this treaty: and therefor her HIGHNESS requireth the ſaid commiſſioners from time to time to advertiſe hether to her MAJESTY; and if any thing ſhall happen furder uppon the treaty with the French, wherein you ſhall thinke it needfull to be more amply or largely informed and inſtructed than hetherto you are; uppon knowledge had from you, the ſame ſhal be expedited.

ITEM for the 22d article; when mention is made of a treaty dated anno 1533, it ſeemeth the ſame not to be needfull; the rather becauſe the ſame hath not bene mentioned in other later treatyes with Scotland.

ITEM the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, as to their wiſedome ſhall ſeeme

mete, from time to time imparte to the King of Spayne's Miniſters ſuch parte of their proceedings with the French as maye ſeem convenient without hindrance of the treaty with France, and in ſuch ſorte as the like good will may appear in the ſaid King Philip towards the Quene's Majeſtie's commiſſioners.

ITEM if you ſhall perceive, that the French will ſo ſtand uppon the refuſal to render Callice, as, notwithſtanding all your travel to preſſe them to it, they will by no meanes be induced to agree thereunto: yet you ſhall not, for all that, breake off this treaty with them; but entertain them with ſome other device, without concluſion in that behalfe, untill you may in the mean ſpace ſignify that matter hither, and receive anſwer from hence againe.

The Lord Howard of Effingham, the Biſhop of Ely, and Dr Wotton to the queen.

From Chateau-Cambreſis.

14 Feb. 1559

COTT. LIB GALB. C. I.

TO THE QUEENE'S MAJESTY.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté t'underſtand, that the ſuſpenſion of armes being prolongid till the xth of this moneth, and the vth of the ſame being appointid for all the commiſſioners for the peace to meete heere, (as we have certifyed home heertofore) the King of Spayne's commiſſioners came hither on that v^th^ daye. But the French ſent before to gyve knowledge, that fynding the wayes worſe then they looked for, they cowde not be heere that daye; but the next wold not faile to be heere: wherof we the Buſſhoppe of Ely and the Deane of Cantorbury being advertiſid, thinking it inough for us to prevent the Frenche heere, came hither the VIth of this preſent, two or three howres before the Frenche commiſſioners. The Ducheſſe of Lorrayne, the King of Spayne's and the Frenche commiſſioners ar lodgid without the gate of this towne, in a houſe of the Buſſhoppe of Cambray, who is Lorde of this towne; but verie ſtraytely. And forbicauſe there is no lodging there within for your Highneſſe's commiſſioners, there is an old houſe of the ſaid Buſſhoppe within the towne appointid for theim. That ſelf daye we receyvid a lettre from the Lord Haward, Lord chamberlayne to your Majeſté; wherby we perceyvid, that that night he intendid to lye at Arras, and the next daye (God willing) at Cambray, and from thence wold comme hither as ſoon as he might conveniently.

THE VIIth of this moneth, we the ſaid Buſſhoppe of Ely and the Deane of Cantorbury ſent one to the Duke d'Alva and other his colleagues, to declare unto theim, that we wer arryvid heere the daye before; and requyrid to underſtand of theim, whether they wer occupyed with the French commiſſioners for their awne matters, or whether we ſhulde requyre to have

our

our matters debatid with the Frenche: but er we had anſwer from theim, the Duke d'Alva and his colleagues ſent one to us, to requyre that they and we might meete together. Wherupon we the ſaid Buſſhoppe and Deane rode to the Duke d'Alva's lodging; where we found the ſaid Duke, the Prince of Orange, the conte of Meliti, otherways callid Ruy Gomez, and the Buſſhoppe of Arras. Who declarid unto us, that the daye before, ſhortlye after the Frenche commiſſioners arryvall, they the King of Spayne's commiſſioners mett with the ſaid French commiſſioners at the Ducheſſe of Lorrayne's lodging: where they firſt entrid in communication for the prolonging of the ſuſpenſion of armes, which elles ſhulde have expyrid in three or fowre dayes after; wherby might have enſewid ſome danger and diſpleaſur to the ſaid commiſſioners and their trayne: ſo that they agreed there to prolonge the ſaid ſuſpenſion for all the tyme the ſaid commiſſioners ſhulde be aſſemblid heere together for that pourpoſe, and ſix dayes after the diſſolution of the ſame: and that, beeing agreed heerupon, then they beganne to talke of their matters of the treatye of peace. And, as the commiſſioners of Spayne told us, the French ſaid; that, foraſmuch as they and the ſpaniſhe commiſſioners wer in a manner agreed for their awne matters, and had prorogid their aſſemblee till this tyme onely for the cauſes of Englande, they thought it beſt to begynne now firſt with theim, to ſee whether they cowde fall to anye agreement; and ſo to conclude upon all the matters together. Wherunto the Duke d'Alva and his colleagues (as they told us) made anſwer, that they miſlykid not this mocion; and that therfore they had requyrid to meete with us, to declare this unto us.

Heering this, we the ſaid Buſſhoppe and Deane requyrid, that this prorogation of armes might be ſo pennid, that your Highneſſe's commiſſioners and their trayne might be alſo namely compriſed therin; ſpecially forbicauſe that this towne is not within the King of Spayne's dominion, as Cercamp was, but a place neuter, neither ſubject to Fraunce, nor to the King of Spayne: which they promiſid ſhulde be done; and ſo was done. Furthermore we ſaid unto theim, that although we had a new commiſſion from your Higheneſſe, wherby we had ſufficient aucthorité to entre communication with the Frenche commiſſioners for the contynuation of this communication begonne at Cercamp: yet foraſmuch as we wer acertaynid, that your Highneſſe had ſent hither the Lord Haward, Lord chamberlayne of your Highneſſe's houſholde, ſpecially to be at this treatye, and that he was already ſo neere; we thought it beſt to tary for a daye or two till he wer comme; knowing not, whether his Lordſhippe brought anye other inſtructions with him then we had before: and nevertheleſſe, yf the matter did requyre great haſt, we wold be ready at all tymes to meete and

to entre communication with the Frenche upon the matters we wer comme for. Which anſwer they ſaid they miſlykid not, and wold rapporte it unto the Frenche commiſſioners. And the Buſſhoppe of Arras ſaid merilye, there ſhulde no greate tyme be loſt therby: for this daye, quoth he, being Shrove-tueſdaye, is a daye to make good cheere, and to-morow a daye to do pennance for the ſame, and ſo will ſoone be paſt. And thus we departid from theim at that tyme. Yn this communication with us the ſaid commiſſioners ſaid unto us, that they wer commaundid by the King their maſter to uſe theimſelfes towardes us in your Majeſtie's affayres and of the realme of Englande, yn all points, as they had done in the late Queene your Highneſſe's ſuſter's dayes; and wold not faile ſo to do.

And albeit that I the Lord chamberlayne might have ben heere the VIIIth daye of this moneth: yet beinge certifyed by one of my menne whome I had ſent before, that in the lodginge appointid for me was nothing yn the world but bare walles, nor no convenient proviſion to be made for me and my trayne at this place of Caſteau-en-Cambreſis, havinge ben deſtroyed by the warres; I was therfore forcid to tarry one daye at Cambray, to provyde there dyvers things neceſſary for the furniture of my lodging; wherby it was Thurſdaye the IXth of this preſent er I came hither. Yn that ſelf afternoone, not longe after myne arryvall heere, the Duke d'Alva and all his colleagues came to viſite and welcome me the ſaid Lord chamberlayne. And having enquyrid of your Majeſty's healthe, and uſid certayne other communications commenly uſid at ſuch meetings, they requyrid to talke with us aparte. Wherupon we cawſing the chambre to be voydid, they ſaid, that the French had ſent unto theim that daye, to know whether I the Lord chamberlayne wer comme; and therfore they wolde be glad t'underſtande, when we wold be content to meete with the Frenche, to th'intent they might gyve them knowledge of it; and alſo wold be gladde ſomwhat t'underſtande, after what ſorte we entendid to proceede with theim; wherin they wold be readye to aſſiſt and cownſell us the beſt they cowde. Wherunto we ſaid, that we wer content to meete with the Frenche the next daye, aboute two of the clocke in th'afternoone, at the Ducheſſe of Lorrayne's lodging: for all the common meetings of commiſſioners have ben hetherto, as well at Cercamp as heere, at the ſaid Ducheſſe's lodging; for that this aſſemblee hath ben procurid by her labour and travaill; and that ſhee beinge a princeſſe not ſubject neither to the King of Spayne nor to Fraunce, the commiſſioners therfore ar content to uſe her as one that is indifferent betwixt all partyes; and therfore ſhe is contynually preſent at all ſuch common meetings and communications. And as for our proceedinge with the Frenche, I the Lord chamberlayne

ſaid, that as yet I had not commenid with my colleagues; but that we wold talke of it, and the next daye, er we went to the Frenche, we wolde declare our myndes unto theim therin.

THE Duke d'Alva and his colleagues wer ſatisfyed with this anſwer; and there againe declarid unto us all, that the King their maſter remaynid ſtill yn that ſelf good will and mynde towards th'affayres of England which he was yn when Queene Mary his wife lived; and that we might be well aſſurid, he wolde make no peace with the Frenche, but that your Highneſſe ſhulde be firſt ſatisfyed: and this matter they did ſette fourth with very earneſt wordes. Wherupon I the Lord chamberlayn ſaid unto theim, that your Highneſſe, conſyderinge that the King their maſter had hetherto ſhewid himſelf ſo ſtedfaſt in that mynd, cowde not but take it yn verie good parte; and thankid him for it: and that therfore lykewiſe, for your parte, yow wer determynid to make no treatye, nor conclude nothinge with the Frenche, that maye by anye meanes tende to the prejudice of th'amitye and the treatyes betwixt your Highneſſe and the King their maſter, what offer ſoever the Frenche might chaunce to make unto yow; and that this your Highneſſe had commaundid me to declare unto theim, and that therfore they might be right well aſſurid of it. This anſwer contentid theim well; and ſo they departid.

THE next daye, being Fridaye the xth of this moneth, we went to the Duke d'Alva and his colleagues: where we declarid unto theim, that your Highneſſe having conſiderid the inſtructions delyverid by the late Queene, your ſuſter, to the Earle of Arundell and to us the Buſſhoppe of Ely and the Deane of Cantorbury, (the contents wherof they knew verie well) did not miſlike theim; and therfore had gyven us very lyke inſtructions: ſo that we entendid to proceede in this matter likeas we had begonne before at Cercampe; that is to ſaye, to redemaunde Callais, without the which it cowde not ſtande with your Highneſſe's honnour to agree to anye peace; and then to demaunde ſuch other things as we had demaundid before. This, we ſaid, was the waye that we entendid to proceede yn this matter: the which waye, they ſaid, they alſo likid well. And, while we wer thus talkinge with the Duke d'Alva and his colleagues, came yn to theim Monſieur de Mombardon, ſteward to the Ducheſſe of Lorraine; who declarid unto the Duke and his colleagues, that the French had ſent to the Ducheſſe his maiſtres, to requyre her, that ſhe wolde ſende to the ſaid Duke and his colleagues, to declare unto theim, that the ſaid French commiſſioners requyrid to ſpeke with theim before the ſaid Frenche ſhulde meete with us.

THE Duke and his colleagues heeringe this errande, muſid much at it; wondring what it ſhulde meane: nor fynally cowde not devyſe wherfore

it was done, but onely for to make us thinke, that there wer ſome ſecrette intelligence betwixt the ſaid Duke and his colleagues and the ſaid Frenche commiſſioners; to make us therby to conceyve ſome ſuſpycion againſt theim. Wherfore ſome of the ſaid Duke's colleagues wer of opynion, that they ſhulde playnely refuſe to ſpeke to theim at that tyme; but other wer of other opynion, and thought it meete to heere what they wold ſaye: and therupon they requyrid our advyſes, what wer beſt for theim to do. Wherunto we ſaid, that they knew beſt what was beſt to be donne in it: but that yf the French did it to make us conceyve any ſuſpycion of theim, that they ſhulde be deceyvid therin; for we did not miſtruſte, that they wold go about anye thinge contrary to their former promeſſes made unto us. Wherunto they ſaid, we might be well aſſurid therof; and that they wold not faile to rapport faithfully unto us whatſoever the French ſhulde ſaye unto theim.

Wherupon they went to the Ducheſſe of Lorraine, and there mette with the French: and havinge ben there a long while, retournid unto us and tolde us, that the French had ſaid unto theim, that while they wer at Cercamp they had dyvers tymes ſaid unto theim, that by no meanes the King their maſter wold forgo Callais; and that therfore they lookid, that the ſaid Duke d'Alva and his colleagues ſhulde have cauſid your Highneſſe ſo to be enformid of the French Kinge's their maſter's mynde therin, that your Highneſſe ſhulde now ſende commiſſion hither to agree with theim without the reſtitution of Callais: for yf they had thought we wold perſiſt in the demaunde of Callais, they wold not have retournid hither; knowinge they ſhulde but leeſe their labour, the King their maſter being determynid not to redelyver it: and ſaid, that they did not entende to debate anye matters anye further with us, all things having ben ſufficientlye debatid at Cercamp: mary, yf we wold not redemaunde Callais; that then they were content to talke with us, and wolde agree to ſuch conditions of peace as ſhulde be fownde reaſonable.

This mater, thus rapportid by the ſaid d'Alva and his colleagues unto us, ſeemid very ſtrange unto us; as though the Frenche wold preſcrybe unto us what we ſhulde demaunde, and what we ſhulde not demaunde. And having talkid a while with the ſaid d'Alva and his colleagues of this ſtrange faſhion which the French uſid, we determynid to go to the Ducheſſe to ſalute her; and in cace the Frenche wer yet there, to ſee whether they wold uſe any ſuch communication with us: wherunto we wolde have anſwerid the beſt we cowde. And ſo we departid from the Duke, and went to the Ducheſſe of Lorraine; but the French wer gone er we came thither: wherfore we did our dueties to the Ducheſſe; and I the

Lorde

Lorde chamberlayne thought, I cowde do no leſſe then to do your Highneſſe's recommendations unto her: and having talkid a pratye whyle with her of your Highneſſe and other matters, at the laſt we tooke our leaves and departid. And forbicauſe the Prince of Orange and Ruy Gomez had accompanyed us thither; at our departure from theim we ſaid unto theim, that we wold ſomwhat conſyder this matter emonge ourſelfes; and the next morninge we wolde ſende the Duke and theim word, what we thought meete further to do heerin: and ſo we retournid home.

Where having conſiderid the mater emonge ourſelfes, we thought it meete to ſende the next daye to the Ducheſſe, to requyre her that ſhe wold ſende word to the Frenche, that your Majeſté had ſent us hither with commiſſion to contynue the communication of peace begonne with theim at Cercamp; and that therfore, yf the Frenche entendid to do the lyke, we wer content to meete with theim that afternoone at the Ducheſſe's lodginge, to conferre therupon with theim. And according to this determination I the Buſſhoppe of Ely, the Saturdaye morninge, went to the Duke d'Alva, to declare unto him what we had determynid further to do; which the Duke and the Buſſhoppe of Arras lyked well. And from theim I went to the Ducheſſe of Lorraine; who verye gentely promiſid to ſende to the Frenche commiſſioners to know their myndes, and upon knowledge therof to ſende us worde of it. And accordinge to her promiſe ſhe ſent Mombardon to declare unto us, that the Frenche wer content to meete with us at the Ducheſſe's lodginge about one of the clocke. And according to that anſwer we went to the Duke d'Alva firſt; who with his colleagues accompanyed us to the Ducheſſe's, and wer preſent at all the communication had betwixt us and the Frenche at this tyme.

There, after commen ſalutations made betwixt us and the Frenche, the Ducheſſe ſatte downe at the boarde's ende, and on th'one ſyde the French commiſſioners, and we on th'other; the Duke d'Alva and his colleagues ſittinge together beneathe. There I the Lord chamberlayne beganne to declare unto theim the greate deſyre your Highneſſe had to ſee Chriſtendome, ſo longe oppreſſid by warres, to be deliverid out of that greate miſerie and calamitie, and to be reſtawrid to quyetneſſe and a good peace agayne; without the which it wer lyke ſhortlye to fall into ſuch inconvenyences, as ſhulde not lye in princes powres to remeadye when they wolde: and that therfore your Highneſſe had ſent me hither, with commiſſion and powre dyrectid to us all three, to proceede, and contynue the communication begonne at Cercamp; aſſuring theim, that your Highneſſe, for yowr parte, wolde condeſcende to anye reaſonable and honnourable conditions of peace. Mary, forbicauſe of the words which the French

commiſſioners had ſpoken the daye before to the Duke d'Alva and his colleagues, I the Lord chamberlayne thought it meete to ſpeake as ſtowtely agayne yn that matter as they had donne. And therfore I ſaid, that wheras ſome controverſye had ben for the reſtitution of Callais, wherin they ſeemid to ſtande ſomwhat earneſtlye bent not to redelyver it: I ſaid, that, conſyderinge that it is the common uſe in all treatyes of peace to redelyver the places taken yn the laſt warres, and that the Frenche had not ſhewed, (as I was enfourmid) nor cowde ſhew no reaſonable cauſe why Callais ſhulde not be reſtawrid, therfore it importeth to much to your Highneſſe's honnour to make a peace without reſtitution of it; ſpecially ſeeing it was not loſt by yow, nor that your Highnes had not begonne the warre agaynſt Fraunce: and therfore that your Highneſſe, having well debatid and conſyderid the matter with your counſell, had reſolvid and determynid to agree to no peace without the reſtitution of Callais. And forbicauſe it ſeemid to me, that they went about to caſt a bone betwixt us and the King of Spayne's commiſſioners; I thought it meete to declare it plainely unto theim, that your Highneſſe fynding the treatyes made by your Highneſſe's aunceſtres and the Houſe of Bourgundy to be verie neceſſarye for the ſeçurité of both partyes, and to have hitherto ben well kept and obſervid, yow had lykewiſe determynid to keepe theim; and therfore to do nothing in this treatye that by anye meanes might prejudice the ſaid confederacy and league with the ſaid Houſe of Bourgundye, nor to conclude anye thing unleſſe the King of Spayne wer likewiſe ſatisfyed.

Heerunto the French, having firſt conſultid together, made anſwer; that Callais beinge of the auncyent patrimonye of Fraunce, and by force taken awaye from theim, and by lyke force now recoverid to the crowne, there was no cauſe why it ſhulde be reſtawrid againe unto us: and that likeas your Highneſſe had cauſid the matter to be well examynid and debatid by your cownſell, ſo the King their maſter had pourpoſely therfore donne that thinge which of longe tyme had not ben donne before in Fraunce; that is to ſay, he had callid together the three Eſtates of the realme; where the matter beinge at length examynid, they, fyndinge reaſon and law to be cleere ynough on their ſyde, decreed and determynid, that by no meanes Callais ought to be redelyverid: wherupon the King their maſter, underſtandinge that by right and reaſon he ought not to redelyver Callais, had fully reſolvid and determynid not to agree to the reſtitution of it: and lykeas we had a greate conſyderation to your Highneſſe's honnour in this matter; ſo requyrid they, that we wold have lyke conſyderation to the King their maſter's honnour; which cowde not be but greatly touchid, yf he ſhulde redelyver ſuch a portion of his realme

without anye lawfull cauſe.

WHERUNTO, having conſultid together, we ſaid, that by the couſtume commonly obſervid in ſuch treatyes, Callais, having ben taken in theeſe laſte warres, ought to be redelyverid; ſpeciallye conſydering the good right that the crowne of England had to Callais, wherunto the French kings have had no right at all about the ſpace of two hundred yeres. And as for the debating and reaſoninge of that matter by their three eſtates, we knew not what reaſoninge had ben there; but yf they wold declare unto us what their reaſons wer, we ſaid, we did not doubt but we wolde ſo anſwer theim, that it ſhulde well appeere, that they wer not ſuch as ought to move the king their maſter to determyne not to redelyver Callais. The Frenche ſaid, that they had commiſſion not to debate anye more that matter; for that it had ben ſufficiently debatid betwixt us alreadye. There ar, quoth we, but two meanes to proceede in this matter; either by reaſon, or by will: yf the king your maſter will uſe onely wyll; then have we no more to ſay to it, but lette comme of it what ſhall: mary, yf he wold be ordrid by reaſon in this matter; we doubtid not, but that we wer able to ſatisfye theim his commiſſioners therin.

HEERUPON they conſultid againe together; and at the laſt ſaid unto us, that the king their maſter was a prince of honnour, and knew verye well, that he had not ado in this matter with his ſubjects or inferyors, but with other king and queene of like degree as he is; and therfore he never hath uſid, nor in this will uſe the waye of will onely, but firſt the waye of reaſon; which he had alreadye uſid with us at Cercamp, where they had alledgid to all matters callid in queſtion good and ſufficient reaſons, and anſwerid to ſuch as wer made to the contrary: and there repetid ſome of theim that had ben made before: wherunto we made lyke anſwers as wer made before unto the ſame. And having ſpent ſome tyme therabout, the French ſaid, that their reaſons wer good, and not ours; we affirminge the contrary. Well, quoth the Frenche, yow thinke your reaſons to be better then ours, and we thinke the contrary: reſtith now to know, quis erit judex. Mary, quoth we, the matter itſelf is ſo evident for us, that before all reaſonable men there needith none other judge. The Frenche ſaid, that rather it was ſo on their ſyde; and that although they had entrid ſomwhat in ſome diſpute with us heerof, yet it was more then they ought or thought to have donne; and therfore, for their parte, they wold no more reaſon that matter; but playnely declarid, that they had no commiſſion to talke with us upon the reſtitution of Callais, foraſmuch as the king their maſter had fully determynid not to depart from it. Wherunto we ſaid, that lykewiſe for our parts, we cowde not conclude nor agree

upon a peace with theim without they wolde redelyver Callais. Then, quoth the French, muſt things remayne in the ſtate they ar yn: Yf they do, the faulte ſhall not be in us, quoth we. Wherupon we ſatt ſtill for a while, and no word was ſpoken on both ſydes.

AT the laſt the conſtable ſaid; Yf we entende to comme to anye peace, lette us devyſe ſome good meanes how with the tyme we maye comme to it. As how? quoth we. Mary, quoth the conſtable, either lette us leave the matter of Callais, and agree for the reſt; reſerving that matter to be diſcuſſid at better leaſure: or elles lette us make a truce for three or four yeres, and the meane ſeaſon that matter maye be diſcuſſid. But yt was anſwerid, that we had no commiſſion to agree to either of theſe ways; which both made for their pourpoſe, and nothing for ours. Fynally we, perceyving theim to perſiſt ſo earneſtlye in this matter, ſaid, that for our parts, ſeeinge we had on both ſydes gone as far as yt ſeemid we cowde, we thought the beſt wer, that on both ſydes we did wryte home, they to the KING their maſter, and we to your HIGHNESSE, of that was paſt betwixt us. Wherupon they made ſome difficultye; ſayenge, that it wer but labour loſt, ſeeing we perſiſtid in the demaunde of Callais. But fynally we ſayenge, that this was our firſt meetinge, and that it wer not amiſſe, we did on both ſydes at ſome better leaſure conſyder what had ben reaſonid and talkid of that daye; we all roſe up. And then menn began to talke aparte: ſome with the DUCHESSE; the cardinall of Lorraine with the BUSSHOPPE of Ely and the DEANE of Cantorbury; but of no matters of importaunce. But I the LORD chamberlayne drew aparte with the conſtable: and having talkid a while of olde acquaintaunce, and of matters chauncid while I was in Fraunce, at the laſt we entrid into our matters of the treaty of peace. And forbicauſe we had no good tyme to talke therof there; we appointid to meete the next daye, being Sondaye, in the church, and there to talke at better leaſure of it: and as we had agreed, ſo we did.

FOR, meeting the next daye in the churche, firſt the conſtable and I the LORD chamberlaine talkid together aparte: where the conſtable firſt declarid the good will which, he ſaid, the KING his maſter bare to your HIGHNESSE; and that yow knew, what offers he had made to yow in your trouble; and how deſyrouſe he was to be in peace with yow; and what an aſſurid freind he wolde be to your HIGHNESSE, yf a good peace wer ones made: mary, as for Callais, ſeeing that was of the auncyent patrimonye of France, and now recoverid by the KING his maſter, not in your HIGHNESSE's tyme, nor upon yow, nor by anye warre begon by him, but by the QUEENE your ſuſter, who ſent to defye him in his awne realme; he cowde by no meanes condeſcende to the reſtitution of Callais, nor by no meanes wolde heere

heere therof: but looke what other reaſonable condycions cowde be devyſed, he wolde be gladde to agree therunto.

WHERUNTO I ſaid, that your HIGHNEſſE was much deſyrouſe of the KINGE his maſter's amytye; and to obteyne it, wolde be gladde to do all that yow might do with your honnour: mary, that to make a peace without reſtitution of Callais, contrarye to the uſe of all treatyes of peace made by princes of honnour, yow might by no meanes agree to it: and that I wondrid much why the KING his maſter, who was content to make reſtitucion of ſo many places to the KING of Spayne and his allyes, made ſo greate difficultie to redelyver to your HIGHNES onely that thinge which yow had ſo good and reaſonable cauſe to demaunde of him.

THE conſtable ſaid, that as for the reſtitucions made to the KING of Spayne, there wer greate cauſes why they ſhulde be made, conſydering the maryaiges which wer made and agreed upon betwixt the FRENCH KING's and the KING of Spayne's children, and the maryaige agreed upon for the DUKE of Savoye; which not onely did myniſter a good occaſion and coullour why to departe with theeſe places, but alſo it was likely, that by theeſe maryaiges ther wold contynue a firme and trew amitye betwixt theim and their children: whereas no ſuch conſyderation cowde have place betwixt the KING his maſter and your HIGHNEſſE, having no children, nor other of your kynne meete to make anye ſuch maryaige withall; but rather to the contrarye, your HIGHNEſſE, beinge unmaryed, might chaunce to mary either in Spayne or in Almayne, or in ſome other place where it ſhall pleaſe yow, to ſuch one as ſhulde be an ennemye to the KING his maſter: and then to delyver Callais over to comme into his hands, he ſaid, was much lyke as though he, the conſtable, ſhulde delyver his awne ſworde to his ennemy to be killid therwith of him; and therfore the caſes wer nothing lyke. And then he layed his hande on his breſt, and ſware by the faith of a gentleman, he wold not diſſemble in that matter, but knew this to be very trew, that the KING his maſter wolde never gyve over Callais; and that he wold by no meanes, that that matter ſhulde be anye more talkid of.

WHERUPON I the LORD chamberleyn, thinking it meete, that the BUſſHOPPE of Ely and the DEANE of Cantorbury ſhulde be made pryvy to this communication, callid theim to it; and ſo did the conſtable call to him the BUſſHOPPES of Orleans and of Limoges. And there the conſtable uſid much like communication againe as is before ſaid: moſt earneſtly affirminge, that, in that they had the daye before ſomwhat entrid with us into ſome debating of the matter of the reſtitution of Callais, they had done therin contrary to their inſtructions; for that the KING his maſter wold by

no meanes have theim talke therof, nor to gyve eare to anye treaty of peace, unleſſe Callais remaynid unto him.

WHERUNTO we ſaid, that what reaſons had ben made to bringe the KING his maſter into that perſwaſion we knew not; but that, yf he had heard indifferentlye ſuch reaſons as ar to be made to induce him to the contrary perſwaſion, we thought aſſuridlye, he wolde not be of that mynde which hit appearid by the conſtable's tale that he was yn: and that ſeeinge the conſtable did ſo earneſtlye affirme this to be trew, we cowde not but beleeve it; although yndeede we had thought before, that he and his colleagues had comme to this aſſemblee agayne with farre other inſtructions then it ſeemid by his tale they had: and that therfore we wold not diſſemble in thys matter with him, but tell him likewiſe the verie truth; which was, that we by our inſtructions by no meanes might conclude anye peace with theim, unleſſe Callais wer redelyverid: mary, perceyving now by him in what caſe the matter ſtoode, which was farre other then your HIGHNEſſE lookid for, we wold with ſpeede certifye your HIGHNEſſE of it; and the meane ſeaſon till we had anſwer againe, to th'intent we ſhulde not be idle, we might entre in communication of other matters which wer yet to be diſcuſſid betwixt us.

BUT the conſtable anſwerid plainely, that they wold entre into none other matter, till they wer firſt aſſurid, that Callais ſhulde not be redemaundid; for that was the chief thing which they wold firſt be certifyed of, afore they entrid into other matters: and then aſkid us, when we ſhulde have anſwer. Wherunto we ſaid, that we cowde not aſſure him how ſoone, forbicauſe of the paſſage of the ſea; but that it ſhulde not be longe a comminge. The conſtable ſaid, that then they cowde not tarye for it; for the tyme of the yere paſſid awaye, and it was tyme for the KING their maſter to be preparid and in a redineſſe for the warres, if he wer not aſſurid of the peace: and therfore, unleſſe we wold appointe a certayne tyme, and that verie ſhortlye, they wold not promeſſe to tary for the retourne of th'anſwer. Wherunto we ſaid, we wold appoint a certayne tyme; which was, that it ſhulde be donne with as much ſpeede as convenyently cowde be made: and this was as certeyne a tyme as we cowde appoint, whether they went awaye or taryed. Fynally the conſtable ſaid, that he wolde make no promeſſe that they wolde tarye for th'anſwer; but that he wold talke with the cardinall of Lorrayne yn it, and wolde ſende us worde what they entendid to do theryn.

YN this talke the conſtable went about to uſe certeyne coulours and reaſons to perſwade us, that we ſhulde not truſt to the KING of Spayne's amytie: ſayeng, that he had requyrid to have Callais putte in his awne hands

as to a ſequeſtre or a depoſitary; and that yf he might ſo have it, then ſhulde we be aſſurid, that we ſhulde never have it againe. He ſaid alſo, that we ſhulde not truſt to much to his promeſſes, and league that we had with him; for we knew how th'Emperour had uſid us, when he made his peace at Creſpy without us: and, Thinke yow, quoth the conſtable, that ſeeinge we and they ar almoſt agreed upon all our matters, that they will ſpende fowre or five myllions in the warre for your pleaſure? No, no, ſaid he, they will ſurely forſake yow, and leave yow in the warre, as they have donne. Therfore, quoth the conſtable, lette us ſee to make ſome truce, and the meane tyme we will talke of a peace: or elles lette ſome other place be appointid for a meetinge, where theeſe men ſhall not lette us of our pourpoſe; and there we maye make a good and a ſure peace betwixt us.

Wherunto we ſaid, that we had hitherto fownde ſuch faith and conſtancye in the King of Spayne, that we cowde not miſtruſt his faith; and thought, that he wolde not faile to obſerve his treaty with us, as he was bownde to do, and as his commiſſioners proteſtid before theim yn our preſence he wold do, and as we wolde do to him lykewiſe. And as for a truce to be made, or anye other place of meetinge to be appointid; we ſaid, we had no commiſſion nor powre ſo to do; and that we thought, that ſeeinge we be now heere all together, that heere it might beſt be donne. This is th'effect of the communication had betwixt the conſtable and us Sondaye the XIIth of this moneth.

By the premiſſes it ſeemith to appeere, that the French entende not to redelyver Callais. Wherfore enſewinge our inſtructions brought by me the Lord chamberlaine, we wolde fayne have kept theim ſome communication of other matters, till we might have certifyed your Highnes of the premiſſes.* But they have made us a playne and dyrect anſwer therupon, that they will entre into no talke with us; but that they be firſt reſolvid, that we ſhall not redemaunde Callais of theim. And whether they will tary heere till your Highneſſe ſende hither againe, or not, as yet we know not; but we looke for anſwer from theim. So that now we ar at a pointe; and can go no farther, till we heere farther your Highneſſe's pleaſure heerupon.

*See pag. 40. line 6.

And forbicauſe the King of Spayne's commiſſioners did ſee me the Lord chamberlaine talke at the Ducheſſe of Lorraine's lodging with the conſtable, and that our talke in the churche with the conſtable was in the ſight of the world; we thought we cowde do no leſſe, to avoyde all ſuſpycions, then to imparte with the Duke d'Alva and his colleagues as much of theeſe communications had with the conſtable, as we thought meete to open

unto theim. And for that pourpoſe, I the Buſſhoppe of Ely, by th'agreement of my colleagues, have ben with theim, and have made rapport unto theim of it: which they tooke in verie good parte, and thankid us hartily for it.

And to ſhew us like gratuity, they told me the ſaid Biſhop, that the conſtable, immediatly after we had done our talke in the church, called to him two of the Duke of Savoye's gentlemen, (the one there preſent, called the conte de Strapiano) and willed them to tarry in the church; for that he would ſpeake with them: to whom, after our departure thence, he ſaid, You have ſeene, that we have talked with theſe Engliſhmen; but we mervaile greatly, what the King of Spaine's commiſſioners meane to be ſo earneſt, that they will not go thorough with our matters without them. Minde they to lett, that your maſter the Duke ſhall not be reſtored to his country; for whoſe reſtitution we have agreed? Have they no regard to thewealle of Chriſtendome, which is ſo ſore troubled with the warrs of theſe two princes? Doe they not conſider, how chriſtian religeon is ſore troubled allmoſt every where, and like to endanger all Chriſtendome, and cannot be holpen without a peace be taken among theſe princes? What neede they alleadge to us the treatyes betwixt them and England, whereby they ſay that they cannot agree without their ſatisfaction? Did not the Emperor at Creſpy make his peace without them, and only comprehended them in a generality? And why might they not ſo do now at this time, unleſs they deſire to continue in the warres? In caſe they will none otherwiſe doe; we ſhall proteſt, that the cauſe of the continuance of theſe warres is in them, and they the cauſe of all the hurts and evills that ſhall follow thereof. Hereby, ſaid the Duke d'Alva and his collegues, you may perceive, as the French doe labour with you to diſſever you from us, ſo do they labour with us to diſſever us from you: but aſſure yourſelfe, quoth they, the King will not leave you for any of their practiſes: and even now have they required the Ducheſſe of Lorraine to ſende for us, that they may ſpeake with us aparte; and whatſoever they ſhall ſay to us, we ſhall truly advertiſe you.

This talke of the King of Spaine's commiſſioners was by their common aſſent ſo readely told, after the declaration of ſuch parte of the conſtable's talke with us in the church as was thought meete to be opened unto them, that it ſeemed not to me the ſaid Biſhop any fayned tale: and all we ſaw at the time of our communication with the conſtable were the ſaid ſerviteurs of the Duke of Savoy; and when we ſhould have departed together out of the church, the conſtable bid us farrwell, and ſaid, he had to talke with certeine there. And to tell your Highnes plainly what we thinke;

thinke; we beleeve verely, that the greateſt thing that the French ſeeke is to disjoyne your Majeſty from the King of Spaine, or the King of Spaine from you: and in that matter their fetches be fine, and ſet out with gaye and ſweet wordes.

THIS XIIth daye, about eight of the clocke at night, the Duke of Alva ſent a gentleman unto me the Lord chamberlaine, to ſhew me, that they had bene in conference with the French untill it was dark night; and praied me and the reſt of your Majeſtie's commiſſioners to remaine within tomorrow, for they would come to us and advertiſe us of their doings with the French; before which time, they thought it not good to ſend away our meſſenger into England.

THE XIIIth of this preſent, in the afternoon, came to us the Duke d'Alva, the Prince of Orange, the count of Melyte, (Ruy Gomez) the Biſhop of Arras, and the secretary Courteville; and declared unto us, that in the long communication had the day before with the French at the Ducheſſe of Lorrayne's lodging, the French commiſſioners declared unto them the effect of the communication which was had that morning in the church with the conneſtable and the Biſhop of Orleance and Limoges ..... And forbecauſe we had ſaid, that we could by no meanes conclude any peace with them without reſtitution of Callice ..... which anſwer we looked not for, we would certifye your Highnes of it, and uppon anſwer from your Highnes would ſhew them your pleaſure therein; the conſtable ſaid, he had demanded us by what time we ſhould have anſwer againe thereuppon; and that we would not appoint them any certeine time: that hereuppon the French tooke occaſion to make a great matter of the loſs of time; and that, ſeeing we were not come ſufficiently inſtructed, and ſpecially uppon the principall point, it was not reaſon they ſhould leeſe their time here for our pleaſure; and that the matters which they had to debate with us, as well of ſuch things as we claymed of them, as of thoſe which they pretended againſt us, were many and intricate, ſo as they would occupy a long time: and therefor they would have perſuaded the King of Spaine's commiſſioners to goe thorough with their matters; and that either a peace, or truce ſhould be made with us; and during that truce or peace, the controverſies betwixt France and us might be debated and ended friendly at better leiſure: and further uſed ſuch communication as the conſtable had uſed that morning with the Duke of Savoye's men in the church.

WHEREUNTO the ſaid King of Spaine's commiſſioners ſaid that they anſwered; that in very deed it was not poſſible for us to appoint a certeine time when we ſhould have anſwer againe, forbecauſe of the ſea; which, going and coming, was ſo uncertaine, that no man could be certeine of

his paſſage: and that it ſeemed, we were ſufficiently inſtructed even uppon the principall point; for our inſtructions were to conclude no peace without reſtitution of Callice: and although there were many matters to be debated betwixt them (the French) and us, yet were they nothing ſo many as the matters which had bene in controverſy betwixt them (the King of Spaine's commiſſioners) and the French; and yet had they well ended and agreed uppon their matters; and that ſo might the French doe with us too, if they would: and therefore that it was but in vayne to ſpeake of any concluſion of their matters, unleſſe we were ſatisfied and agreed withall likewiſe; for they might nor would by no meanes conclude any peace without us: and as for the faulte of the warres, it could not be laid to their charges; for the King their maiſter, pitying the miſerable ſtate of Chriſtendome, and to reſtore it to peace and quietneſſe againe, had bene content to agree to divers things greatly to the advantage of the French King, and prejudiciall unto himſelfe; whereby might well appeare, that there ſhould be no fault in them if the warre continued.

WHEREUPPON the French, ſeeing they could not perſwade the King of Spaine's commiſſioners to conclude but that your Highnes were firſt ſatisfied, ſaid, they would propone certeine overtures of peace unto them for us, which they thought ſhould be honorable for both ſides: the which were theſe. That the Dolphin and the Qeeen of Scotts being allready married, and likewiſe your Highnes by all liklehood not like to remaine long unmaried; and as well your Highnes as they being of that age, that it is very likely, that you and they ſhall have iſſue very ſhortly: that therefore even now agreement be made for the marriage between your Highnes's and their children, after this ſort. That the ſaid Dolphin's and Queen of Scotts eldeſt daughter ſhall marry with your Highnes eldeſt ſonne, who with her ſhall have Callice; and alſo, for that marriage's ſake, the ſaid Dolphin and the Queen of Scotts ſhall renounce all their pretended right which they may clayme to have againſt England: and that your Highnes eldeſt daughter ſhall marry with the Daulphin's and the Queen of Scotts eldeſt ſonne; whereby, for the dowry, the French King ſhall be acquitted of all the debts and arrearages which he oweth to your Highnes, and the penſions due to your Highnes extincted, and likewiſe all other rights and clayms which the Kings of England pretend to have againſt the crown of France: and that by the meanes of theſe marriages all controverſies ſhal be ended. And in caſe it be not thought good to uſe this way of marriages for pacifying of all controverſies; that then, for the ending of the controverſy for Callice, this way be taken. That a peace and amity be made betwixt your Highnes and France: and that, the peace being made, all things that

all in queſtion be freendly agreed uppon and ended, the French retaining the poſſeſſion of Callice for the ſpace of eight yeres; (likeas, by the treaty betwixt King Henry the VIII and King Frauncys, Boulloign ſhould have remained to the ſaid King Henry for the ſpace of eight yeres) and that within that time the claymes and rights of both parties be diſcuſſed and determined by indifferent arbiters, to be appointed and choſen by the King of Spaine; ſo that the ſaid arbiters be ſuch as the French King ſhall have no juſt cauſe to refuſe: and whether the ſaid cauſes of recuſation or refuſing of the arbiters alleadged by the French be reaſonable or not, ſhal be judged by the Duke d'Alva and other his collegues of this aſſembly.

THESE are the overtures propounded by the French, which they required the ſaid Duke d'Alva and his collegues to declare unto us. But the ſaid Duke and his collegues, having heard theſe overtures, declared unto the French, that they thought them not ſuch as wold be received by your Majeſtie, for divers conſiderations: nevertheleſſe, they were content to declare them unto us, to ſee how we would like them. Mary, quoth they, put the caſe, that theſe were ſuch offers as were not to be miſliked; what aſſurance may there be of theſe things to be performed in time to come? Mary, quoth the French, there can be no ſtronger bonde then a prince's worde: and therefore the ſaid princes ſhal be bound, the one to the other, to performe theſe things by their promiſſes in verbo regio: and they might allſo be bound in pecuniar penalties; and that be none aſſurance likewiſe, but by their word and promiſſe; which is ſufficient. And the ſaid French, pretending to make great haſte to departe hence, required the Duke d'Alva, that if we thought it good to ſend theſe offres into England, that he would require us to uſe all diligence poſſible to have a ſpeedy anſwer of your Highnes pleaſure hereuppon; for that the tarying here now is only for our matters. And to the intent the more haſte might be made, the French offred, that, if we would ſend our meſſenger by Calais, they would geve him ſufficient ſalfe conduct ſo to doe. The French alſo required the ſaid Duke d'Alva and his collegues, that when they talked with us in theſe matters, that they would meete with them againe at the Ducheſſe of Lorrayne's: which alſo the Duke promiſed to doe. This, they ſaid, was the effect of the long communication which the French had with them the daye before.

WHEREUPPON we firſt gave thankes to the Duke and his collegues, both for the labour and paines they tooke in this matter, and alſo for that they ſhewed ſtill their ſtedfaſt good willes towards your Majeſtie and your affayres; aſſuring them, they ſhould not faile to find your Highnes as ſtedfaſt and faithfull towardes the King their maſter and his affaires. And as

for the overtures made by the French, we ſaid; that though there was much to be ſaid againſt them, yet would not we take uppon us to judge of them; but were content to ſend them unto your Highnes, to be conſidered, wayed, and anſwered as you ſhall thinke good; and that we would not faile to uſe all diligence in ſending away to your Highnes; and would humbly beſeech the ſame, that with like ſpeed we might receive anſwer againe: mary, as for the ſending by Callice, we ſaid; that for certeine conſiderations, we thought not meete ſo to doe. The ſaid Duke d'Alva and his collegues told us alſo, that, after they were departed from the French, they did putt the ſaid overtures in writing, for the more aſſurance, which the French had only declared by mouth; and being written they ſent them to the French, to know whether they were written as the French had declared them; and the French, having redd the ſame, ſaid they were the ſame: the coppy whereof, written by the secretary Courteville, we ſend your Highnes herewith,

After the Duke d'Alva and his colleagues had declared unto us what communication the French had had with them of our matters, they ſaid; that our parte was to conſider, that there appeared now three ways to recover Callice: the one by the overture of marriages, the other by arbitres; which both the French did now offer; the third by the warre. As for the firſt; it could not take effect, till ſixteen or ſeventeen yeres hence; and the ſecond could not take effect, till eight yeres hence: as for the third, if we thought it meete to be uſed; then muſt we firſt conſider, how well we are prepared for to maintaine the warres; which cannot be maintained but by exceeding great ſommes of mony. They ſaid, we muſt conſider, what a great armie the King their maſter had the laſt yere; (which the Duke of Alva ſaid was the greateſt that ever he ſaw) and at what charges the King his maſter was for the maintainance of it; and likewiſe what a great navy we had on the ſea, joyned with their navy; and how great the charges thereof were; and yet how little all this great army and navy annoyed the ennemy: and albeit that two ſuch armies (which peradventure were not very eaſy to doe) were this yere ſet up againe; yet, the French being provided for their defence as they were the laſt yere, our two great armies were not likely to doe much more then they did the laſt yeare: and to continue in the warre for a yeare or two at ſuch exceeding great charges, to ſo little effect and profit, they ſaid, were to be conſidered whether it were meete to be done: mary, if we be able to maintaine with them a common warr for the ſpace of ſix or ſeven yeares; there were no doubt, but that thereby the common enemy ſhould be brought ſo low, that he muſt needes yeeld to reaſon. Theſe things, they ſaid, are diligently to be conſidered: there

is

is alſo to be conſidered, whether it ſhal be meete for your Highnes, now at your firſt comming to the crowne, to continue in warre; or whether it ſhal be more neceſſary for you to ſeeke for peace, till your Highnes have eſtabliſhed all things in the realme in a good order: and in caſe your Highnes were rather enclined to peace; then were it to be conſidered, whether any of theſe offers made by the French be ſuch as may ſeem to ſave your honor ſufficiently; or ells whether any other way can be deviſed whereby your honor ſhall not be touched, although Callais be not now redelivered. Theſe things, ſaid they, would be diligently conſidered, and thereupon ſuch way taken as ſhal be moſt convenient.

By the which communication it ſeemed to us, that either theſe men are much deſirous of peace, or ells that they doubt whether your Highnes be able to ſuſteine the greate charges requiſite for the maintainance of the warre; which they thinke muſt now be greater then they have ben, if the warre ſhall ſerve for any purpoſe. They alſo declared unto us, that the King their maſter hath kept all this winter, and yet keepeth in wages greate bandes of Allmaines footemen, Swartzreitters and other horſemen, and of Spanyards; which have put him to very great charges: and in caſe the warre ſhould not continue, but that your Highnes were more inclined to a peace, they would be glad to know it with all ſpeed; to the intent they might the ſooner diſcharge the King their maſter of theſe great charges: and therefor they likewiſe, for their part, very earneſtly required us, that we would with all diligence certifye your Highnes of theſe matters; and to pray the ſame, that anſwer may be ſent back againe with like ſpeed: wherein we promiſed them to doe the beſt we could. This is the effect of the communication which they had with us at this time.

*At their departure from us they ſaid, they wold goe ſtreight to the Ducheſſe of Lorraynes, to meete with the Frenche as they had promiſed; and whatſoever the Frenche ſhulde ſaye unto theim, they wold ſtreight ſende us worde of it: which they did yndeede. For within a while after, the secretary Courteville came to us; and told us, that they had mette with the Frenche; who aſkid of theim, whether they had declared unto us the conditions by theim offrid; and that the Duke anſwerid, that they came ſtraight from us. Then aſked the French, how we did lyke theim: whereunto anſwer was made, that though we did not lyke theim, forbicauſe they wer matters of no lykelihode at all, and alſo forbicauſe that we had no commandement to talke with theim, unleſſe Callais wer redelyverid out of hand; yet nevertheleſſe we wer content to ſende theim to your Highneſſe, to be acceptid or rejectid as it ſhulde ſeeme beſt unto yow. Whereuppon the French agayne verie earneſtlye requyrid, that all ſpeede poſſi-

* What follows is taken from a fragment of the original in the PAPER OFFICE.

ble might be made for anſwer in this matter; for that they had ſpent alreadye a longe tyme about this aſſembly; and that the King their maſter, yf the peace ſhulde take none effect, wold be preparid and yn a readineſs for the warre, as is meete for him to be. And as for us, quoth they, we comme ſo fully reſolved of the King our maſter's mynde, that we never neede to leeſe one howre yn ſendinge backe to him. Mary, quoth the Duke d'Alva, and ſo are we, for our parts, ſufficientlye enfourmed to; and yet, in caſe anye difficulty did ryſe of our parte, we maye in one daye advertiſe the King of it, and have anſwer from him agayne: and the commiſſioners of England have promyſed to uſe all diligence poſſible heerin for their parts; and truſt to have ſhortlye ſuch full inſtructions upon this matter, that no farther delaye ſhal be requyrid. This was the errande done to us from the Duke d'Alva by the ſaid Courteville.

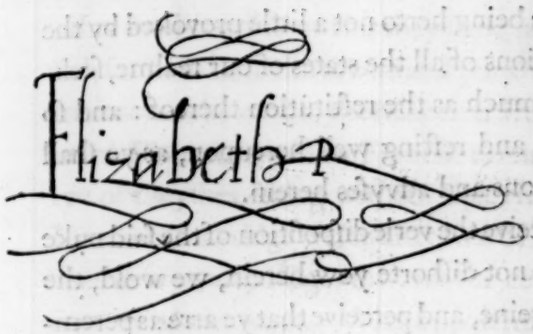
So that it ſeemith by the greate haſt which on all ſydes is requyrid to be made in this matter, that unleſſe your Highneſſe ſende now full and perfict inſtructions in everye pointe that maye fall yn queſtion, that we ſhall after this have no time to require farther inſtruction at your Highneſs's hande; wherby the hole matter might chaunce to be broken off without anye good effect of this longe meeting. Wherfore it may pleaſe your Highneſſe to conſyder this matter, as the weight of it requyrith; and, your pleaſur knowne, we ſhall endeavour ourſelfes the beſt we can to perfourme the ſame accordinglye. We cannot perceyve hitherto, but that the King of Spayne's commiſſioners uſe themſelfes freendlye and faithfullye towards your Highneſs's matters yn all their conferences with the Frenche; and ſtill perſiſt yn one tale, that they will conclude nothinge, but that your Highneſſe be firſt ſatisfyed.

Fynally, if it maye ſtande with your Highneſs's pleaſure, we wolde be gladde t'underſtande by the next, what we and every one of us ſhall do when this aſſemblee breaketh up heere; which is lyke to be in few dayes after that anſwer ſhall comme from your Highneſſe. And thus we pray God longe to preſerve your Highneſſe yn health, all honnour and felicité. Written at Chaſteau in Cambreſis, the xiv^th^ of Feb. 1558.

Your Highnes's humble and moſt obedient ſubjects and ſervants.

W Howard

Edmd Hastings N. Wotton



The queen's instructions to her commissioners at Chateau-Cambresis, 19 Feb. 1559
COTT. LIB GALB. C. I.
From the original.

INSTRUCTIONS GEVEN BY THE QUENE'S MAJESTIE, THE XIXth DAYE OF FEBRUARIE, THE FIRST YERE OF HER HIGHNES REIGNE, TO HER RIGHT TRUSTIE AND RIGHT WELL BELOVED COUSYN, WILLIAM, LORD HOWARDE OF EFFINGHAM, AND CHAMBERLAIN TO HER HIGHNES; TO THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, THOMAS, BISHOPP OF ELY; AND Mr DOCTOR WOTTON, DEANE OF CANTERBURY AND YORKE; HER MAJESTIE'S COMISSIONERS BEIOND THE SEAS, FOR THE PURPOSE HEREAFTER ENSUYNGE.

FIRSTE, whereas yow have verie wyſely folowed the tenour of your former inſtructions, touchinge the principall poynte of the reſtitution of Callayes, as farr as the ſame was geven yow in charge; and yet thereof nothing avaylable hathe enſued, by reaſon of the Frenchmen's peremptorines: we have therfore thowght mete to enlarge your authoretie therein, accordinge to the matter apparant to us upon the longe and good diſcours conteined in yours lettres of the XIVth of this inſtant, as folowethe.

ALLTHOWGHE it ſemeth by the diſcours of the DUKE of Alva, that our good brother the KINGE of Spayne meaneth not to conclude with the French any peace withowt our ſatisfaction: yet doth he, the ſame DUKE, ſo ſett foorthe th'exces of charges in the laſt yere's warres, paſt withowt any notorious dammage to the enemie, and the continuance of the lyke; that, unles the warres myght be made by comen aſſent to continue ſix or ſeven yeres, it wold doo little good to bringe the enemie to cum to reaſon: whiche cawſeth us to take it for a lykelyhod of a great diſpoſition in them to peace, if the lacke of owre ſatisfaction ſhold not therein ſtay them.

FOR deciphring whereof, ye ſhall at the firſte declare unto them, that ye did wryte unto us, accordinge to your appoyntment, all that had paſſed betwene you and them and the Frenche; and eſpeciallie of the peremptorie refuſall of the Frenche to reſtore Callayes: and in that poynte, yow perceive by our anſwere, we thinke it ſo ſtrange, that the Frenche ſholde ſo perſiſte; and the matter of Callays ſo to touche not only us, but allſo owre whole realme in honour, that if we myght ſee the wayes how to recover the ſame, with one or two or ſomwhat more yeres continuance in comen warres, by the meanes of the power of our good broother, we wold rather adventure that difficultie, and thereto aſſay the good willes of all our realme, then to paſſe over the recovery of that our auncient poſſeſſion of Callayes, upon the ſtout-

nes and the bragge of the Frenche; being herto not a little provoked by the daylie, commun, and earneſt motions of all the states of our realme, ſeekinge nor deſyringe anie thinge ſo much as the reſtitution thereof: and ſo ye ſhall conclude; and ſtandinge and reſting well hereupon, as ye ſhall ſee occaſion, requyre theire oppinions and advyſes herein.

By this meanes ſhall ye beſt perceive the verie diſpoſition of the ſaid Duke and his collegues; for, if they ſhall not diſhorte yow herein, we wold, the Frenche ſhold be ones attempted ageine, and perceive that ye arre as peremptorie to demande it as they to deny it. But if ye fynde the Duke d'Alva and his collegues not ready to animate yow in the proſecution of the demand of Callayes; but that yow maye dowbt of theire remiſſnes herein, and that they might be tempted to conclude theyr peace withowt our ſatisfaction: then maye yow requyre them to conſider and earneſtlie to waye, how the remayninge of Callayes in the Frenche King's handes dothe and ſhall hereafter more annoye and endaunger the countie of Flanders then our countries; (which poynt yow may enlarge as ye ſee cawſe, as indead the truth dothe beare it) and therefore, in that reſpecte, our good brother and they his Miniſtres owght to perſiſte with us by all maner of meanes for the demand and recoverie thereof. To which end yow ſhall requyre them to ymagen the caſe to be theires, and geve yow lyke advyſe herin for your procedinges as they would receive in the lyke caſe: ſaing unto them on our behalf, that we have ſuch truſt in them by their procedinges hetherto, and ſpecially in the Kinge's their maſter and our good brother, that herein we have willed yow to uſe their advyſes.

Item, if they ſhall ſeme unable or unwilling to deviſe any waye mete to this ende; then ſhall you ſhew them, that, rather then all Chriſtendom ſhould remain in this miſerable eſtate of warres, and that our good brother for our only reſpect ſhould lacke the fruit of peax, we wil be content to yeld in ſum part of our juſt and reaſonable deſyer: adding this therto, that we would it ſhould not be forgotten, what diſcommodities may herafter com to that countrey of Flaundres by the lacke of Callays; which ſhall not be imputed to us. And therfore one of yow alone, or all together, may take occaſion to remembre to the Duke or to one of his collegues, whom ye thinke meteſt, that in the ending of all controverſyes neither parties have their hole willes; and in ſum part get contented, and in ſum otherwayes: and ſo if any of them could deviſe any convenient mediation t'appeaſe the inconvenience of this mattier of Callais betwene us and the French, they ſhould be th'authours of a great good; and that rather more to themſelfs for the Lowe-countreys, then for us; being, as they know, well ſeperate from the French by ſeas.

If nothing be invented by them herin; then may yow ſaie, that of many other

other evell conditions this may ſeme not the worſt: that it might be deviſed, for us to have the towne and porte of Callays, with ſuche grounds and territorys as be within the May river from Newneham-bridge eaſtward towards Flaunders, and the Frenche to retayn in their poſſeſſion the hole countye of Guyſnes, being without that river, and all the high countrey from Newneham-bridge weſtward towards Fraunce; and that by the ſurunding or otherwys, all paſſages towards the countrey of Fraunce might be utterly for ever taken awaye. Wheruppon might enſue good to us all three; to us firſte, the poſſeſſion of the haven; to our good brother the King catholick, a ſeperation from his auncient ennimie; to the Frenche Kynge, by the inundation of the lowe countrie about Newneham-bridge that ſhall remayn in our poſſeſſion, and the ſtopping of all paſſage, a forbearing of all invaſions to be made herafter by us and our nation uppon him, and alſo a continuall tranquillity of ſuche frequent controverſyes that were wont to aryſe for lymits, and were uſually occaſions and rowtes of warres betwene them and us: beſide the revenue and the grete commoditees of the ſayd high contreye comming therby to the Frenche, ſo alſo ſhould the Frenche nation remayn ſatisfied of all dowbts of Engliſhe invaſions that have ben cuſtumably made by the waye of Callays. This deviſe muſt be circumſpectly both opened and ordered; that it may ſeme to come of the King of Spayne's Miniſters onlie, and to be moved indifferently both to yow and the Frenche commiſſioners, as a thing to be as much at the firſt miſliked of yow as of the Frenche.

Item, if this ſhall either not ſeme mete to yow to be furthered, (as indede it is but an harde choiſe, and yet better then none) or if being moved ſhall not take place with the Frenche; then, of other evill conditions this that followeth, and hath ben offred by the Frenche, maye be mocyoned by the Duke d'Alva or his collegues: for ſuche is the nature of either of theis twoo motyons, that indede they be meter to be preſſed by ſome thirde, then by yourſelves: and that is, that ye ſhall accord towards the ſecond motion of the Frenche; that is, to permitt Callays to remayn in the hands of the Frenche for v, vi, vii, or viii yeres, or for as few as may be; with ſpeciall proviſion for the reſtitution therof at the end of the ſaid yeres, uppon ſuche recompence as ſhal be appointed by the arbiters to be named and appointed by the King of Spayn: and ſo further the ſame to be allowed as the Frenche themſelfs have deviſed. And for example herof, ye may do well to conſider the like compact in the treatie of anno 1546 for Boulloyn; the copie of which, bicaus we doubt whether ye have or no, we do ſend you at this preſent.

Item, ye ſhall alſo in this part referre all differences and claymes for the titles to the penſions and arrerages to the jugement of the ſaid arbiters; condicionally, that if they ſhall not determine the ſame, then to remayn in the ſtate wherein now they do.

ITEM, ye muſt neceſſarily forſee, and ſo declare at the firſt to the Duke d'Alva and his collegues, that all your labour ſhal be ſpent in vayn with the French, if ye do not alſo conclude a peax for us with Scotlande: for certayn it is, as ye all three know, that the greateſt burthen of thies our warres reſteth uppon Scotlande, and be daily like, if they contynue, to be greater and greater. Thus we be occaſyoned to write, bycaus we do not perceive by any your writtings, either at this tyme or heretofore, whether there be there any authorité in the French to conclude for Scotland, like as ye have ſpeciall commiſſion for the ſame. And yet, rather then the hole mater ſhuld break for lacke of preſent treatye therof in that place, ſo as ye may ſee the French well and plainly diſpoſed therto, ye may ſay to the ſayd Duke d'Alva and his collegues; that if it may be well and ſurely provided in their treatyes and ours alſo with the Frenche, that a peax ſhal be concluded betwene us and Scotland within one moneth or twoo, with ſuch termes as therby the fort of Aymouth, builded contrary to the laſt treatie with Scotland, may be razed, or els the ſayd treatyes to be voyde as well on the part of our ſaid good brother the King catholick as on ours; then we be contented, for the furtheraunce of this commun tranquillité, to authorize you, and ſo we do by this our inſtruction authorize you, to conclude with the French according to your former commiſſion and this our preſent charge.

FINALLY, bicaus we ſee the French very peremptory, both for their tarying and their treatie; and that we cannot conveniently, by reaſon of your diſtance, impart any mo particularités of our mind; we do referre the conſiderations of all other occurrents, and the utteraunce and order of thies our articles of charge, to your diſcretions and wiſedoms: who, being in this cace our moſt inward counſaillours, and not ignorant of the ſtate of our realme having ben moch weakened of late with ſicknes, death, and loſs by warres, can very well conſider, how unmete it is for us to contynue in thies maner of warres, if we may be otherwayes provided of a peax like to contynue; and how fitt it is and neceſſary to have peax: wherof we do make you, and ſhall accompt you our principall Miniſters; praing you to bende your hole induſtrie therunto, and ſpecially to preſerve the good amitie betwen us and our ſaid good brother the King of Spayn; from whom, you may aſſure his Miniſters, no policie or ſuttilté of the French ſhall diſſever us.

AND althowgh we do in thies our inſtructions by phraſe of writing preſcribe this or that to be ſayd, either to the King of Spayne's commiſſioners or to the French, or in this order or in that: yet bicaus the tyme will not ſuffer any new or further inſtructions; and for that there may appere unto youe in the treatye herof ſome occaſions to ariſe that might move you, for our purpos, to varye from the phraſe of our ſpeche, or to procede in this chardg with ſum other order then is here preſcribed; we do, and be content-

ed, uppon th'assured knowledg of your good wisedoms, to authorize you to alter herin either the phrase, or the order in utteraunce, or the forbearing of sum part herof, as shall best seme to tende to the mater of peax, with such honour as the difficulté of the tyme may beare.

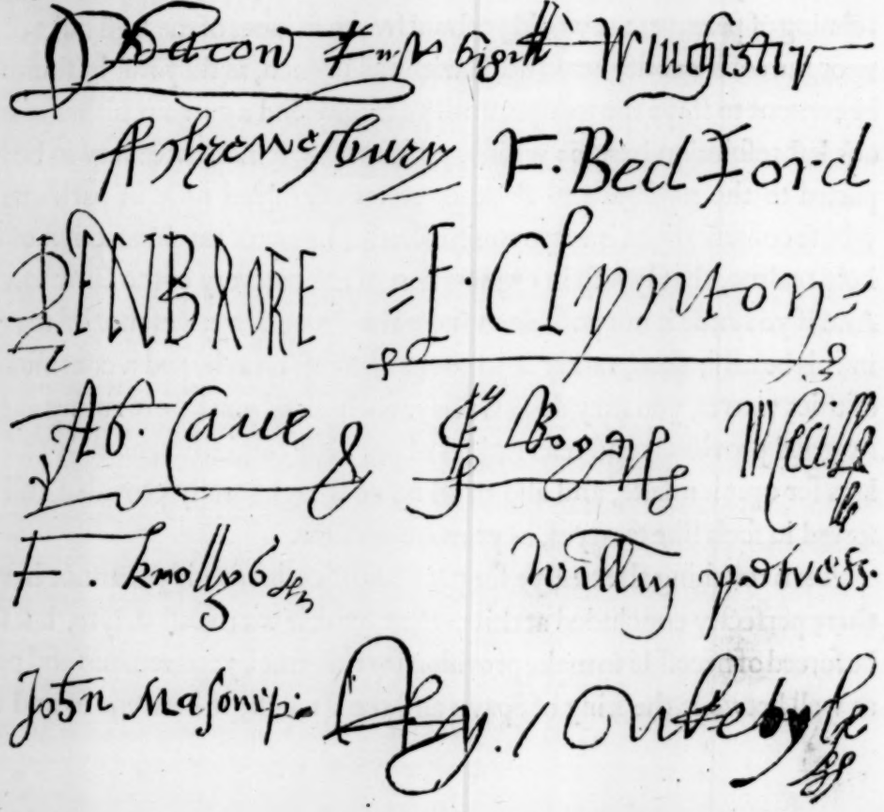
And if in the treatye herof, after ye have done the best and uttermooste ye can in your wisdoms to compas this peax, according to the premisses, both with Fraunce and with Scotlande, ye shall perceve, that either the French will not cum to the last offer in reasonable sorte of leaving of Callays at certeyn yeres ende; or if in the treatye of Scotlande they will not accord to have Aymouth rased, but will utterly break of: we do gyve you authorité, at the very last end, being as loth therto as may be devised, rather then to contynue thies warres, to make the peax as ye best and mooste honorably maye, and as the difficulté of the tyme may serve; so that we may have certainly peax with Scotland, with reservations of our claymes, as well to Callays as to all other our titles, pensions, and arrerages hertofore due by Fraunce; which may be ordred by convenaunt, to be decided and treatid uppon hereafter by sum good meanes, betwene us and them.

And although we have in this last article descended, for respect of peax and for avoydaunce of warres, to the very last consyderation that can be any wise devised in this mater: yet consydering that hereby the opinion may grow in our realme, upon the not recovery of Callays, that we have not so well folowed th'obteyning therof, nor ben so well advised as we might have in this treatye recovered the same, although the truth is indede otherwise; therfore if ye shal be forced to cum therto, and see no other devise to th'obteyning of peax, yet we woold ye shuld by the meanes of the sayd duke d'Alva or sum of his collegues so deale with the French, as they might themselfs be content to staye the treatye, until ye might send a currour hither to have our last resolution hereto: which, ye may saye, semeth necessary to be imparted to the nobilité and th'other states assembled now in parliament; whose contentations is very requisite herin, bicaus of the satisfaction of the hole realme, that lyveth in expectation of the recovery of the same towne. And if ye synde it not possible to staye the French by no maner of meanes in this behalf; then, rather then to make a full breach, and a continuance of thies warres, you may do as we have authorized you before: using as many good provisions and reservations of our rights and titles, namely to Callays for opinion sake, and also to all other things usually provided and reserved in such like treatyes, as ye maye possible.

And touching the treatye for peax with Scotlande; if ye cannot have it there perfectly concluded at this present, which we mooste desyre, but shal be forced of necessité to make provision for the same by convenaunt and pact, as well betwene the King of Spayn and the French, as betwene us and the

French, to be don ſhortly after: we think it yet neceſſary, if ye can any wayes bring the French therto, to have hoſtages delyvred for the performaunce of the ſayd convenaunts and pacts; wherin, we think, ye may very reaſonably preſſe them. And for the nombre or qualités of the ſayd hoſtages, to be either French or Scotts; although we woold for aſſuraunce have the beſt choyſe, yet, rather then to preſcribe youe any ſuch certayntye as ye ſhall not be able to obteyn, conſydering the tyme will ſuffer no new ſendyng hither, we do gyve and leave full authorité to your wiſedoms to do the beſt ye can therin; either for th'obteyning of any at all, or none at all, or of ſuch nombre, or ſuch qualified men, as beſt may ſeme to you there mete and poſſible to be obteyned: and in that behalf we ſhall accept your doings in good part, and with contentation; knowyng your good willes to be ſuch as ye will travell for the beſt, and your wiſedomes in this behalf not inferior to any other our counſaillours that in ſuch cace can gyve us beſt counſaill.

AND touching the deviſe of the ymagined mariages betwen Scotland and us; although we think the ſame wayed very light in your conſyderations, yet, for the confirmation of your opinions therin, we think the ſame ſcant worth the utteraunce of the French or the hering of us: and yet if the French ſhall ſeme to require any aunſwer therto; ye may ſaye, that herafter uppon Godd's goodnes ſhewed in gyving ſuch fruit of childern as the ſayd deviſes do preſume, the ſame may then ſerve for good purpoſs of corroboration of amities. And thus ye have, as the briefnes of the tyme might ſerve, our reſolute aunſwere to your laſt lettres, being conſydred by th'adviſe of our hole pryvey-counſaill.



A MADAME MA BONNE SEUR LA ROYNE D'ANGLETERRE.

Le Roy treschretien a la Reine d'Angleterre, De St. Fiacre.

19 Feb. 155⅝

ARCHIVES ROYMES.

De l'original.

MADAME ma bonne ſeur, ſi j'ay eu juſques icy grande occaſion de recevoir plaiſir et contentement de la declaration que vous m'avez faicte de l'affection que vous avez a la perpetuation de noſtre mutuelle amityé, et a l'eſtabliſſement d'une bonne, perpetuelle, et hereditaire paix entre nous, noz royaulmes, pays, et ſubjectz: ayant veu la lettre que vous m'avez de nouveau eſcripte par le ſieur Guydo, et entendu ce qu'il m'a dict de voſtre part; ma joy s'en eſt tellement augmentée et redoublée, que je vous prye, aultant affectueuſement qu'il m'eſt poſſible, croire, qu'elle eſt beaucoup plus grande qu'elle ne ſe peult mettre par eſcript; et le deſir que j'ay au bien de la dicte paix et pacification tel, que meilleur, ne plus ſincere, ne le ſçauriez vous deſirer en mon endroict.

ET pource que, eſtans noz intentions ſi concurrentes et ſemblables en ung ſi bon œuvre, il me deſplairoit grandement de veoir advenir choſe qui peuſt empeſcher le fruict qui eſt deſiré de nous, et ſi neceſſaire pour le bien commun de nos dicts royaulmes, pays, et ſubjectz; j'ay adviſé de vous renvoyer le dict ſieur Guydo; et par luy vous faire entendre, qu'encores que j'aye eſté contrainct, a mon grand regret, pour les raiſons que de luy vous entendrez, de changer ma premiere deliberation, touchant la façon dont je deſiroys que noſtre negociation ſe traictaſt, ſelon qu'il me ſembloit eſtre requis et convenable pour la dignite de vous et de moy; que pour cela, neantmoins, il ne s'eſt riens diminué de l'amitye que je vous porte, ny moins refroidy du zele et de l'affection que j'ay a l'advancement de ce negoce; que j'eſtimeray tousjours (pourveu que Dieu le conduiſe a bonne fin) en quelque lieu qu'il ſe traicte, utile et neceſſaire a nous, et a noz royaulmes, pays, et ſubjectz. Il eſt vray, MADAME ma bonne ſeur, que je ne vous puis nyer, que j'euſſe eſté tres aiſe, s'il s'y faict choſe dont nous ſoyons contentz les ungs et les aultres, que vous m'en euſſiez ſçeu gre et moy a vous pluſtoſt que a d'aultres.

CE qui me reſte a vous dire, eſt de vous teſmoigner le contentement et la ſatisfaction que j'ay du dict ſieur Guido; que je vous puis aſſeurer s'eſtre conduict ſi dextrement et ſi ſagement en ceſte negociation, et avecques une ſi bonne et ſi droicte intention, que je ne puis que le vous recommander infiniment, comme de ma part je le veulx avoir en perpetuelle recommandation. Sur la ſuffiſance duquel me remettant, pour ne vous ennuyer de plus longue lettre; et apres vous avoir preſenté mes bien fraternelles et cordiales recommandations, je prieray Dieu, MADAME ma bonne ſeur,

qu'il vous ayt en ſa tres ſaincte et digne garde. Eſcript a St Fiacre, le XIXe jour de Febvrier 1558.

Voſtre bon frere et couſyn

Henry

Le duc de Vendosme a la reine d'Angleterre.

Le duc de Vend. a la R. d'Angl. de Calais.

25 Mars 1559

Bib. Cott Cal. E. V.

De l'original, ecrit de ſa main propre.

MADAME, je vous ſupplie tres humblement croire, que je me tiendray un des plus heureulx et contants hommes de ce monde, quand il plaira a Dieu me donner le moyen de vous pouvoir faire quelque ſervice agreable; ou je vous aſſeure que j'ay tousjours eu aultant d'affection de m'y employer, juſques au hazard de ma vie, qu'un aultre gentilhomme eſtranger voſtre ſerviteur; hors le ſervice de mon maiſtre, ou je ſuis obligé: eſtant bien fort marry, que je n'ay peu en ceſte derniere negociation avoir plus grand moyen de vous y avoir faict et au Roy mon maiſtre ſervice a tous deux; comme je en avois la voulonté, et m'aſſeure que aurez ja peu cognoiſtre, et ce porteur de ma part vous fera entendre ce que j'en puis juger au vray: lequel, Madame, j'ay retenu par deça, depuis le quatrieſme jour de Febvrier dernier juſques a cejourduy, par le commandement du Roy mon maiſtre; eſperant de ma part vous faire par luy entendre plus amplement des nouvelles.

MAIS ayant veu et ſçeu la concluſion et reſolution qu'y a eſté priſe entre voz Deputez et ceulx du dict ſieur Roy; j'ay entrepris le vous renvoyer: vous ſupplyant tres humblement, Madame, vous vouloir aſſeurer de ce qu'il vous dira de ma part, ſelon l'inſtruction que luy en ay faicte; et que pour rien de ce monde ne vous vouldroys dire choſe que je ne penſe eſtre veritable: priant, en ceſt endroict, noſtre ſeigneur, Madame, aprés luy avoir faict requeſte me maintenir en voſtre bonne grace du nombre de vos tres hnmbles et affectionnez ſerviteurs, vous donner tres heureuſe et longue vie.

De Calais, ce 25e de Mars 1558.

Voſtre tres humble et tres obeiſſant ſerviteur affectionné

DE VENDOSME.

INSTRUCTION A MESTRE HENRY KILLEGREU, POUR FAIRE ENTENDRE A LA ROYNE D'ANGLETERRE DE MA PART.

Instructions du duc de Vendosme a Mr. Killigrew.

25 Mars 1559

BIB. COTT CAL. E. V.

De l'original, ecrit de sa main propre.

PREMIEREMENT, luy faire entendre, que l'occasion pourquoy j'avois cherché et desiré a tirer la negotiation entre le ROY mon maistre et elle hors du parlement de Cateau-Cambresis estoit avec bonne intention; ayant cogneu que de tout ce qu'elle eust voulu avoir de luy, il eust beaucoup plus voulontiers accordé par entre eulx, que par le moyen du ROY d'Espaigne: et ne me sembloit, que pour cela le dict sieur ROY ne se fust deu avec raison non plus doubter ny defier de l'amytié qui est entre leurs deux Majestez et leurs royaulmes; comme ilz ont faict au parlement ou ilz ont esté: et seulement eust esté donné une couleur et raison a tout le monde, que ce qu'il eust faict pour la dicte ROYNE n'estoit pour contrainte que luy en eust donné le ROY d'Espaigne, mais de son plein vouloir.

PLUS, comme le ROY mon maistre m'a asseuré avoir tousjours fort grand vouloir de faire une grande et ferme amytié entre la dicte ROYNE et luy et leurs royaulmes; mais que les grandes occasions qui estoient survenues entre eulx cydevant estoit cause de les faire estre en suspection l'un de l'aultre.

PLUS, quant a la rendition de Calais, les grandes raisons que j'ay dictes au porteur que a le ROY mon maistre de ne se pouvoir jamais consentir a cela, estant passées les occasions comme elles ont faict, sans veoir quelques asseurances beaucoup plus grandes entre nous qu'elles ne sont pour le jourduy: ce qui ne se peult, ce me semble, faire ny accorder en si peu de temps; mais fault que cela vienne de un bon vouloir et affection d'une part et d'aultre, a mon jugement, et avec le vouloir de Dieu quant et quant.

PLUS, dira aussy, comme, pour les occasions qu'il m'a faict entendre estre venu vers moy, je ne l'ay sçeu plustost depescher que je n'ay faict, pour avoir tousjours attendu de jour en aultre l'occasion j'en esperois, et par le voulour du ROY mon maistre.

Faict a Calais, le 25me de Mars 1558.

FRANCOIS DE VENDOSME.

Tractatus pacis ad Caſtellum Cameracenſe.

2 Ap. 1559.

ARCHIVA REGIA.

Ex Autogr.

TRACTATUS PACIS INTER HENRICUM II. CHRISTIANISSIMUM FRANCIÆ REGEM ET ELIZABETHAM ANGLIÆ REGINAM, APUD CASTELLUM IN AGRO CAMERACENSI, SECUNDO DIE MENSIS APRILIS, ANNO 1559.

UNIVERSIS et ſingulis ad quorum notitiam præſentes pervenerint ſalutem. Quam miſerabilis rerum omnium ex chriſtianorum principum diſcordiis commutatio facta ſit, nemo eſt qui non videat; cum, ſævis bellorum inter eos motibus, a paucis annis multæ provinciæ vaſtationibus, incendiis, direptionibus, fœdatæ deformatæque conſpiciantur; plurimæ etiam civitates ſuis civibus orbatæ, omnibuſque facultatibus et ornamentis ſpoliatæ; verum et alia deteriora in univerſas pene reipublicæ chriſtianæ partes irruerint. Nam dum illi ipſi principes, inferendis et ulciſcendis ultro citroque injuriis penitus intenti, ſuorum curam deſerunt; uſque adeo corrupti depravatique ſunt hominum mores contagione ſcelerum et vitiorum, quorum bella ſunt feraciſſima, ut legum, juſtitiæ, et fidei (quæ quidem ſunt humanæ ſocietatis vincula) vix uſquam ratio habeatur; omniaque divina et humana jura ita pervertantur ubique, ut infelicior rerum ſtatus eſſe non poſſit. Cum autem hæc tam gravia vulnera chriſtianorum principum diſſidiis illata ſint; nulla profecto ratione curari nec ſanari poſſunt, quam eorundem ipſorum concordia. Ad quam ut, reconciliatis animis, bona fide coire poſſint, et ſemel conſtitutam mutuis officiis confirmare perpetuoque colere; oportet, ipſi primum inſanas cupiditates (quibus nullos habent graviores hoſtes) cohibeant ac dooment; deinde ut populos quos habent in poteſtate, non ſuæ libidini traditos, ſed fidei commendatos a Deo meminerint: tum enim controverſias, quæ ipſos diu tam acerbe exagitarunt, poſitis armis ultro, jure atque æquitate component; extinctiſque odiis, et deleta ex animis injuriarum recordatione, ſalutis publicæ curam melioribus conſiliis amplectentur. Cum itaque tot tantiſque malis nullo ſuo incommodo, imo vero maximo cum fructu laudis et perpetuæ gloriæ, mederi poſſint; deteſtabilis procul dubio erit immanitas eorum qui remedia in manibus habent, et chriſtianæ reipublicæ, extremum ſpiritum miſere trahenti, non ſuccurrent; illique, tales ſi qui forte eſſent, (quod minime credendum) ultionis iræque divinæ flagello meritò poſſent judicari.

QUÆ omnia potentiſſimi atque illuſtriſſimi principes, Henricus Dei gratia Francorum REX chriſtianiſſimus, nec non Elizabet eadem Dei gratia REGINA Angliæ et Hiberniæ fidei defenſor, veriſſima eſſe cum ſciant, nec ſine graviſſimo animi ſenſu chriſtianam rempublicam omni genere calamitatum

mitatum afflictam conſpiciant; agnoſcentes equidem, ſe a Deo opt. max. in ſummo dignitatis faſtigio conſtitutos, ut populos divina providentia ſibi commiſſos paterna charitate regant, tueantur ac protegant, quæque pertinent ad eorum incolumitatem diligenter procurent; exiſtimarunt, ſe neque Deo gratius, neque ſaluti publicæ utilius, neque regia majeſtate dignius quicquam facere poſſe, quam ſi relictas a majoribus diſſenſionum cauſas amice dirimerent, atque ſuos populos bellorum tempeſtatibus jamdiu conflictatos e calamitatum ſcopulis eriperent, et ad portum, aſpirante divini numinis aura, perducere conarentur. Quæ quidem ut feliciter ac mature conſequerentur, omnes ſuas cogitationes ac conſilia in eam curam converterunt; tum vero, ut bonæ mentis conſiliis optatum exitum invenirent, conſentientibus animis legatos utrinque miſerunt, cum authoritate et mandatis, ut de componendis controverſiis et concilianda pace agerent. Qui quidem ad Caſtellum in agro Cameracenſi convenientes, habitis colloquiis, et agitatis per aliquot dies controverſiis, iis tandem amice compoſitis, authore Deo opt. max. pacem, concordiam, et perpetuam amicitiam inter præfatum regem ac reginam conciliarunt et firmarunt conditionibus, pactis, et forma quæ ſequuntur.

NOS, Carolus, ſacræ Romanæ eccleſiæ, titulo ſancti Apollinaris, presbyter cardinalis, de Lotharingia nuncupatus, Archiepiſcopus et Dux Rhemenſis, primus Par Franciæ, et in Francia Legatus natus; Anna Dux de Montmorency, Par, conneſtabilis, et magnus Magiſter Franciæ; Jacobus d'Albon, Dominus de Sainct-André et Marchio de Fronſac, Franciæ Mareſcallus; Joannes de Morvillier, Aurelianenſis Epiſcopus, dicti Regis chriſtianiſſimi in ſuo privato conſilio conſiliarius; et Claudius de l'Aubeſpine miles, Dominus de Haulterive, ipſius Regis chriſtianiſſimi conſiliarius, et graviorum negotiorum quæ ad ſtatum regni pertinent ſecretarius; oratores, procuratores, negotiorum geſtores, et Ambaſſiatores præfati Regis chriſtianiſſimi, ab eoque commiſſi, cum authoritate et mandatis in literis publicis ampliſſime et ſpecialiter contentis, ad ea procuranda et conficienda quæ inferius ſcribentur cum illuſtriſſimo Guillielmo Howarde, Barone de Effingham, prænobilis ordinis Garterii milite, ac hoſpitii dictæ ſereniſſimæ Reginæ Angliæ cubiculario ſupremo; reverendo in Chriſto patre Thoma, Epiſcopo Elienſi; Nicolao Wotton, eccleſiarum metropoliticarum cantuarenſis et Eboracenſis Decano; ipſius ſereniſſimæ Reginæ Angliæ conſiliariis, oratoribus, procuratoribus, negotiorum geſtoribus, et Ambaſſiatoribus, ſpecialiter etiam deputatis et authoritatem habentibus ad ea procuranda et perficienda quæ inferius ſcribentur; virtute atque authoritate fulti, hinc inde, mandatorum et commiſſionum noſtrarum (quæ ad ver-

bum inferius inſerentur) convenimus, concordavimus et concluſimus, ac per præſentes convenimus, concordamus et concludimus ea quæ ſequuntur articulatim.

I. IMPRIMIS conventum, concordatum, et concluſum eſt, quod inter prædictos chriſtianiſſimum Francorum Regem Henricum et ſereniſſimam Angliæ Reginam Elizabetham, eorumque heredes et ſucceſſores, in regnis et regia dignitate ſuccedentes, Franciæ videlicet et Angliæ Reges, et eorum ſubditos quoſcumque, ſucceſſivis futuris temporibus quandocumque exiſtentes, regna, patrias, terras, dominia, civitates, caſtra, territoria, loca, villas et oppida ipſorum, nec non ſubditos, vaſſalos, et confœderatos eorundem, ſit vera, firma, ſolida, ſincera, perpetua et inviolabilis pax, amicitia, unio, confœderatio, ligua, mutua intelligentia, et vera concordia perpetuis futuris temporibus duratura.

II. ITEM conventum et concordatum eſt, quod neuter dictorum principum, eorumve heredum aut ſucceſſorum, regna, patrias, terras, inſulas, dominia, aut loca alia quæcumque, in præſenti per eorum alterum poſſeſſa, hoſtiliter invadet, aut a ſuis ſic invadi aut expugnari permittet; ſed expreſſe et cum effectu prohibebit.

III. ITEM conventum, concordatum et concluſum eſt, quod neuter principum prædictorum, heredum etiam aut ſucceſſorum ſuorum, ſubſidia, auxilia, gentes armorum, aut aliquam aſſiſtentiam, re, verbo, conſilio, aut aſſenſu, præſtabit aut dabit directe aut indirecte, ſecrete aut aperte, aut quocumque colore quæſito, cuicumque alii principi, cujuſcumque gradus, ſtatus, aut conditionis exiſtat, ſeu quocumque conſanguinitatis aut affinitatis vinculo connectatur, aut quacumque dignitate præfulgeat; vel cuicumque genti, populo, aut nationi alterum prædictorum potentiſſimorum principum, ejuſque regnum, terras, inſulas, patrias, aut dominia nunc ab eorum alterutro poſſeſſa invadenti, aut invadere volenti aut molienti.

IV. ITEM conventum, concordatum et concluſum eſt, quod ſi aliquid contra vires et effectus præſentis tractatus pacis et amicitiæ, terra marive aut in aquis dulcibus, per aliquem ſubditum, vaſſalum aut alligatum alterius dictorum principum fuerit attentatum, actum aut geſtum; nihilominus tamen hæc pax ſive amicitia in ſuis viribus permanebit; et pro ipſis attentatis ſolummodo punientur attentantes ac damnificantes, et non alii.

V. ITEM conventum, concordatum et concluſum eſt, quamdiu hæc pax et amicitia integra inviolataque permanebit, omnes et ſinguli utriuſque præfati regni, omniumque terrarum et dominiorum quæ nunc ab utrolibet prædictorum regum poſſidentur, aut impoſterum poſſidebuntur, incolæ, quacumque dignitate, quocumque ſtatu et conditione extiterint,

poterunt ſeſe mutuis officiis amicitiæ proſequi, et excipere libere, tuto, ſecure, ultro citroque, terra marique ac fluminibus, commeare, navigare, inter ſe contrahere, emere, vendere, illicque quamdiu velint morari; vel hinc inde, quando viſum erit, recedere et abire, et quæ comparaverint, emerint, arte, opera, induſtria, laboreve, aut quocumque alio juſto modo quæſierint, ad ſuos vel exteros, quocumque locorum libuerit, ſine ullo impedimento, offenſa, arreſtatione ſeu cohibitione, ſalvo conductu, licentia, aut ſpeciali permiſſione invehere et tranſportare.

VI. ITEM conventum etiam eſt, pro libero intercurſu mercium et mercatorum utriuſque principis, quod, durante pace prædicta, nulla navis armata, et ad bellum ſeu guerram parata et inſtructa, egredietur, ſeu egredi permittetur portus maritimos regnorum Franciæ et Angliæ; niſi prius ſatiſfederit, ac cautionem (qualem poterit) præſtiterit in manibus Admiralli Franciæ ſeu ejus locum tenentis, vel alterius judicis ordinarii illius loci, quoad naves Franciæ attinet, et Admiralli Angliæ ſeu ejus locum tenentis, aut cuſtumariorum prædictorum portuum, quoad naves Angliæ, de non invadendo, moleſtando, deprædando, vel offendendo ſubditos utriuſque principis aut eorum alterius, nec eorum alligatos, nec eis injuriam aliquam inferendo; ſub pœna publicationis navium et punitionis corporis, cum reſtitutione omnium bonorum et damnorum quibuſcumque illatorum.

VII. ITEM conventum, concordatum et concluſum eſt, quod dictus Rex chriſtianiſſimus, ejus heredes et ſucceſſores erunt et manebunt, quantum ad dictam Reginam Angliæ et ejus ſucceſſores attinet, durante tempore et ſpatio octo annorum, a die datæ præſentis tractatus proxime inſequentium, in pacifica poſſeſſione oppidi Calleſiæ cum pertinentiis, et appendicibus, et portu ejuſdem; cum arce de Ruysbank, ac etiam arcibus, dominiis, villis et locis pontis Nyheuli, Merk, Oye, Hames, Sandgate, arce et oppido de Guiſnes, reliquaque parte ejuſdem comitatus hoc ultimo bello capta, ac ceteris omnibus oppidis, arcibus, villis, terris, dominiis, territoriis, aquis, fluminibus, portubus, propugnaculis, fortaliciis, et littoribus, ac locis denique quibuſcumque cis mare ſitis quæ dictus chriſtianiſſimus Rex hoc noviſſimo bello occupavit et armis cepit, regnante ſereniſſima Maria nuper Angliæ Regina. Et promiſit, promittitque dictus chriſtianiſſimus Rex, tam ſuo proprio nomine, quam nomine Regis Delphini filii ſui, heredum et ſucceſſorum ſuorum, (pro quo Delphino fortem ſe fecit et facit dictus chriſtianiſſimus Rex; promittendo, ſe curaturum et effecturum, quod dictus Rex Delphinus hunc tractatum approbabit et ratificabit, intra duos menſes poſt datam ipſius tractatus) quod, finito et elapſo dicto octo annnorum termino, dictus Rex chriſtianiſſimus, heredes et ſuc-

ceſſores ejuſdem, dictum oppidum Caletii, cum ſupradictis pertinentiis et appendicibus, ac cetera omnia et ſingula ſupradicta, ac etiam arces, propugnacula, et fortalicia quæcumque in ſupradictis portubus et locis nunc per Francos recenter extructa, munita, et ædificata, atque etiam impoſterum, durante dicto termino octo annorum, extruenda, munienda, et ædificanda, ſtatim et ſine dilatione relinquent, tradent, et reſtituent, ſive tradi et reſtitui facient dictæ ſereniſſimæ Elizabeth Angliæ Reginæ, heredibus et ſucceſſoribus ejuſdem, aut ad id per eam ejuſve heredes et ſucceſſores deputatis; et poſſeſſione prædictorum omnium dictus chriſtianiſſimus Rex, heredes et ſucceſſores ejuſdem cedent, et ab illa diſcedent, ac plene ſe exuent; ita ut dicta ſereniſſima Regina Elizabeth, heredes et ſucceſſores ejuſdem, eorum poſſeſſione pacifice gaudere et quiete uti poſſint; cum omnibus juribus, juriſdictionibus, præeminentiis, ſuperioritatibus, recognitionibus, et reſſortibus, eo modo, ſtatu, conditione, et natura, quibus Anglorum reges ea tenuerunt et poſſiderunt ante initium hujus ultimi belli: Proviſo tamen et expreſſe convento, quod dictus chriſtianiſſimus Rex, ipſius heredes et ſucceſſores, oppida, arces, fortalicia, et loca munita ſupradicta, aliter quam in eo ſtatu, modo, et conditione, quibus nunc in præſenti ſunt, et impoſterum per eos durante termino prædicto munientur aut fortificabuntur, reſtituere et reddere non teneantur; ita tamen, ut, nec tempore reſtitutionis hujuſmodi, nec antea, quicquam data opera fiat, quo prior munitionum ſive fortificationum ſtatus qui nunc eſt, ſeu qui impoſterum per eos adjicietur, imminuatur, rumpatur, ſive diruatur; ſed omnia, bona fide, integra et illæſa eo modo quo ſupra reſtituentur.

VIII. Item conventum, concordatum et concluſum eſt, quod dictus chriſtianiſſimus Rex, eo tempore quo dictum oppidum Caletii virtute hujus tractatus reſtituere tenetur, una etiam cum dicto oppido reſtituet dictæ ſereniſſimæ Reginæ, heredibus et ſucceſſoribus ejus, aut ab eis ad id deputatis, ſedecim tormenta ænea; videlicet tria vulgo vocata canons, et tria vocata demycanons, et tria vocata baſtardes, et ſeptem minora vulgo vocata moyennes.

IX. Item conventum, concordatum et concluſum eſt, quod, pro ſecuriore et certiore impletione reſtitutionum ex parte dicti chriſtianiſſimi Regis, heredum ſucceſſorumque ejuſdem, dictæ ſereniſſimæ Reginæ Angliæ virtute præſentis tractatus faciendarum, dabit Rex chriſtianiſſimus, quanto citius fieri poterit, ſeptem, aut octo, nec plures, mercatores exteros, non ſubditos ſibi, neque juriſdictioni ejus ſubjectos, ſed domicilium extra regnum et ditiones ejus habentes; quique idonei, locupletes ac ſolvendo ſint, et commode jure conveniri poſſint. Qui mercatores ſe obligabunt meliore modo et forma quibus id fieri poſſit, cum renunciatione beneficii ordinis

et

et excuſſionis, ſe ſoluturos ſummam quingentorum millium coronatorum aureorum de ſole dictæ ſereniſſimæ Reginæ Angliæ, aut ejus heredibus et ſucceſſoribus in regno Angliæ. Quæ quidem ſumma erit loco et vice pœnæ, caſu quo dictus Rex chriſtianiſſimus, ejus heredes aut ſucceſſores, reſtitutiones præmiſſorum, virtute hujus tractatus prædictæ ſereniſſimæ Reginæ aut ejus ſucceſſoribus faciendas, adimplere recuſaverint, aut plus juſto diſtulerint. Qua quidem pœna petita, ſive ſoluta fuerit, ſive non ſoluta; remanebunt nihilominus dicti Reges, chriſtianiſſimus et Delphinus, eorum heredes et ſucceſſores, obligati ad dictam reſtitutionem faciendam, ſecundum fidem datam et pacta hoc tractatu comprehenſa.

X. Et, quoniam haud facile forte reperientur mercatores qui velint tam diu pro tam grandi pecuniarum ſumma remanere obligati, conventum, concordatum, et concluſum eſt, quod bene licebit dicto Regi chriſtianiſſimo, ſi illi ita expedire videbitur, dictos mercatores de anno in annum mutare, et dictas cautiones renovare; dando alios mercatores exteros in pari numero quo ſupra, ſimiliter domicilium extra regnum et ditiones dicti Regis chriſtianiſſimi habentes; et qui alibi quam in dictis regno et ditionibus Regis chriſtianiſſimi commode conveniri, et de ſtando juri cogi poſſint; atque idonei, locupletes, et ſolvendo ſint. Qui ubi, modo et forma ſupradictis, et cum renunciatione beneficii ordinis et excuſſionis, ſe obligaverint; tenebitur dicta ſereniſſima Regina Angliæ eos acceptare loco priorum: quo facto, liberabuntur et exonerabuntur dicti priores mercatores a dictis promiſſionibus et obligationibus dictæ ſereniſſimæ Reginæ prius factis: atque hæc quidem fient ſine innovatione præſentis tractatus.

XI. Item conventum, concordatum, et concluſum eſt, quod dictus Rex chriſtianiſſimus, dictæ ſereniſſimæ Angliæ Reginæ præclaros et nobiles viros, Federicum de Foix comitem de Candale et capitalem de Buch, Ludovicum de Sainte-Maure Marchionem de Neſle et comitem de Laval, Gaſtonem de Foix Marchionem de Trans, [Antonium] du Prat Præfectum ſeu Propoſitum Pariſienſem et Dominum de Nantoillet, obſides dabit; ipſoſque, ante elapſum terminum ad ratificationem hujus tractatus infra aſſignatum, præfatæ Reginæ in Anglia tradendos curabit, et realiter tradi faciet: qui manebunt obligati pro dicta ſumma quingentorum milium coronatorum, nomine pœnæ eo modo quo ſupradictum eſt perſolvenda, donec dictus Rex chriſtianiſſimus præſtiterit et impleverit dictas cautiones ſive fidejuſſiones eo modo et forma quibus ſupradictum eſt; quibus præſtitis, non poterunt dicti obſides diutius retineri vel arreſtari. Quos etiam obſides dictus chriſtianiſſimus Rex fide ſua recipit et promittit eſſe idoneos; et tales, ut, ſi contingat, dictas mercatorum cautiones eo modo quo ſupra conventum eſt non præſtari, tunc poſſit dicta ſereniſſima Regina

ab illis dictam ſummam quingentorum milium coronatorum conſequi et recuperare.

XII. ITEM conventum et concluſum eſt, quod dicti obſides non retinebuntur in carcere vel alia cuſtodia; ſed fidem juramento dabunt et obſtringent, ſe non diſceſſuros ex Anglia, ſine expreſſa Reginæ licentia; atque ita Londini, vel in aula dictæ Reginæ, vel alibi, ubi illis ex licentia dictæ Reginæ videbitur, manebunt. Quod ſi dicti obſides, vel aliquis aut aliqui eorum, contra fidem datam fecerint, aut abierint; dictus Rex chriſtianiſſimus todidem alios idoneos et locupletes intra unum menſem, poſt requiſitionem ipſi ſuper eo factam, dare, et in Anglia dictæ ſereniſſimæ Reginæ tradere aut tradi facere tenebitur.

XIII. ITEM conventum, concordatum, et concluſum eſt, quod bene licebit dicto chriſtianiſſimo Regi, dictos obſides ſic datos ſingulis quibuſque duobus menſibus mutare; et alios pari numero, et ad ſolutionem dictæ ſummæ quingentorum milium coronatorum idoneos et ſufficientes, loco eorum ſurrogare, et dictæ ſereniſſimæ Reginæ in regno Angliæ tradere: quos ſic traditos dicta ſereniſſima Regina Angliæ acceptare, et priores libere abire pro illorum arbitratu ſinere tenebitur

XIV. ITEM conventum, concordatum, et concluſum eſt, quod, durante termino dictorum octo annorum, neque dicto chriſtianiſſimo Regi, vel ſereniſſimis Regi et Reginæ Scotiæ, neque dictæ ſereniſſimæ Reginæ Angliæ, licebit quicquam adverſus invicem, vel uni eorum contra alterum, ipſorumve regna, ditiones, patrias, et ſubditos armis innovare, attentare, aut moliri, directe aut indirecte, in præjudicium præſentis tractatus. Et ſi quid, durante termino prædicto, per dictos Regem chriſtianiſſimum aut ſereniſſimos Regem et Reginam Scotiæ, aut ſubditos eorundem ex authoritate, juſſu, aut approbatione eorum, eorumve alicujus, ſic innovatum aut attentatum fuerit; tunc dicti chriſtianiſſimus Rex et Rex Delphinus, heredes et ſucceſſores eorum, innovatione ejuſmodi, aut attentato facto, poſſeſſione et occupatione dicti oppidi Caletii, et ceterorum omnium locorum ſupradictorum citra mare, per dictum Regem chriſtianiſſimum ab Anglis nuper captorum, ſtatim cedere et decedere tenebuntur et obligabuntur; illaque omnia dictæ ſereniſſimæ Reginæ Angliæ, eo ipſo modo et forma quibus illa omnia, finito dicto octo annorum termino, reſtitui debere ſupra promiſſum et conventum eſt, ſine ulla dilatione reddent et reſtituent. Quæ reſtitutio ſi ſic facta non fuerit, dicti mercatores aut obſides dictam pœnam quingentorum milium coronatorum dictæ ſereniſſimæ Reginæ Angliæ ſolvere tenebuntur; pacto tamen dictæ reſtitutionis rato nihilominus remanente. Et viciſſim ſi quid, durante termino prædicto, per dictam ſereniſſimam Angliæ Reginam, aut ejus ſubditos, ex

authoritate, jussu, aut approbatione ejus, sic innovatum aut attentatum fuerit, dictus Rex christianissimus et Rex et Regina Scotiæ ab omni promissione, fide data, et conventione, superius specificatis liberabuntur et absolventur: ac pari etiam modo obsides et mercatores, obligati pro dicta summa quingentorum milium coronatorum, a dicta sua promissione et obligatione liberati et exonerati erunt; ita ut in corpora aut bona eorum eo nomine nulla actio intentari possit, neque ipsi detineri aut molestari quoquo modo valeant. Porro, si quis subditorum alicujus principum prædictorum authoritate sua propria aliquid molitus fuerit aut attentaverit contra subditos alterius dictorum principum, in præjudicium hujus præsentis tractatus; punietur tanquam pacis infractor, secundum facti qualitatem.

XV. Item, ut omnes controversiarum occasiones tollantur, et ut certius hæc pax et amicitia stabiliatur et firmetur, conventum, concordatum, et concluſum est, quod fortificatio seu munitio facta in loco dicto Aymouth, sito in regno Scotiæ, et circa limitem dicti regni, ac etiam quicquid præterea jam innovatum est, aut ante publicationem hujus tractatus, ex parte dicti Regis christianissimi, aut sereniſſimorum Regis et Reginæ Scotiæ, in præjudicium tractatus initi apud Boloniam, mense Martio anno 1549, inter Eduardum sextum nobilis memoriæ, nuper Regem Angliæ, et dictum christianissimum Regem, innovatum erit; ea omnia intra tres menses a die datæ hujus tractatus, aut eo citius, si fieri poterit, diruentur et solo æquabuntur, ac omnia in pristinum statum restituentur et reponentur bona fide et sine fraude; neque imposterum quicquam contra tractatum prædictum reædificabitur, aut fortificabitur. Similiter etiam, si, post tempus prædictum et ante publicationem hujus tractatus, per Anglos aliquid in regno Scotiæ usurpatum fuerit; aut etiam aliquid circa limitem dicti regni, in præjudicium dicti tractatus, fortificatum et munitum fuerit; illa omnia per dictos Anglos diruentur et solo æquabuntur, et omnia in pristinum statum reponentur bona fide et sine fraude; neque in posterum quicquam contra tractatum prædictum reædificabitur aut fortificabitur.

XVI. Item conventum, concordatum, et concluſum est, quod omnia alia jura, actiones, et petitiones, quæ tam dictus christianissimus Rex ac sereniſſimi Rex et Regina Scotiæ, quam etiam dicta sereniſſima Regina Angliæ quacunque de causa sive occasione, invicem contra ipsorum aliquem seu aliquos respective habent et habere prætendunt, remanebunt eis salva et integra: et pari modo exceptiones et defensiones eorum hinc et inde eisdem reservabuntur. Bona autem spes est, Deum opt. max. occasionem et viam interim daturum, qua omnes dictæ aliæ controversiæ et prætensiones, quas dicti principes inter se respective contra invicem habent, amice componantur et concordentur.

XVII. ITEM conventum, concordatum, et concluſum eſt, quod neuter principum prædictorum quovis modo receptabit, cuſtodiet, aut retinebit, nec a ſubditis ſuis receptari, cuſtodiri, vel retineri permittet aliquos rebelles ſive proditores dictorum principum, aut eorum alterius, de crimine læſæ majeſtatis reos; nec hujuſmodi rebellibus ſeu proditoribus, qui in aliquem locum obedientiæ principum prædictorum, ſeu alterius eorum, declinaverit, quoquo modo dabit ſeu præſtabit conſilium, auxilium, favorem, ſubſidium, aut aſſiſtentiam: ſed infra viginti dies, poſtquam per literas ipſius principum prædictorum, cujus hujuſmodi rebelles ſive proditores extiterint, alter ex principibus hujuſmodi requiſitus fuerit, eos omnes et ſingulos literarum hujuſmodi requiſitionis latori, aut alii ad hoc in hujuſmodi literis nominato ſive deputato, bona fide tradet, reſtituet, et deliberabit, tradi, reſtitui, et deliberari faciet.

XVIII. ITEM conventum, concordatum et concluſum eſt, quod ex neutrius principum prædictorum cancellaria aut alia curia impoſterum concedentur aliquæ literæ repreſaliarum marcæ aut contra-marcæ, niſi ſuper et contra principales delinquentes, aut eorum bona, eorumve factores; et hoc, in caſu manifeſtæ denegationis juſtitiæ tantum; de qua per literas ſummationis aut requiſitionis, et prout de jure requiritur, ſufficienter conſtabit.

XIX. ITEM comprehenduntur in hoc tractatu pacis, ex parte dicti REgis chriſtianiſſimi, catholicus Hiſpaniarum rex; nec non REx et REgina et regnum Scotiæ, ſecundum antiquas confœderationes, et perpetuæ amicitiæ jura quæ ſunt inter REges Franciæ et Scotiæ, eorum regna et ſubditos: et ex parte dictæ ſereniſſimæ REginæ Angliæ Philippus Hiſpaniarum REx &c. juxta vim et effectum tractatuum inter eoſdem REgem et REginam, ac eorum regna, terras, patrias, et dominia.

XX. ITEM conventum, concordatum, et concluſum eſt, quod uterque principum prædictorum publicari et notificari reſpective faciet dictam pacem, confœderationem et concordiam Lutetiæ et Londini intra decem dies a data præſentis tractatus, et in portubus et aliis locis inſignioribus regnorum Franciæ et Angliæ, quam citiſſime commode fieri poterit.

XXI. ITEM conventum et concluſum eſt, quod chriſtianiſſimus Franciæ REx omnia et ſingula præmiſſa fideliter obſervabit; ſeque ea ſic obſervaturum, cum per oratorem aut oratores dictæ ſereniſſimæ Angliæ REginæ, ſufficiens ad id mandatum habentem vel habentes, fuerit debite requiſitus, tactis ſacro ſanctis evangeliis in ejus vel eorum præſentia jurabit; omniaque et ſingula capitula in præſenti tractatu contenta per literas patentes, manu ſua ſubſcriptas et magno ſigillo ſuo ſigillatas, ratificabit, authoriſabit, et confirmabit; ipſaſque literas ratificationis et confirmationis

in

in ſufficienti, valida, et efficaci forma conceptas et confectas oratori ſeu oratoribus dictæ ſereniſſimæ Angliæ Reginæ, ſufficientem ad id authoritatem habenti aut habentibus, infra ſexaginta dies poſt datam præſentium, tradet, tradive faciet bona fide, realiter, et cum effectu. Similiter autem omnia ea quæ per hunc articulum dictus chriſtianiſſimus Rex facere et præſtare tenetur, dicta ſereniſſima Angliæ Regina viciſſim facere et præſtare debet et tenetur.

SEQUUNTUR TENORES COMMISSIONUM.

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu Roy de France, a tous ceulx qui ces preſentes lettres verront ſalut. Comme, pour faire ceſſer la guerre qui eſt de preſent entre le Roy catholicque et nous, et trouver avec la grace de Dieu moyen de parvenir a une bonne paix au bien et repos de la chreſtienté, ait eſté avisé et accordé de noſtre commun conſentement, que nous deputerons reſpectivement certains bons, grans, et notables perſonnages, pour traicter de la dicte paix et reconciliation; et ayant conſideré, que, en ce faiſant, il ſe pourra peult eſtre offrir occaſion de traicter en ſemblable de la pacification d'entre nous et tres haulte et tres excellente princeſſe la Royne d'Angleterre; dont nous ne ſçaurions bailler la charge a plus dignes et ſuffiſans perſonnages, que ceulx que nous avons ja commis et deputez pour le traicté d'entre le dict Roy catholicque et nous:

SÇAVOIR faiſons, que nous a plein confians des perſonnes de noz tres chers et tres amez couſins, CHARLES, CARDINAL DE LORRAINE, archeveſque et Duc de Reins, premier Pair de France; ANNE, DUC DE MONTMORENCY, auſſi Pair et conneſtable de France; JAQUES D'ALBON, SIRE DE SAINCT-ANDRE, Marquis de Fronſſac, et Mareſchal de France; meſſire JEHAN DE MORVILLIER, EVESQUE D'ORLEANS, conſeiller en noſtre conſeil privé; et CLAUDE DE L'AUBESPINE chevalier, Sr de Haulterive, auſſi noſtre conſeiller, et ſecretaire d'eſtat et de noz finances; et de leurs ſens, vertus, et integrité, et de l'affection grande qu'ilz portent au bien de noſtre royaume et de noz affaires, dont ilz ont toute cognoiſſance:

ICEULX pour ces cauſes avons commis, ordonnez, deputez; commettons, ordonnons, et deputons; et leur avons donné, et donnons plein pouvoir, puiſſance, et authorité, et aux quatres, trois, et deux d'eulx, en l'abſence des autres, pour eulx trouver, aſſiſter, et aſſembler avec les perſonnages qui ſeront deputez de la part de la dicte Royne d'Angleterre, noſtre ſeur et couſine, garnis de pouvoir ſuffiſant, au jour qui ſera pour ce d'un

commun accord adviſé, ou autre continué ou dependant d'iceluy; pour illec traicter, conclure, et accorder une bonne, ſincere, parfaicte, et entiere paix et amitié entre nous et noſtre dicte ſeur et couſine la Roine d'Angleterre, noz roiaumes, pais, terres, et ſeigneuries, noz hoirs et ſucceſſeurs, ſoubz telz pactz, conditions, et conventions qu'ilz verront eſtre a faire pour le bien de nous, noz roiaumes et pais, de quelque grandeur et importance qu'ilz ſoient; et generallement faire et accomplir par iceulx noz Deputez en ce que deſſus, circonſtances et dependances, pour le bien, eſtabliſſement, et ſeureté de la dicte paix, amitié, et confederation de nous, noz hoirs et ſucceſſeurs, noz royaumes, pais, et ſeigneuries, tout ce qu'ilz verront et cognoiſtront eſtre requis, neceſſaire et convenable; et auſſi de pouvoir bailler tout tel ſauf-conduict et ſeureté aux Deputez d'icelle noſtre dicte ſeur et couſine la Royne d'Angleterre, leurs gens, ſerviteurs, officiers, et meſſagiers; et ſemblablement accorder treſve et abſtinence de guerre, pour tel temps et ainſi qu'ilz verront eſtre a faire pour l'effect deſſus dict, et durant le pourparlé du dict traicté, arreſt, et concluſion d'iceluy; tout ainſi que nous meſmes ferions, et faire pourrions, ſi preſens en perſonne y eſtions; jaçoit qu'il y euſt choſe qui requiſt mandement plus ſpecial, que en ces preſentes n'eſt exprimé :

Promettans en bonne foy, et parole de Roy, avoir agreable, et tenir pour ferme et ſtable tout ce que par nos dicts Deputez, et les quatre, trois, et deux d'eulx, en l'abſence des autres, aura eſté faict, negocié et accompli en ce que deſſus, leurs circonſtances et dependances; et le tout ratifier, agreer et approuver dedans tel temps, et ainſi qu'il ſera promis, convenu, et accordé, ſans jamais aller ne venir, directement ou indirectement au contraire : car tel eſt noſtre plaiſir. En teſmoing de ce nous avons ſigné ces preſentes de noſtre main, et a icelles faict mettre et appoſer noſtre ſeel.

Donné a Paris, le xxii jour de Janvier, l'an de grace mil cinq cens cinquante huict, et de noſtre regne le douzieme. Sic ſignatum, Henry : et ſuper plicam ſcriptum eſt, Par le Roy, Bourdin : ſigillatæque ſunt dictæ litteræ commiſſionis magno ſigillo dicti chriſtianiſſimi Regis.

ELIZABET Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina, fidei defenſor &c. omnibus ad quos præſentes literæ pervenerint ſalutem. Quum animadverterimus, quantis ærumnis et calamitatibus obnoxia ſit univerſa reſpublica chriſtiana, dum, ratione bellorum quibus jam diu ſuo ingenti malo ſatis ſuperque affligitur et agitatur, inter ejuſdem orbis chriſtiani principes tam male hactenus convenerit; nos cupientes, quantum

in nobis eſt, his malis et miſeriis idoneum tandem adhibere remedium; et ut bona, et indubitata, et ſincera pax introducatur et ſtabiliatur inter totius orbis chriſtiani principes; maxime vero, ut eadem impræſentiarum contrahatur et inviolabiliter obſervętur cum excellentiſſimo et invictiſſimo principe, Henrico Dei gratia Francorum Rege chriſtianiſſimo, fratre et conſanguineo noſtro chariſſimo:

SCIATIS igitur, quod nos, de probitate, fide, et circumſpectione perdilectorum et fidelium conſiliariorum noſtrorum, GULIELMI HOWARDE, BARONIS DE EFFINGHAM, ordinis noſtri Garterii militis, ac hoſpitii noſtri cubicularii ſupremi; reverendi in Chriſto patris THOMÆ, EPISCOPI ELIENSIS; et NICHOLAI WOTTON, LEGUM DOCTORIS, eccleſiarum noſtrarum metropoliticarum, cantuarienſis et EBORACENSIS, Decani, ad plenum confidentes; ipſos, et eorum quemlibet per ſe, conjunctim et diviſim, noſtros veros, indubitatos commiſſarios, oratores, Deputatos et nuntios ſpeciales et generales conſtituimus et ordinamus per præſentes:

DANTES et concedentes eiſdem, et eorum, ut præfertur, cuilibet, conjunctim et diviſim, tenore præſentium, facultatem, authoritatem, et mandatum generale et ſpeciale, pro nobis, heredibus, et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, cum oratoribus, Ambaſſiatoribus, et Procuratoribus, Deputatis, et nuntiis quibuſcumque dicti illuſtriſſimi et ſereniſſimi principis Henrici Francorum Regis, fratris et conſanguinei noſtri, ad hoc ſufficientem poteſtatem et authoritatem habentibus, de et ſuper pace, concordia, liga, treugis, abſtinentiis, confœderatione, et amicitia; ac de et ſuper quibuſcumque articulis, capitulis, cauſis et conditionibus pacis et amicitiæ inter nos et dictum illuſtriſſimum principem, heredes ac ſucceſſores, regna, patrias, et dominia ineundis, conveniendis, et paciſcendis; ſub illis modis, forma, promiſſionibus, cautionibus, et ſecuritatibus quas ad firmam et inviolabilem conventorum obſervationem putaverint requirendas; nec non de quibuſcumque aliis tractatibus inter nos, ex una parte, et prænominatum Henricum Francorum Regem ex altera, regna noſtra Angliæ et Hiberniæ, terras, dominia, patrias, et inſulas eiſdem regnis ſubjectas, ac ſubditos, vaſſalos, faventes, alligatos, confœderatos, amicos, et adhærentes noſtros et ſuos quoſcumque, noſtrorumque et ſuorum heredum et ſucceſſorum; cum talibus pactionibus, legibus, et conventionibus, quæ noſtris et dicti Francorum Regis oratoribus, ad id poteſtatem habentibus, pro commodo et utilitate tam noſtrorum quam ejuſdem Francorum Regis ſucceſſorum, et ſubditorum noſtrorum et ſuorum videbuntur, hinc inde conciliandi, et ineundi, tractandi, concordandi, paciſcendi, conveniendi, et finaliter concludendi; noſque, heredes et ſucceſſores noſtros, ter-

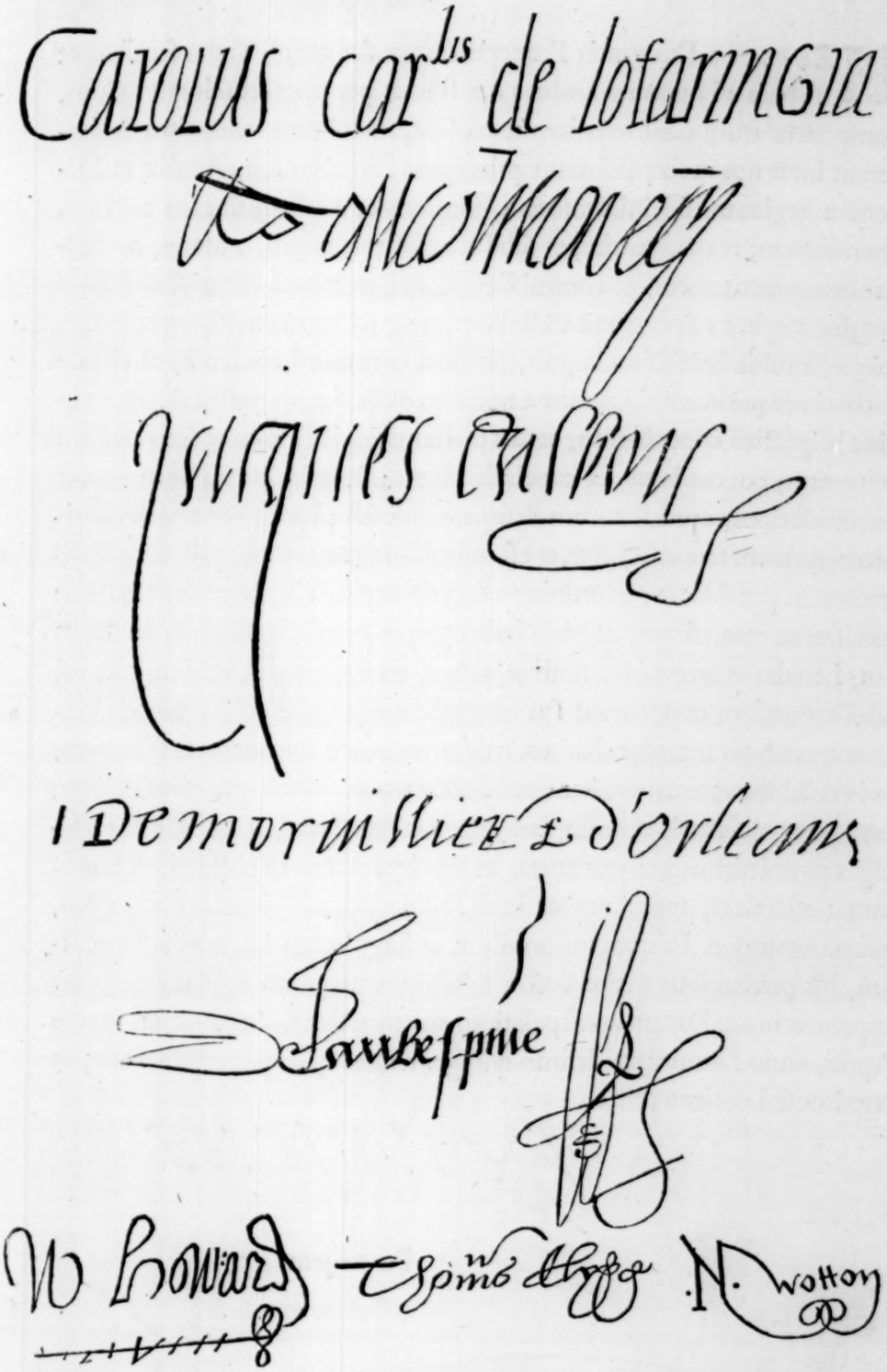
ras, patrias et dominia, ſubditos et vaſſalos dictorum noſtrorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ regnorum quoſcumque, ad conventorum et concluſorum inviolabilem obſervantiam aſtringendi et obligandi; ac ſuper hujuſmodi conventis, concordatis, et concluſis, cum præfati illuſtriſſimi Francorum Regis oratoribus, ad id poteſtatem habentibus, literas efficaces et validas pro parte noſtra tradendi, aliaſque conſimilis effectus et vigoris ab ipſis petendi et exigendi; plenamque præterea poteſtatem juramentum in animam noſtram faciendi et præſtandi, quod tenebimus et perimplebimus, tenerique et perimpleri curabimus, realiter et cum effectu, omnia et ſingula quæ in prædictis et circa ea, nomine noſtro, concordabunt et convenient, jurabunt, firmabunt; atque illa ratificabimus, ac nullo unquam tempore revocabimus, nec contra ea vel eorum aliqua quicquam faciemus vel quo pacto veniemus; ſimileque juramentum a dicto illuſtriſſimo Francorum Rege, ejuſve oratoribus et commiſſariis, ad id ſufficientem poteſtatem habentibus, præſtari videndi, petendi, et exigendi; ac generaliter omnia alia et ſingula nomine noſtro faciendi, gerendi, exercendi, et firmandi, cujuſcumque naturæ et importantiæ fuerint, aut eſſe poterint in prædictis et circa ea neceſſaria et quomodolibet opportuna, et quæ tanti negocii qualitas cum ejuſdem circumſtantiis, dependentiis et annexis exigit aut requirit; etiamſi expreſſis longe majora ſint, aut talia forent quæ de ſua natura ad ea perficenda mandatum exigant magis ſpeciale quam præſentibus eſt expreſſum:

Promittentes bona fide, et in verbo regio, quicquid actum, geſtum, aut conventum fuerit per dictos noſtros commiſſarios et oratores conjunctim, vel eorum aliquem per ſe diviſim, nos ratum, gratum, et acceptum habituras; neque contra ipſorum aliquid vel aliqua contraveniemus, imo ipſa manutenebimus et inviolabiliter obſervabimus, manuteneri et obſervari faciemus, et per literas noſtras patentes ratificabimus et confirmabimus. In cujus rei teſtimonium, his literis noſtris patentibus manu noſtra ſignatis magnum ſigillum noſtrum dicti regni noſtri Angliæ apponi fecimus. Datum apud palatium noſtrum Weſtmonaſter, viceſimo die Januarii, anno Domini milleſimo quingenteſimo quinquageſimo octavo, et regni noſtri anno primo. Sic ſignatum, Elizabeth: et ſigillatæ ſunt dictæ literæ commiſſionis magno ſigillo dictæ ſereniſſimæ Reginæ Angliæ.

In quorum omnium et ſingulorum præmiſſorum fidem et teſtimonium, nos oratores, commiſſarii, et Ambaſſiatores prædicti has literas manu noſtra ſubſcriptas ſigillorum noſtrorum appoſitione muniri fecimus et roborari.

Acta

ACTA sunt hæc apud Castellum in agro Cameracensi, die secunda mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo nono, post pascha. *Sic signatum,*



Appositа sunt sigilla commissariorum christianissimi Francorum regis.

Francorum Regis ratificatio præcedentis tractatus.

Fontainebleau. .. Apr. 1559

ARCHIVA REGIA.

Ex Autogr.

HENRICI II, CHRISTIANISSIMI FRANCORUM REGIS, RATIFICATIO PRÆCEDENTIS TRACTATUS PACIS.

HENRICUS Dei gratia Francorum rex &c omnibus præſentibus et futuris ad quorum notitias hæ litteræ pervenerint ſalutem. Cum, componendarum controverſiarum cauſa, quæ bellorum tumultus excitaverant inter nos et ſereniſſimam principem Elizabetham, Angliæ et Hiberniæ reginam, fidei defenſorem, ſororem et conſanguineam noſtram chariſſimam, regna, patrias, et ſubditos noſtros, legati, oratores, ambaſſiatores, procuratores, et commiſſarii noſtri, nec non dictæ ſereniſſimæ Angliæ reginæ nuper apud Caſtellum in agro Cameracenſi convenerint; ibique, multis habitis colloquiis, tandem communi conſenſu, et virtute authoritateque commiſſionum a nobis et dicta ſorore noſtra Angliæ regina reſpective conceſſarum, certus tractatus pacis et concordiæ inter nos conventus, concordatus, et concluſus fuerit; ſicut in litteris oratorum et commiſſariorum prædictorum deſuper confectis plenius apparet et continetur; quarum tenor ſequitur, et eſt talis: UNIVERSIS et ſingulis &c. NOS tractatum prædictum, ac omnia ac ſingula capitula in eodem contenta ac ſpecificata, rata, firma, et grata habentes; ea omnia et ſingula, quatenus nos, heredes et ſucceſſores noſtros, regna, terras, patrias, et dominia, vel ſubditos noſtros concernunt ſeu tangunt, aut tangere vel concernere poterunt, acceptamus, approbamus, laudamus, confirmamus, et ratificamus; ac inviolabiliter, firmiter, bene et fideliter tenere, obſervare, et adimplere, tenerique, obſervari, et adimpleri facere cum effectu, bona fide et verbo regio promittimus per præſentes, et ſub hypotheca et obligatione bonorum noſtrorum, mobilium et immobilium, præſentium et futurorum, quorumcumque. In quorum omnium et ſingulorum fidem et teſtimonium, his præſentibus manu noſtra ſubſcriptis magnum ſigillum noſtrum apponi fecimus. Datum apud palatium noſtrum Fontis-bellæ-aquæ, menſe Aprili, anno Domini milleſimo quingenteſimo quinquageſimo nono, et regni noſtri decimo tertio.

Henricus

Per Regem

Delamberſpine

FRANCISCI REGIS SCOTIÆ &c RATIFICATIO PRÆCEDENTIS TRACTATUS PACIS.

Regis Delphini ratificatio præcedentis tractatus.

Fontainebleau. 18 Ap. 1559.

ARCHIVA REGIA.

Ex Autogr.

FRANCISCUS Dei gratia REX Scotiæ &c, DELPHINUS vienenſis, comes valentinenſis et DIENſIS, omnibus et ſingulis ad quorum notitias præſentes litteræ pervenerint ſalutem. Cum nuper inter illuſtriſſimum et potentiſſimum principem, regem, patrem noſtrum obſervandiſſimum, et ſereniſſimam principem Elizabetham, Angliæ et Hiberniæ REGINAM &c, quidam tractatus pacis per mutuos eorum oratores, commiſſarios, et LEGATOS, qui apud Caſtellum in agro Cameracenſi convenerunt, ſecunda die præſentis menſis Aprilis conventus, concordatus, et concluſus ſit; in quo quidem tractatu, inter cetera, conventum eſt, quod dictus pater noſter curabit et efficiet, quod nos tractatum prædictum approbabimus et ratificabimus intra duos menſes poſt datam ipſius tractatus: NOS itaque, viſo dicto tractatu, et eo bene intellecto et perpenſo, omnibuſque et ſingulis articulis in eo contentis; qui quidem tractatus eſt inſertus in litteris ratificationis dicti obſervandi patris noſtri, ad quas hæ litteræ noſtræ ſunt alligatæ ſub contraſigillo noſtro; dictum tractatum ratum et gratum habentes, ac omnia et ſingula capitula in eo contenta, quatenus nos concernunt ſeu tangunt, aut tangere vel concernere poterunt, approbamus, laudamus, et ratificamus; ac inviolabiliter, firmiter, bene et fideliter tenere, obſervare, et adimplere, tenerique, obſervari, et adimpleri facere cum effectu, bona fide et verbo regio promittimus per præſentes, et ſub hypotheca et obligatione bonorum noſtrorum præſentium et futurorum quorumcumque. In quorum omnium fidem et teſtimonium, his præſentibus manu noſtra ſubſcriptis ſigillum noſtrum apponi fecimus. Datum apud locum Fontis-bellæ-aquæ, die XVIII[a] menſis Aprilis, anno Domini milleſimo quingenteſimo quinquageſimo nono, poſt paſcha, et regni noſtri primo.

FRANCISCUS

Per REGEM DELPHINUM

Aubelm

Le Roy et Reine d'Eſcoſſe a la Reine d'Angleterre.

DeFontainebleau. 21 Avr. 1559

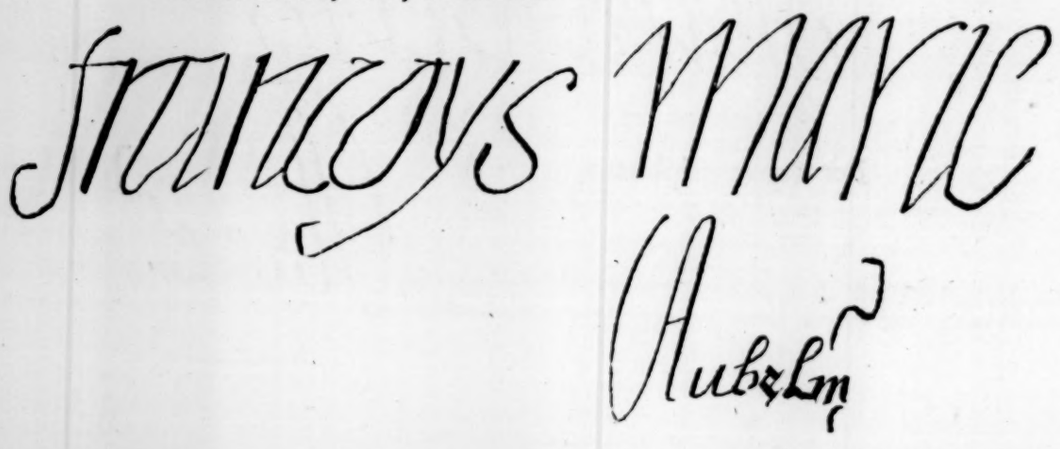
Bib. Cott Cal. B. X. De l'original

A TRES HAULTE ET TRES EXCELLENTE PRINCESSE, NOSTRE TRES CHERE ET TRES AMEE SEUR ET COUSINE LA ROYNE D'ANGLETERRE.

TRES haulte et tres excellente princeſſe, noſtre tres chere et tres amée ſeur et couſine, Ce nous a eſté tres grand plaiſir d'entendre, au retour dez Deputèz de noſtre tres cher et tres honnoré ſeigneur et pere le Roy, et noſtres, ce qu'ilz ont accordé aveques les voſtres, touchant la bonne paix, amytié, et reconciliation que deſirions eſtre faicte, et qui a eſté conclue entre nous, noz royaumes, pays et ſubjectz, auſſi bien qu'elle a eſté aveques noſtre dict ſeigneur et pere; qui ſera au bien commun de noz troys royaumes, repoz et tranquillité d'iceulx, et des peuples qu'il a pleu a Dieu mettre ſoubz noz puiſſances; aveques telle ſi bonne et amyable intelligence entre nous, que nous en aurons perpetuel contentement.

Et affin de ſatisfaire de noſtre part a ce qui a eſté promis par noz dictz Deputez, nous vous envoyons par le ſieur de Ledinthon, preſent porteur, noſtre ratification du traicté qui en a eſté faict; luy ayant donné charge recevoir la voſtre; qu'il vous plaira luy faire delivrer, aveques permiſſion de paſſer en Eſcoſſe, pour la porter a noſtre tres chere et tres amée dame et mere, la Royne regente par de la; pour donner ordre a l'accompliſſement et execution de ce qui eſt neceſſaire, et a eſté promis de noſtre part; ainſi que nous le deſirons et eſperons le ſemblable de voſtre couſté: ayant au demourant commandé au dict ſieur de Ledinthon vous dire de noz bonnes nouvelles, et aſſeurer du deſir que nous avons de vous demourer perpetuellement bons frere et ſeur, et entiers amys. Et telz nous trouverez vous touſjours, pour vous en faire plus certain teſmoignage, par les effectz, quant il s'offrira occaſion en choſe que nous eſtimerons vous eſtre agreable; ainſi qu'il vous dira plus amplement de noſtre part: dont nous vous pryons tres affectueuſement le vouloir croyre, tout ainſi que vous feriez nous meſmes. Priant a tant Dieu, tres haulte et tres excellente princeſſe, noſtre tres chere et tres amée ſeur et couſine, vous avoir en ſa tres ſaincte et digne garde. Eſcript a Fontainebleau le XXI jour d'Avril 1559.

Vos bons frere, ſeur, et couſins



QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THE FRENCH KING.

Q. Eliz. to the Fr. King. . . May 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original draught in Sec. Cecil's hand.

TRES hault &c. There appereth by this meſſage [ſent] by this bearer a manifeſt declaration of that which hath bene heretofore ſignifyed to us dyverſe wayes, of your good contentation to be in amytye and frendſhipp with us; for that youe have ſo brotherly and frendly prevented, not only us who propoſed to have ſent one of ours to have viſited yow, but alſo the tyme and the order preſcribed for your ſending hyther by the late treaty made betwixt our DEPUTIES and yours. For which maner of kyndnes if we *** to recompence it; we aſſure yow our good brother, *** not overpaſs: and in the meane ſeaſon we doo gyve [you our] harty thanks.

WE have redd your loving lettres, and by sieur de la Marque underſtand your firme purpooſe of amytye and frendſhip; and have alſo receaved by his hands the confirmation of the treaty ſubſcribed with your hand, and ſealed with your great ſeale. And being lykewiſe very well diſpoſed to delyver the reciprocque on our parte, conſidering the auncient order therin uſed, and yet meaning to anſwer your example of gratitude; we have ſent our cooſyn MEſſIRE George Howard chevallier with our letters and meſſage towching the ſame: beſechyng yow, our good brother, to interpret the ſame in good part, according to our meaning.

Indors'd, MINUT OF A LETTRE TO THE FRENCHE [KING] 1559. May.

TO MY LOVING FREIND MR. THOMAS WOTTON ESQUIER, HIGH SHERIFF OF KENT. HAST, HAST, HAST, WITH DILIGENS.

The Lord Cobham to the high sheriff of Kent.

From London. 8 May 1559.

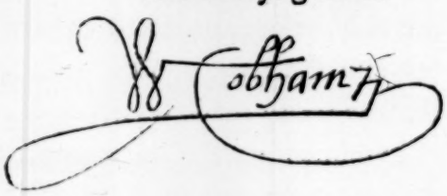
Throkmorton's Papers A. S. No. 1.

From the Original.

COUSIN Wotton, I ſend unto yow herewith the quene's MAJEſTIE's letre for the receaving of certen perſonages of honour, which ar thought to be comyng over; to which effect I have alſo receaved the like lettres to meit with the ſaid noble perſonages at Cantorbury. And becauſe it is her MAJEſTIE's pleaſure, that the ſame AMBAſſADORS ſhuld be well uſed and intertayned at their firſt arrivall by yow, and ſuch other gentlemen as ye ſhall take with yow t'accompany yow; I ſhall require yow to repaire immedyatly, or with as moche diligence as ye can, to Dovour; there to take order, as well for lodgings, horſes, and cariages, for the ſaid noble perſonages and their traines. And for your better ayde herein, I have written unto my LIEVTENNANT of Dovour caſtell, to aſſiſte yow for and in th'execution of all things which ye ſhall appoint and

thinke meit for this ſervice; requiring yow, that ſuch intelligence as ye ſhall have from time to time of the commyng over of the ſame ſtrangers, ye will not omitt to ſignifie unto me; and aſſone as they ſhall arrive at Dovour, to depetche an expreſſe meſſenger unto me by poſt with advertyſement. Thus, with my harty commendations, I bydd yow well to fair. From London this VIIIth of May 1559.

Yowr lovyng coſin



Elizabethæ literæ procuratoriæ. .. May 1559

ARCHIVA REGIA.

Ex apographo, manu CECILII emendato.

ELIZABETHÆ LITERÆ, QUIBUS DAT AUCTORITATEM GULIELMO BARONI DE EFFINGHAM, NICOLAO WOTTON CANTUARIENSI ET EBORACENSI DECANO, ET NICOLAO THROKMORTON EQUITI, CONFIRMATIONEM, ET LITERIS ET JURAMENTO, TRACTATUS PACIS AD CASTELLUM CAMERACENSE A REGE FRANCORUM CHRISTIANISSIMO REQUIRENDI.

ELIZABETH Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina, fidei defenſor &c, omnibus ad quos præſentes literæ pervenerint ſalutem. Cum nuper inter nos et illuſtriſſimum et potentiſſimum principem, Henricum Francorum Regem chriſtianiſſimum, fratrem, conſanguineum, et amicum noſtrum chariſſimum, quidam tractatus pacis, confœderationis, et amicitiæ, per mutuos noſtros oratores, commiſſarios, et Legatos, apud Caſtellum in agro Cameracenſi, ſecundo die menſis Aprilis, anno Domini 1559 conventus, concordatus, et concluſus ſit: in quo quidem tractatu, inter cetera, conventum et concluſum eſt, quod nos omnia et ſingula in dicto tractatu contenta fideliter obſervabimus; noſque ea ſic obſervaturas, cum per oratorem vel oratores dicti chriſtianiſſimi Francorum Regis, ſufficiens ad id mandatum habentem vel habentes, fuerimus debite requiſitæ, tactis ſacroſanctis evangeliis in ejus vel eorum præſentia jurabimus; omniaque et ſingula capitula in eodem tractatu contenta per literas patentes manu noſtra ſubſcriptas, et magno ſigillo noſtro ſigillatas, ratificabimus, auctoriſabimus, et confirmabimus; ipſaſque literas ratificatorias et confirmatorias, in ſufficienti, valida, et efficaci forma conceptas et confectas, oratori ſeu oratoribus dicti chriſtianiſſimi Francorum Regis, ſufficientem ad id auctoritatem habenti aut habentibus, infra ſexaginta dies poſt datam dicti tractatus trademus, tradive faciemus, bona

fide, realiter, et cum effectu; quodque etiam ipſe REX chriſtianiſſimus omnia et ſingula quæ per hunc articulum facere et præſtare tenemur nobis quoque viciſſim eodem modo facere et præſtare debet et tenetur:

Nos itaque prædictum tractatum, et omnia et ſingula in eodem contenta, pro parte noſtra, ratificare et confirmare volentes, perdilectum et fidelem conſanguineum et conſiliarium noſtrum, GULIELMUM DOMINUM HOWARD, BARONEM DE EFFINGHAM, illuſtriſſimi ordinis noſtri Garterii equitem auratum, ac hoſpitii noſtri cubicularium ſupremum; et dilectum conſiliarium noſtrum NICHOLAUM WOTTON, eccleſiarum noſtrarum metropoliticarum, cantuarienſis et EBORACENSIS, DECANUM; et NICHOLAUM THROKMORTON equitem auratum, noſtros veros et indubitatos procuratores, DEPUTATOS, oratores, commiſſarios, et LEGATOS, conjunctim et diviſim, facimus, conſtituimus, et deputamus per præſentes:

DANTES et concedentes eiſdem conjunctim, et eorum cuilibet ſeparatim, poteſtatem et auctoritatem, nomine noſtro, chariſſimum fratrem noſtrum, Henricum Francorum REGEM potentiſſimum adeundi, ejuſque literas ratificatorias et confirmatorias dicti tractatus, et omnium et ſingulorum articulorum ejuſdem, in forma quæ ſupra dicta eſt confectas, ſubſcriptas, et ſigillatas, petendi, et ſibi tradi requirendi, et recipiendi; et ſimiliter, ut juramentum corporaliter ab ipſo potentiſſimo fratre noſtro, Henrico Francorum REGE, tactis ſacroſanctis evangeliis, in ipſorum præſentia præſtetur, quod ipſe omnia et ſingula in prædicto tractatu et capitulis ejuſdem conventa et concluſa, quatenus eum concernunt, obſervabit et implebit requirendi et exigendi, ejuſmodique juramenti præſtationi intereſſendi, illudque præſtari videndi; literaſque authenticas ſuper dicti juramenti præſtatione per notarios publicos fieri petendi, et inſtrumentum publicum ſuperinde fieri requirendi et exigendi; ceteraque omnia et ſingula quæ circa præmiſſa neceſſaria fuerint, vel quomodolibet opportuna, explendi, exercendi, et faciendi:

PROMITTENTES bona fide, et in verbo regio, nos ratum, gratum, et firmum habituras quicquid per dictos noſtros procuratores, commiſſarios, oratores, DEPUTATOS, et LEGATOS actum aut geſtum fuerit in præmiſſis; et contra, ea vel eorum aliquid nullo unquam tempore contraveniemus. In quorum fidem et teſtimonium, præſentibus literis noſtris, manu noſtra ſubſcriptis, magnum ſigillum noſtrum duximus apponendum. Datum &c.

Indors'd, COMMISSION FOR THE AMBASSADORS SENT INTO FRANCE 1559 May.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Sittingburn. 10May1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUENIS MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

MR. Secretary, I had forgoten to put youe in remembrance of one thing before my comyng awaye; whiche in myne opinion is neceſſary for the quenis Majeſtie's ſervice in th' execution of my charge: and that is; that, having letteres to the King and quene Dolphins of Scotland, I have not any inſtructions how to behave myſelf either towardes them, as occaſion ſhal be miniſtred, beſides the delivery of the letteres, or towardes the cardinall of Loreine, and ſuche of the houſe of Guiſe and others as I ſhall at myne arrivall there underſtand to be doers about them. Whereof I praye youe to informe the quenis Majeſtie; and to helpe, that, for my better proceding with them, I may have inſtructions ſent to me accordingly; and alſo to pardon me, for that, being troubled with my ſhort warning and preparation of my ſelf of my jorney, I did not remember youe of ſuche things as were nedefull for my full diſpeche. And ſo, with my dew commendations, I take my leave of youe. From Sittingbourne, this x of May 1559.

Your very aſſured frende, to my ſmall power,

N. Throkmorton

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Canterbury. 11May1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHTE, THE QUENE'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

MR. Secretary, it may like youe t'underſtand, that being arrived at Canterbury I find Mr doctor Wotton troubled with a tertian ague, wherof he hathe had two fittes: and notwithſtanding, becauſe his fit yeſterday was ſumwhat eaſye, he mindethe to ride forward to Dover, and ſo paſſe over with us, if he may. But foraſmuche as by reaſon of his age, the daungerous tyme of the yere, and throughe his owne conceipt, as he himſelf termeth it, de anno climacterico, it may happen him not to have ſo ſone recovery, as to ſerve the quene's Majeſté at this preſent; I have thought good to ſignify this moche unto youe: praying youe to thinke in

in the meane time upon ſomme other mete man, who is acquainted with the treaty at Cambray; to th' intent that, in caſe of his not recovery (the likelyhood wherof wil be knowne this daye or tomorowe) th' other may be diſpatched in poſt to ſerve in Mr Wotton's place.

I beſeche youe to remembre the lettre I ſent youe from Sittinbourne. I know not the contents of my lettres to the King and Quene Dolphins; and therfore am not hable to anſwer directly, if any thing happen to be ſaid unto me toching the ſame: which maketh me deſirous to be inſtructed, as well therin, as how I ſhall behave myſelf otherwiſe in all things towardes them. And ſo, with my dew commendations, I take my leave of youe. From Cantorbury, the XI of May 1559.

Yours aſſured to commaunde

N Throkmorton

Secretary Cecil to sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

Sec. Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton. 14 May 1559

Paper Office.

From the Original Draught.

Monsieur l'ambaſſadeur, I have moved the Quene's Majeſty, whither, or what inſtruction ſhal be gyven to yow for your direction towards the Dolphins of Scotland, beſide your lettere of creditt: and it is, for yow to underſtand, that ſeing ye ar the reſident with the French King, ye can have no reſident or permanent charge with the Dolphin: but as occaſion ſhall riſe of matter for Scotland, mete to be there communicated to the ſayd Dolphines; ſo ſhall ye have, from tyme to tyme, particulare direction in wryting from hence. The lettere which ye have to them is but a recommendation of yow, to gyve yow creditt hereafter in any thing that ye ſhall have to doo with them: and therein ye ſhall doo well to ſaye, that ye had expreſſe commandment and charge to doo any ſervice that ye maye to them, in all cauſees that maye any wiſe tend to the contynuance of th' amytee now begon; which ye maye promiſe to doo to the uttermoſt of your power. As for your dooings with the familye of Guiſe, it ſhal be mete to ſhewe good countenance towards them; and if ye ſhall fynd any frendſhipp in them, to enterteayne it with as good: if otherwiſe; ye maye diſſemble the ſame, as ye ſhall ſee meteſt: for it is beſt to knowe them without knowledge. If any harme be ment, it it to be lerned thence: and therin maye ye have beſt helpe of Scottes.

Indorſed, from my master to sir Nicolas Throkmorton, 14 May 1559.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

TO THE RYGHT HONORABLE SYR WYLLIAM CECYLL KNYGHT, THE QUENE'S MAJETIE'S PRYNCIPALL SECRETORY.

From Dover 15 May 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original in his own hand.

SYR, thys bearer, Rychard Harryſon, paſſyd ynto Fraunce in the warr tyme, to obteyne intellygence: the Lord Admyrall was privie to hys goynge. It ſemythe by hys reaport, the Frenche myndythe nothynge but tryumphes, and dyſpatche of theyre men of war. He ys able to enforme you partycularly off the late tumulte at Poycters; and howe the goſpell ys lyberally and publykly preched theyr yn that towne, and lykewyſe at Cane yn Normandy.

I HAVE here lernyd off a Burgonion, that aboute the xx of thys preſent the Duke off Savoye, accompeny'd with the Dukes of Alva and d'Arcos, the Prynce of Orenge, and Ru Gomas, dothe departe frome Bruxells towards the Frenche cowrte. He ſayethe alſo, that the cownte off Feria dothe verie ſhortly departe Englond, and ſhall have the conductynge of the Frenche Kyng's dowghter Madam Elyzabeth ynto Spayne. He ſaythe alſo, Kynge Phylippe dothe ſtyll retayne yn wagis all the Spanierds, and certayne extraordynarie bands of horſemen; and dothe not as yet departe the Lowe-contries. He ſayethe further, that Don Carolo the Prynce ſhall come and reſyde yn the Lowe-contrés, after hys father's commynge ynto Spayne. He reaportythe alſo, that signor Reynard Dumonte ſhall be Kynge Phylyppe's Ambaſſador reſydent yn the Frenche cowrte.

AND foraſmoche as I have herd ſomme dowte, whether the Ambaſſador off Spayne or England ſhulde in all aſſemblies have the upperhand; and the practyſe hereof, off longe tyme, hathe bene owte of eur: the matter concernynge ſomewhat hyr Majeſtie's honor and prerogatyve, it may pleaſe you for my better inſtruction to underſtand the Quen's Hyghnes pleaſure yn that behalfe, howe I ſhall behave myſelffe. At Mr Wotton's laſte beynge yn the Frenche cowrte, the ſaid Reynard was as well Embaſſador from Charles th' Emperour, as from Kynge Phylypp; ſo as theyre was no controvercy off the place. Off thys matter, and off my inſtructions to the Kynge and Quene Dolphyne in caſys, I pray you, that with ſomme convenient ſpede I may be advertyſyd. Thus I humblie take my leave off you. From Dover the xv off May 1559.

SYR, thys bearer ſhewethe me, that at Depe he mett with Knoks, who delyveryd unto hym letters dyrectyd unto you. The man, havynge otherwyſe herd off hys former fond aſſertions, deſyryd to be rydd off the caryadge of thoſe hys letters. Knoks thereuppon, as he ſaythe, aſſuryd hym,

that he wold wryte nothynge unmete for you to receave, unmete for hym to wryte, nether for hym to cary.

Yours to uſe and command

N Throkmorton

It may lyke you to herkyne, whether aſſuerydly the 2000 Allmayns wyche have longe lyen at Newehavyne, and nowe were muſteryd and payed, be retornyd home or retaynyd: for I ſuſpecke, yff they be ſteyed yn Fraunce, yt ys ment to ſend them ynto Scottland.

To the right honorable Sir William Cecill knight, the quene's majestie's principall secretary.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Bouloign 15 May 1559

Paper Office.

From the Original.

Mr Secretary, it maie like youe t'underſtand, that this day about ten of the clocke Mr Wotton and I toke ſhipping at Dover, and arrived here at this towne about four in the afternone: where, for that at Dover we could not have convenient ſhipping for our horſes, wherof we left part behind us, I judge, we ſhal be faine to tary ſomwhat longer then we wold, till their arrivall.

We met here with sir George Howard in his retorne; who, happening to miſſe my Lord chamberlaine by the way, declareth, that as farre as he can underſtand, it wil be ſixe daies before Monſieur de Montmorency and the reſt wil be here. Becauſe my Lord chamberlaine ſent word unto us to Dover from hens, that as yeſternight the French commiſſioners wold have bene at Bullene (wherof I ſumwhat mervalled, conſidering that we heard nothing of Mr Howard); I thought good to ſend Mr Killigrew over to Callice to Monſieur le viſdame de Chartres, ſuppoſing by that meanes to learne ſomme more certainty of theſe maters; who likewiſe met with us at our arrivall here.

Mr Dive, this bearer, enformeth me of the caſſing of the Frenche King's ſouldiors; and that it is thought, that the Frenche meane peaxe indede, for as yet there is non other apparaunce. Mary, it is conjectured, that they have ſomme enterpriſe in hand towards Scotland; which is rather gathered by diſcours and conjecture, then by any certainty of proviſion that waies or otherwiſe: the circumſtances of which intelligence, becauſe the ſaid bearer can further declare unto youe, I omit to write; remitting the conſideration therof to his declaration and your judgement.

I AM certainly enformid, that about the number of fifty thouſand perſones in Gaſcoigne, Guyen, Angieu, Poictiers, Normandy, and Main, have ſubſcribed to a confeſſion in religion conformable to that of Geneva; which they mind ſhortly to exhibit to the KING. There be of them diverſe perſonages of good haviour: and it is ſaid amongſt the ſame, that after they have delivered their confeſſion to the KING, that the ſpiritualty of Fraunce will do all they can to procure the KING, to the utter ſubverſion of them: for which cauſe, they ſay, the ſpiritualty ſemeth to be ſo glad of peaxe, for that they may have that ſo good an occaſion to worke their feate. But on th'other ſide theſe men minde, in caſe any repreſſing and ſubverſion of their religion be ment and put in execution againſt them, to reſiſt to the deathe: and like as, ſay they, the ſpiritualty of Fraunce taketh this tyme as propice for the ſubverſion of religion; ſo the QUENE'S MAJESTÉ hath the like for the ſetting forthe of the ſame.

I UNDERSTAND likewiſe, that the FRENCHE KING of late, having overmoche exerciſed himſelf at tenis and other paſtime, was driven into a diſeaſe wherwith he hathe heretofore bene uſed to be troubled, called by them vertigo; and at this tyme was in great daunger therby: but now he is well recovered againe, and remayneth at Paris.

THE DUKE of Savoye repaireth into Fraunce to be maried: the DUKE of Alva, the DUKE of Argus (who hath maried the conte de Feria his ſuſter) and the PRINCE of Orange, are in commiſſion for ratification of the treaty on KING Philip's part. After which, it is thought, the conte de Feria ſhall follow for the ſpeciall conduction of the FRENCHE KING'S doughter, fianced to KING Philip, into Spaine; and that the ſaid DUKE with the commiſſioners are loked for in the court of Fraunce, about the laſt of this preſent.

KING Philip kepeth a good part of his men of warre ſtill. It is ſaid to be for the placing of the DUCHEſſE of Lorreine and her next heire in the kingdome of Denmark; for that ſhe is taken to be right heire therunto, after the dea the of th' old KING who is deceaſed in priſon.

THE viſdame hath intelligence, that KING Philip, at his departure into Spaine, mindeth to leave the DUKE of Parma his REGENT in the Lowe-countrés. The ſaid viſdame writeth unto me, that he departeth from his charge at Callice within theſe three or four daies; and that there dothe ſuccede him one MONſIEUR de Loches, who is GOVERNOR of Maryburg and leaveth the charge.

BESIDES MONſIEUR de Montmorency, there commeth over a yonger ſonne of the coneſtables: wherof I thought good to give youe knowledge; for that I could wiſhe, in myne opinion, that there were ſomme ſpeciall interteignment uſed towards him, and alſo ſomme convenient preſent prepared

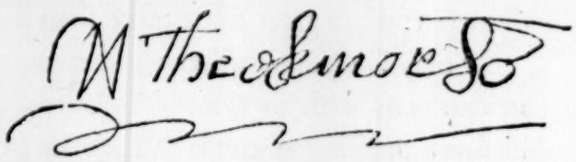
pared for him, as well as for the reſt of the commiſſioners, at his departure: which thoughe it be extraordinary, yet the conſtable muſt nedes take it very thankfully; and it may ſerve the quene's Majeſté to ſomme other purpoſe, a great deale more then the value of the preſent given.

It may like youe further t'underſtande, that there came a Frenchman in cumpeny with sir George Howard, who is noted to be as great and as fine a practiſer as any is in Fraunce; whoſe deſire is ſpecially to paſſe over with him into Englande. I thinke, he ſhall loſe his cumpeny. Mary, I judge, he wil be ſhortly in Englande. And to avoid the worſt, sir George hathe bene warned of him by one of my traine. The colour of his coming over (as farre as I can learne) is a mater in the Admiralty, and to buy ſomme Engliſhe geldings for th' Admirall: wherof I thought good to give youe knowledge, to th' intent, that bothe his haunt maie be noted, and alſo hede taken that he do as litle harm as may be. His name I cannot learne; but I thinke, that Brian Phitzwilliams can enforme youe therof. Neyther do I know, whether he hath bene in England ſince the concluſion of the peaxe or not: as I thinke, he hathe: which may by ſomme circumſtance be learned there at his lodging, or otherwiſe. And becauſe this thing may be the more certainly learned at Brian Phitzwilliams handes, it may like youe to cauſe him to be aſked this queſtion: that is, What man it is, and of what ſorte, that he, before his comyng over out of Fraunce into Englande, underſtode ſhuld comme over thither to be a ſecret practiſer.

Sir, for that this bearer, Mr Dive, hath bene, by meanes of his long impriſonement in Fraunce, brought to great hinderaunce, and a great deale more charge then he is hable to beare; knowing him to be a man who hathe many good parts in him, wherby he is of habilité to do the quene's Majeſté ſome ſervice; I am bould, the rather in reſpect therof, (beſides my private good will towards him) to beſech youe, in ſuche things as he ſhal be a ſuter unto youe for, to ſtand his good maſter and frend as youe may, the rather for my ſake; and to uſe likewyſe ſomme good meanes to Monſieur Montmorency, and the reſt that comme over at this tyme (who may ſtand him in ſtede) to be favorable unto him for his eaſe in his ranſome: which at Mr Dive his laſt being in England being more then all he was worth was hable to ſatisfy, is now inhaunſed and raiſed to a thouſand crownes more; wherof it may like youe to have conſideration accordingly.

Youe ſhall receive two ſcochions by the ſaid Mr Dive, which be ſet out for the King and Quene Dolphins of Scotland in Paris, not moche unlike to the ſame which youe heretofore lately received out of the

northe. And ſo, with my dew commendations unto youe, I take my leave of youe. From Bullene the xv of Maye 1559, at nine of the clocke at night. Yours to uſe and command



To the high Sheriff of Kent.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFULL MR THOMAS WOTTON ESQUYER, HIGH SHRIEF OF KENT, THIS BE DELYVERED AT DOVER.

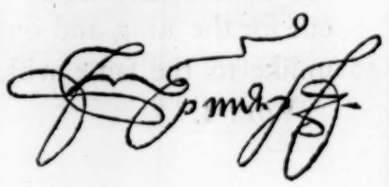
From Bouloign 1559.

Throkmorton's Papers A. S. No. 2.

From the Original.

MY duetye humbly remembrid, we landid heere at Boullougn this mondaye about fowre of the cloke in th' afternoone. We fownd MY LORD chamberlayn gone hence: and sir George Howard retournid to this towne, and paſſith over at this tyde in the barke of Boullougn. The ſaid sir George ſaith, that theſe FRENCH gentilmen will ſkant be heere yet this ſenyght; as he will declare unto yow, yf he come to Dover: but though he ſaye ſo, yet yow ſhall not take it to be a certeyntye. But, yn deede, ſeeinge their harbingers be not yet come hither, nor no ſpeaking of their commynge; it is not lyke, they can be heere yet theſe four or fyve dayes: and then muſt they have a tyme for th' embarking of theimſelfs and horſes. We have gotten a note of their names; which my maſter ſendith yow, and is heerin encloſid. Emonge theim there is one namid Torey: he is one of the conſtable's yongiſt ſonnes. The conte de Tende I take to be the ſonne of the old conte: and ſo is Strozzy ſonne to Pierre Strozzy: and Senarpont is ſonne to Senarpont, captain of this towne. As for captain Cipierre, yow know very well. And wheras it is ſaid, that Montmorency hath his houſholde and xxx gentlemen: for bicauſe that sir George Howard ſaith, that the hole nombre of gentlemen exceede not muche above XL; therfore we take it, that ſome of theeſe namid in this bill are comprehendid in thoſe thirty; but that they wold make their nombres great; partly, for honnour; but chieflye, for that they would be provydid of carts ynough to ſerve their tourne with the moſt, they brute peraventure their nombres to be the greater. By this ſaid bill it maye appeere, that they looke to have xx carts provydid: which is ſome pleaſure, for your better light, t' underſtande. And thus Jeſu preſerve your MASTERſhippe long in healthe and proſperité. From Boullougn this monday evening 1559.

Your moſt bownden.



ROLE DES SEIGNEURS ET GENTILZHOMMES QUI ACCOMPAIGNENT MONSIEUR DE MONTMORENCY AU VOIAIGE QU'IL VA PRESENTEMENT FAIRE EN ANGLETERRE POUR LE SERVICE DU ROY.

Throkmorton's Papers A. S. No. 3. Original.

MONS^{r} de Montmorency et ſa maiſon, et trente gentilzhommes.
Monſ. de Vielleville, ſa maiſon, et ſix gentilzhommes.
Monſ. l'Ambaſſadeur, et ſa maiſon.

MESSIEURS LES HOSTAIGES.

Monſ. de Candalle.
Monſ. le Marquis de Neſle.
Monſ. le Marquis de Tran.
Monſ. de Nantoullet.

GENTILZHOMMES DE LA CHAMBRE.

Monſ. de Torey, quatre gentilzhommes.
Monſ. le conte de Tende.
Monſ. Strozzy.
Monſ. de Carde.
Monſ. de la Chapelle des Urſins.
Monſ. de Rantiguz.
Monſ. de Broſſe.
Monſ. de Romain.
Monſ. de la Suze.
Monſ. de Breul, gouverneur de Rue.

Monſ. de Baillet.
Monſ. de Poſſe.
Monſ. de Mery.
Monſ. de Vatan.
Monſ. de Harmantyeres.
Monſ. de Prymay.
Monſ. du Boueil de Baye.

Monſ. de Senarpont.
Monſ. de Chaulne.
Monſ. de Stroces.
Monſ. d'Hoſtelz.
Monſ. de Ferrieres.

Monſ. de Mareſtz.
Monſ. de Laſchenaze.

Le cap^ne Cipierre, quatre chevaulx.
Le cap^ne la Grippiere.
Le cap^ne Chaulx.
Le sieur Garges.
Le sieur d'Agincourt.
Le sieur de Jumelles.

Il s'y pourra encoires trouver quelques gentilzhommes, comme aulcunz des gouverneurs des places de Picardye, et cappitaines eſtantz au dict pays. Il ſera bon de donner ordre recouvrer quelque charroy, pour porter les coffres et malles de ceſte compaignye au deſambarquement a Dovre: et pour ce faire, il fauldra juſques au nombre de ving chariotz.

Monſ. de Guyomize, conſeillier de Bourdeaulx.
Monſ. de Godran, garde des Seaulx de Dijon.
Monſ. de Maiſſy.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Abbeville. 18 May 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHTE, THE QUENE'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY, AT COURT.

MR Secretary, it may like youe t'underſtande, that Mr Wotton and I yeſterday arrived at Monſtreul: whither, ymediatly upon our comyng, came Monſieur de Montmorency; whome we went to viſit at his lodging, where I did unto him the Quein's Majeſtie's commendations, with ſuch good wordes as methought requiſite in that behalf; whiche he ſemed to take in right good parte, and thereupon prayed us to tary ſupper with him: nevertheles we toke our ſelfes to our owne lodgings, and ſo departed from him.

THIS evening we be arrived at Abbeville: where it was our chaunce to mete with two gentlemen, Mr Florence (whome I judge youe do well know) who hathe heretofore ſerved King Henry th' eight in his warres, and King Edward in an ambaſſade to the King of Denmarke. Beſides that he is recommended by the conſtable to Monſieur de Montmorency, to conduct him with others into Englande; he hathe (he ſayethe) a ſute to make for certaine money dew unto him, both for his ſervice in the Quene's Majeſtie's father's tyme, and alſo for his ambaſſade into Denmarke; wher-

in

in it may like youe to beare him your favour, and to helpe him to kiſſe her Majeſtie's hand, and to becomme knowen unto her. Th' other gentleman, Mr Melvin, departeth from the court there into Scotland, and is in like maner well liked of the conſtable. His deſire is, after he hath ſeen the Quene's Majeſté, to have a paſport for his paſſage into Scotland; from whens (he hath told me) he dothe retorne backe into Fraunce in the cumpeny of the Quene Dowaiger, who is ſuppoſed here ſhall paſſe throughe Englande. I beſeche youe, sir, for that they be bothe of them men by whome I may in ſomme things further her Majeſtie's ſervice during myne abode here, to give them good wordes, and to ſhew them your favour; and alſo to furniſhe the ſaid Melvin with a worde or to in a letter, for his better uſage and intreating by the way to Scotland warde; which, in myne opinion, may ſtand the Quene's Majeſté in ſomme ſtede.

I UNDERSTANDE, that the Marques de Boeuf his going into Scotland is ſtaied for a tyme, and nevertheles determined to take place upon the Quene Dowaiger's arrivall in Fraunce. He taketh with him bothe men of conduct and alſo ſomme men of warre; and it is thought, his ſtay ſhall not be long.

WE met, beſides Monſieur de Montmorency, at Monſtreul, Monſieur de Vielleville and Noailes, with the conſtable's yonger ſonne Monſieur de Thorey, and diverſe others; for the furniture of whoſe traine they demaunded of us three hundred horſes. Becauſe the hoſtaiges came not in compeny with Monſieur de Montmorency, (wherof I ſumwhat mervailled) I toke occaſion to preſſe de Noailes therewithall; who anſwered me, that they were in arredines, and wolde comme in poſt, and mete with the reſt of the traine at their embarquing: and this day, by the way we met with the Marques de Neille and his cariages going to Bolein ward; and are done t'underſtand, that the reſt wold be here this night; whoſe arrivall we do not yet knowe. And thus, with my dew commendations, I take my leave of youe. From Abbeville this XVIII of May, at ten of the clocke at night.

Yours aſſured to commaunde,

W Throckmorton

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUENE'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY, AT COURT.

From Amiens. 19 May 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR Secretary, it may like youe t'underſtand, that MR Wotton and I arrived this XIX of May at Amyens, where we found MY LORD chamberlaine and his traine. And after we had a while remained to ſhifte us at our lodgings, and were ready to goo to viſit MY LORD chamberlaine; there came unto us the elder brother to Noailes who ſhal be RESIDENT in England, who conducted us to MY LORD chamberlain's lodging. Where when we met together, he declared unto us againſt his lodging, that Nantoillet, who is appoincted one of the hoſtages in the treaty (and indede, next to MONSIEUR de Candall, is the chefeſt and beſt of them) had lately a miſhap, whiche ſhold ſtay him here: and that was; that foraſmoch as one MONSIEUR de Cleremont, LIEUTENANT to th' ADMIRALL, had maried his mother; the mater was ſo miſliked on his part, as his miſlyking (as they were in cumpeny) being declared with ſome extremité, the mater grew to that poinct, that the ſaid Cleremont gave Nantoillet a boxe on the eare. Wherupon, ſayethe Noailes, Nantoillet toke himſelf ſo diſhonored, as he ſaid he could not, being ſo touched, take upon him in ſo great a mater as this was to go for an hoſtage, till ſuch tyme as he were revenged: for which purpoſe, and to ſave his honor, he made ſute to the KING to be diſmiſſed of that charge; which is, for that reſpect, graunted him: and ſo he remaynethe at home, and ſhall not comme over.

AND now for that I cannot underſtand, that any other is appoincted in his place; and becauſe I perceive the twoo MARQUESES not to be altogether ſufficient, havyng both of them brought themſelfs almoſt to bankrupt; and that Nantoillet, thoughe not of ſo great name and degree, is equivalent to them bothe; and therfore do ſumwhat doubt the ſupplying of the place with ſo good a one as Nantoillet: albeit bothe MY LORD chamberlaine and MR Wotton herd Noailes tale, as well as I, and can better way the conſideration therof then I can; yet I thought it my part to give advertiſment herof; and the rather, for that I have th' oportunité of this bearer MR Guydo Cavalcant, who is this evenyng arrived here in poſt: beſeching youe to enforme the QUENE'S MAJESTÉ of this mater, and to helpe, that I may have ſuche inſtruction for my uſage in this mater, as ſhal be thought beſt for the QUENE'S MAJESTIE'S ſervice in this behaulf.

MR Secretary, though I may perhaps ſeme to paſſe my commiſſion, in ſemyng to take upon me more then I have charge to do: yet waying with myſelf, that the ſaid MR Cavalcant (to th' uttermoſt of my know-

ledge) hathe in this late treaty ſo demeaned himſelf, in ſuch ſort as his chiefeſt care hathe bene to do that ſhuld ſerve for the quene's Majeſtie's honor; and youe yourſelf knowe, that he hathe therin taken great paines; wherupon it is to be judged, that he (following th' example of others who heretofore have travailled in like caſes) will loke for ſomme recompence, eyther in ſomme preſent rewarde, or elles a penſion; I could no leſs do, then put youe in remembraunce herof; remitting the conſideration therof to your wiſdome. And thus, with my dew commendations, I take my leave of youe. From Amyens this XIX of May 1559.

Yours aſſured, to my litle power, to command,

N Throkmorto

THE XXIII of this preſent, MY LORDE chamberlaine and we ſhall be arrived at Paris; whether MONſIEUR de Noailes is appoincted to conduct us, and to appoinct us our journeis thitherward.

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUENIS MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Paris. 24 May 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR Secretary, it maie like youe t'underſtand, that upon MR Guydo Cavalcant's arrivall at Amyens (where MR Wotton and I overtoke MY LORDE chamberlaine) I had thought to have diſpeched the letter her incloſed unto youe. But foraſmoch as his ſpedines was ſuche, as he was departed before I could either ſpeake with him or ſend unto him for the carying of the ſame letter; I had, till now, no commodité to ſend unto youe: which happening by meanes of MY LORD chamberlain's diſpeche of one thither, I could no leſſe do but viſit youe herwithall; ſignyfying therby unto youe, That ſince our being at Amyens, after we were arrived at Clerimont to bed, MY LORD chamberlaine had there word ſent him to take Chantelly (a houſe of the conneſtable's) in his way; which he did the day following: and there we dined at the conneſtable's charge. Before we arrived there, MONſIEUR de Boiſſy, le grand ESCUYER, met with us, and conducted us thither; and after diner accompanied us to Luzars, where we reſted that night, and were by him invited to ſupper. This day, the XXIII of this preſent, (ſtill accompanied with the ſaid de Boiſſy) we tooke in our waye an other houſe of the coneſtable's, named Equan; where

likewiſe we dined, and had great chere, all at the coneſtable's charges. From whens (in our waye towardes Paris) arriving at St Denis, two leagues of, we were deſired to alight; as we did, and ſawe ſuch things as were there to be ſeen. Which done, after we were comme within half a mile of Paris, there met with us the Duke de Monpenſier of the blood royall, the Duke de Longueville, and le comte Brian, with diverſe other gentlemen of noble houſes; in whoſe company, and the ſaid Boiſſi's and Noyailes, we rode directly to the court; and furthwith, upon our alighting, we were brought into the King's chamber: where we founde him, the King Dolphin, the coneſtable, Monſieur de Guiſe, and certaine other of his privy counſaill.

To whome after My Lord chamberlaine had done the Quene's Majeſté's commendations as aperteigned, and had ſtaide a while theire; we were brought throughe the King's garderobe into a chamber, where were togither the Frenche Quene, her doughter fianced to King Philip, Madame Claude Duches of Lorrein, and the King's yongeſt doughter named Madam Marguerite: to whome, in like maner, were done the Quenis Majeſty's commendations accordingly. The ſcottiſhe Quene and thei King's ſuſter were abſent; whome we have not ſeen as yet, for that (as it is ſaid) they be ſumwhat ſickly.

My Lord chamberlaine is lodged in a houſe of the Garde [des] ſeaux, nere unto the court, and Mr Wotton not farre from him; who found, bothe of them, their lodgings handſomly trymmed and hanged, and are at the King's charges furniſhed of their diet. Notwithſtanding, I, for my parte, do not as yet find any ſuche interteignment; for I am lodged by myne owne herbinger, and do make myne owne proviſion for all things. Thus moch I have thought good to ſignify unto youe, to th' intent youe may the better conſider (in caſe they be not, befor the receipt of theſe letters, departed thens) what curtoiſy and interteignment is to be uſed towards the Frenche commiſſioners there; and alſo that ſuche regard may be had of them otherwiſe, as may ſeme to countervaile their curtoiſe interteignment uſed towardz My Lord chamberlaine and Mr Wotton here.

It is ſaid here, that wheras it was apoincted, that the Duke of Savoy ſhuld do the ceremonies of fiancing the doughter of Fraunce to King Philip, that now the Duke of Alva ſhall do the ſame: and it is not certainly knowne, whether that ſhe ſhal be brought to Cambray, to be there received by the King, and from thens carryed with him into Spaine; or ells conveyed throughe Fraunce, and not mete with him before her arrivall in Spaine. It is further reaported, that the Frenche King, after the conſummation of the matrimony betwene his ſuſter and the Duke of Savoy,

mindethe to bring her on her journey as farre as Moulins in Burbonnois.

AND, sir, foraſmoch as the Quenis Majeſtie, at my departure, ſemed unto me graciouſly to conſider my non habilité and want, and therwithall my charges in this journey appoincted unto me; and graunted me, that I ſhuld tary here but a ſmall while; in reſpect wherof I made my proviſion therafter: it may like youe to have in remembraunce to her Majeſté my revocation, as ſone as may be; wherby youe ſhall diſburden me of a great deale greater charge then I ſhal be hable to beare, and furniſhe the Quenis Majeſte of one more hable to ſerve her in this place then I am; and therwithall make me moche bounden unto youe.

I AM credibly enformed, that the Frenche King, after the perfection of the ceremonies toching his doughter and King Philip, and his ſuſter to the Duke of Savoy, myndeth himſelf to make a journey to the countreis of Poictou, Gaſcoigne, Guyon, and other places, for the repreſſing of religion; and to uſe th'extremeſt perſecution he may againſt the proteſtants in his countreys, and the like in Scotlande; and that with celerité, ymediatly after the finiſhing of the ſame ceremonies: wherupon youe maye take occaſion to uſe the mater in Scotland after ſuch ſort as may ſeme beſt to ſerve the torne, and the like in th' other places, if it ſhal be thought convenient. And thus, with my humble commendations, I take my leave of youe. From Paris this XXIII of Maye 1559, at XI of the clocke at night.

AS YET there is non Ambaſſadour reſident ſent hither from King Philip; but there is from hens gone, to be reſident there, Baſefountaine, Biſhop of Limoges, brother to l'Aubeſpine.

IT is ſaid in this court, that at this preſent the Pope is verry ſicke; and that the Turque hathe made great preparation for th'invaſion of Auſtriche: notwithſtanding, he is ſo buſied with his two ſonnes; as it is ſuppoſed, he ſhal be conſtrained to give over his intended journey, and have ynoughe to do to ſave his owne eſtat; which by this meanes ſhal be in daunger.

DUKE William of Saxe is here, and is interteigned of the Frenche King with a great penſion: what it is, I do not certainly knowe; but beſides the ſame, the King hath given him a houſe with revenue, called Chaſtillon ſur l'Oyne, worthe unto him ten thouſand franks a yere. THERE be of late new made of th'order here the Prince of Mantua, Duc de Longueville, Prince of Nevers (otherwiſe called comte d'Eu) Monſieur de Vadamont, uncle to the Duke of Loreine, and the comte Rochefokaw. UPON ſonday the 28 of this preſent, we are given t'underſtand, the Frenche

King mindethe to take the othe, and that with great ſolempnité, in the chief pariſhe churche of this towne, called Noſtredame; to th'intent the ſame may be openly knowne and publiſhed. Upon the tuiſday following My Lord chamberlaine myndeth to take his leave, and the day after to depart hens homewarde. As yet there is nothing done toching My Lord Gray. The frenche King hathe caſſed fourſcore enſeignes of horſmen and fotemen, and dothe ſtill enterteigne in Piemont xxv enſeignes, and as many enſeignes in Fraunce. When I had writen thus farre, there was word ſent unto me, that I ſhulde be likewiſe allowed a meſſe of mete for my diet at the King's charges; but how long it ſhall contynew, I know not. As I was making up of this diſpatche, we were ſent for to the court; where My Lord chamberlaine delivered his letters to the King, and further did according to his inſtructions: the circumſtances wherof, foraſmoch as you ſhall perceive the ſame by the letters ſent from My Lord chamberlaine, Mr Wotton, and me to the Quenis Majeſté, I do omit to write unto youe. This day, being the xxiv of this preſent, we were conducted to the scottiſhe Quene, whome we found in a chamber with the King Dolphin; to whome My Lord chamberlaine preſented her Majeſtés commendations and letters. And thus, having non other occurrents to write, I byd youe eftſones hartely well to fare. From Paris the xxiv of Maye 1559.

M Throkmorton

Assuredly, sir, the scottiſhe Quene, in myne opinion, loketh very ill on it, very pale and grene, and therwithall ſhort breathed; and it is whiſpered here amongs them, that ſhe cannot long live.

Lord Howard of Effingham, Dr Wotton, and Sir Nic. Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Paris. 24 May 1559

Paper Office.

From the Original.

To the Queene's Majestie.

HIT maye pleaſe your Highneſſe to be advertiſid, mondaye the xv of this preſent, ryding towards Abbeville, two myles out of the towne, mette me (the Lorde chamberleyn) Monſieur de Senarpont, Gouvernour of Pycardye under th'Admyrall, and with him Monſieur de Noailles who was ſent from the King from Paris to meete me as ſoone as he cowde, and ſo to conduct me to the courte; who preſentid unto me, the Lorde chamberlain, a verie gentle letter from the frenche King: by the which

he wrote, that heeringe of our comminge towards him, he had ſent the ſaid Noailles to receyve, conduct, and bringe us with our companye to his preſence, where we ſhuld be well aſſurid to be hartelye welcomme, and alſo to declare further of his newes unto us. And within a flight ſhotte further, mette me all the learnid men and lawyers of the towne; emonge whome one, yn the name of theim all, made unto me a ſhorte oration touchinge the concluſion of the good peace made betwixt theeſe princes: and for that they underſtoode, that I was one of theim that travailid in that matter; they wer merveloufe gladde of my comminge into this contrey. And at the towne's ende, as it wer an arrowe's ſhotte of, mette me the Mayour of the towne, with dyvers of his brethern; and there one made unto me an other ſhorte oration, to the lyke effect as th' other was: and ſo we rode ynto the towne of Abbeville. And that night I and all the gentlemen with me wer bidden to ſupper to Monſieur de Senarpont; where we all ſuppid that night: and ſo I remaynid in Abbeville all the next daye, where I was preſented with a good preſent of wyne.

On Weniſdaye the xvii I rode towards Amyens; where, at my alightinge yn my lodginge, the Mayour of the towne with all his brethern wer readye to receyve me, and there preſentid me with a greate preſent of fiſſhe, that is to ſaye, a marvelouſe greate ſalmon, greate carpes, greate pykes, greate breames, and greate pearches; and alſo with thurtye greate potts of wyne, wherof ſix were of ypocras. And there I remaynid thurſdaye and fridaye, abydinge the cominge of Mr Doctor Wotton and sir Nicholas Throgmorton; who on frydaye night arryvid at Amyens: where the ſaid Noailles lykewyſe preſented me, the Deane of Cantorbury, a like gentle letter from the French King, of lyke effect.

The next daye, beinge ſaterdaye the xx, we all rode to Breteul; where we lodgid that night. On ſondaye the xxi we rode to Clermont to bedde. Mondaye the xxii Monſieur de Noailles wold we ſhuld ſee Chantilly, one of the conſtable's howſes: but er we came thither, about a league, mette us Monſieur de Boiſy, Maſter of the horſes to the Frenche King; who with a verie gentle meſſaige from the King his maſter welcomid us, and from thence accompanyed us to the court. At Chantilly the conſtable had cawſid a good dynir to be preparid for us: and having ſeene the commodityes of that houſe, we rode to bedde to Luſarches; where Monſieur de Boiſy had preparid a good ſupper for us; albeit that the Lord chamberleyn, beinge paynid with the toothe ache, cowde not be at it. The tieuſdaye we wer brought to an other houſe of the conſtable's callid Eſcouan, a princely howſe and worth the ſeeinge; where alſo the conſtable

had cawſid a greate dyner to be preparid for us; where we were verye gentelye entreteynid by ſuch of his gentlemen as he had ſent thither for that pourpoſe. Emonge other things to be notid there was, that as well upon the gate, as in dyvers places within the houſe, wer ſette up three ſcutchions; the middlemoſt conteyninge th'armes of Englande, that on the right hande conteyninge a roſe half whyte and half redde, and the thurde conteyninge a greate E, as it ſeemid to be made for your Highneſſis name: and the lyke we fownde at our lodgings at Paris. After we had ſeene that was to be ſeene there, we rode towards Paris; and paſſing throughe St Denys, we lightid at the churche, to ſee the ſepultures of the French Kings; who commonlye ar uſid to be buryed there: and then wer ſhewid us the ryche jewelles of that churche; which ar notable. And taking our horſes agayne, betwixt that and Paris came furthe to meete us the Dukes of Montpenſier and Longueville, with the conte de Brienne, and dyvers other good gentlemen: who brought us ſtreight, not to our lodgings (as it was uſid to be done) but ſtreight to the courte; for that the King, as they ſaid, deſyrid to ſee us ſtreight, and wold forbeare the ſight of us no lenger; ſo welcome, they ſaid, we wer unto him.

And ſo we went bootid and ſpurrid, and well waſhid with the rayne, ſtreight to the King's preſence, and to the King Dolphyn; where the King with words and countennance as gentle and lovinge as cowde be devyſid receyvid us, and with verie hartye and lovinge words enquyrid of your Highneſſe's healthe. Wherunto anſwere beinge made by me the Lord chamberleyn, and your hartie recommendations declarid unto him; I ſaid further, that I had both letters from your Highneſſe, and credence to be declarid unto him; but for bicauſe I lookid not to have ben thus ſodainlye brought unto his Majeſté, I had not my letters about me; but wold wayte upon him agayne, when it ſhulde pleaſe him, for that pourpoſe. The King ſaid, he wold be gladde to receyve the letters, and underſtand our credence, when we thought good. And thus havinge talkid a good while verye famyliarlye with me the Lorde chamberlayn, and alſo uſid verie good and gentle wordes unto us the Deane of Cantorburye and Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, we tooke our leave of him for that tyme; having lykewyſe done your Highneſſe's recommendations to the King Dolfin; and having ſalutid the conſtable, the Duke of Guyſe, and other greate princes and cardinalles there preſent. And from thence we wer brought to the French Quene: and havinge done reverence unto her, I the Lorde chamberlayn did your Highneſſe's recommendations lykewyſe unto her; who alſo ſhewid her ſelf verye gladde to heere from your Highneſſe.

And,

And, having talkid a whyle with her, taking our leave of her, we did lykewyſe reverence to her three daughters beinge there preſent; the Queene of Scotts beinge not there, for that ſhe is ſikelye. And finallye havinge ſalutid the Ducheſſes of Montpenſier, of Guyſe, and of Valentinois, and other greate ladyes; the ſaid Dukes of Montpenſier and Longueville, the Maſter of horſe, the conte de Brienne, and Monſieur de Noailles, brought us to myne the Lord chamberleyn's lodginge; which is verie neere to the courte: for it was once appointid, that we ſhulde have ben lodgid on th'other ſyde the water, by the Auguſtyne Fryers; but the King (to ſhew us the more favour) thinkinge that to be to farre of from the courte, cawſid theeſe lodgings by the courte to be preparid for us.

At our comminge to myne the Lord chamberleyne's lodginge, there we fownde two of the King's Maiſtres d'hoſtelz; who declarid, that they wer appointid to wayte upon us, and to ſee we ſhulde lacke nothinge: and there wer not onely the chambres preparid with the King's hangings and ſtuffe, but alſo meate and drinke preparid for us in the ſaid lodginge, and lykewyſe in myne the Deane of Cantorburye's lodginge. And this morninge, being the XXIIII, the conſtable ſent to me sir Nycholas Throgmorton, to declare unto me, that the King's pleaſure was, there ſhulde be a meſſe of meate ſent to my lodginge for me at his charges: wherby it ſhulde ſeeme, that the King will defraye us for our owne tables, as longe as we ſhall contynue heere in the courte. Fynallye we cannot ſee, how more honnour nor gentle entretaynement cowde have ben ſhewid us, then hitherto hath ben; wherof we thought moſt meete to certifye your Highneſſe with as much diligence as we cowde, to th'intent your Highneſſe maye the better conſyder how to uſe Monſieur dé Montmorency and his company.

Having written thus farre, forbicauſe we had tolde the French King the daye before, that we had letters and credence to be declarid unto him; he ſent us worde, that we ſhulde have audyence of him at two of the clocke yn the afternoone this daye. But afterward word was brought us agayn, that the King entendid that afternoone to playe at tenys; and that therfore he requyrid, that yf we might convenyentlye, we wold be with him about XI of the clocke; which is the tyme that he ryſith from dyner. We did ſo, and delyverid your Highneſſe's letter unto him: and when he had redde it; I the Lorde chamberleyn declarid th'effect of our inſtructions, appointid unto us to be at that tyme declarid unto him. Wheruppon the King anſwerid in effect, that yf there had ben good amitye betwixt your Majeſtés fathers, as the world knew well there had ben;

yet he truſtid, there ſhulde be as good and better betwixt your Majeſtés; and that for his parte, he wolde omitte nothinge that might ſerve for the conſervation of it. And as for the delyverye of the ratifications; he ſaid, that he had ſent his to your Highneſſe, for the better declaration of his good will to the conſervation of the treaty; and yet nevertheleſſe was verye well contentid to redelyver it us agayn, accordinge to the words of the treatye; which ſhulde be done on ſondaye next, at what tyme he entendid to take his othe; the whiche ceremonye ſhulde be done at Noſtre-dames, for the more ſolempnité and reputation therof; and that lykewyſe he had ſent your Highneſſe's ratification by Monſieur de Montmorency for lyke pourpoſe. I the Lorde chamberlain repetid unto him agayne, that notwithſtanding that this maner of delyverye of the ratifications was moſt conformable to the words of the treatye: yet your Highneſſe cowde not but take it in verye good parte, that it had pleaſid him to prevent the requeſt made by your Ambaſſadours for the delyverye of it; and that yow did hartely thanke him therfore, for that yow tooke it to proceede of a verye good mynde which he ſhewid to have to the contynuance and entreteynement of the peax and amitye with your Highneſſe; the reciproque wherof he ſhuld not fayle to fynde yn your Highneſſe.

And thus remayninge agreed upon theeſe matters; albeit that the queene of Scottes was ſikelye, yet wer we brought to the King Dolfin and to her: where I the Lorde chamberlayn declarid firſt to King Dolfin that parte of our inſtructions which was appointid to be declarid unto him onelye. Wherupon the ſaid King Dolfin, being admoniſhid by the conſtable (who was preſent) what anſwer to make to it, ſaid, that he was very gladde to ſee the King his father and your Highneſſe yn ſuch amitye; and that for his parte, he wold not faile to do all that he cowde for the conſervation of the ſame. After this I the Lorde chamberlayn delyverid your Highneſſe's letter dyrectid to theim both jointelye; which the conſtable cawſid to be redde by the secretary de l'Aubeſpine: and that done, I declarid the reſt of our inſtructions appointid to be uttrid unto theim. Wherunto the queene her ſelf made anſwer, yn effect, that for the better obſervation of the treatye, the King her huſband and ſhe had ſent their ratification to your Highneſſe, and wer gladde your Highneſſe tooke it in ſo good parte; and that the King and ſhe wer ſo well contentid with that peax, that they wold omitte nothinge that might tende to the conſervation of the ſame: and that for her parte, ſhe had the more cawſe ſo to do, for the neere parentaige which is betwixt your two Majeſties. Wherupon I the Lord chamberlain ſaid, that the King her huſband

and ſhe might be well aſſurid, that your Highneſſe, not onelye for the bonde of the treatye, which of itſelf was ſufficient, but alſo for the neere kyndrede betwixt your Highneſſe and her the Queene wolde not onelye ſee, that for your parte the treatye ſhulde yn all parts be obſervid, but alſo uppon anye good occaſion gyven therunto, wolde be gladde to ſeeke the meanes to encreaſe th'amitye betwixt your Majeſtés. And thus forbicauſe the conſtable, conſyderinge the Queenes weakneſſe, ſeemid to be lothe we ſhulde trouble her with longe communication; we tooke our leave of theim for this tyme. So that on ſondaye next, God willinge, the French King ſhall ratifye the treaty by his othe; againſt which daye we truſt to provyde all things therto requiſite to be in a reddineſſe. And thus Jeſu preſerve your Highneſſe longe in health, and all felicitie. Written at Paris, the XXIIII of May 1559.

Your Highneſs's humble and moſt obedient ſubjects and ſervants

W Howard N. Wotton

W Throkmorton

To our loving frende Thomas Wootton esquier.

Haſt, haſt, haſt, post haſt, haſt, with all diligence.

Post of Sittingbourn, se this delivered according to the directyon.

The Lords of the Council to the High Sherif of Kent.

From Weſtmiſter. 25 May 1559

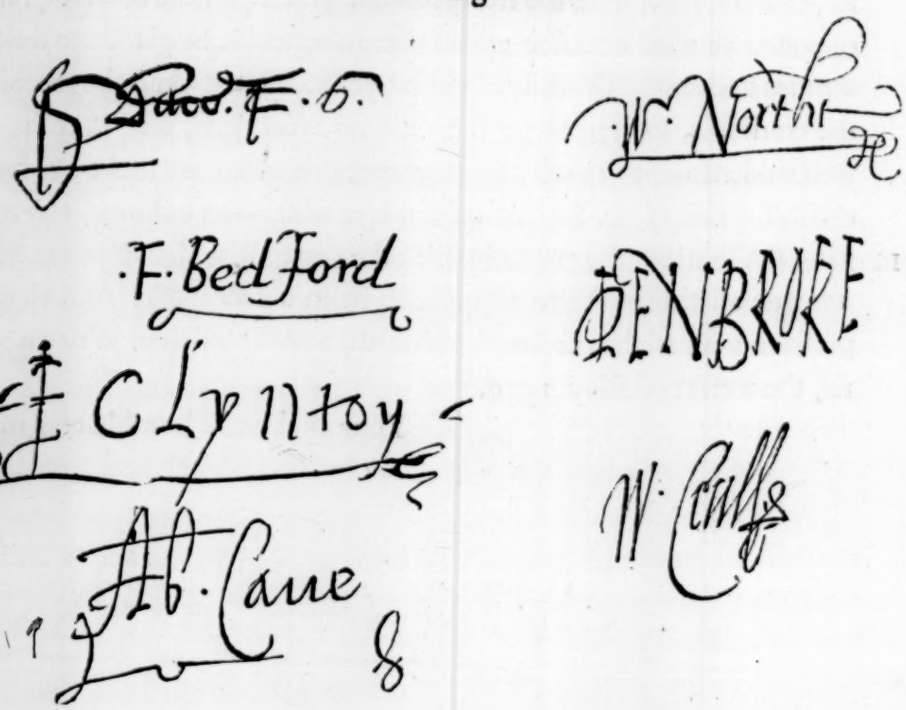
Throkmorton's Papers A. S. No. 4.

From the Original

AFTER our hartie comendations; the Quene's Majeſtie underſtanding, as well by the reporte of th'Embaſſadours preſently repaired out of Fraunce hither, as otherwiſe, your diligence and travell in the receving and conducting of them, dothe take the ſame in verie thankfull parte, and giveth yow her hartie thanks therfore. And becauſe theſe noble men and their traines do mynde to be at Caunterbury in their jorney homewardes, on ſonday next by noone; her Highnes pleaſure is, yow do put your ſelf in redynes, and give warning to all the gentlemen and others that were with yow at their receving, to mete them the ſaid daye at Caunterbury (whither our verie good Lorde the Lord Cobham conducteth them) and to accompany them from thence unto Dovour,

in ſuche good ſort as yow may: whereof we pray yow not to faile. And ſo we bid yow fare well. From Weſtminſter, the xxv^th^ of May 1559.

Your loving frendes



THE QUEEN TO THE LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, DR WOTTON, AND SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON.

The Queen to her Ambaſſadors.

26 May 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From a copy indorſed by Secretary Cecil.

RIGHT truſty and welbeloved, and truſty and welbeloved, we grete yow well. We have thought mete not onely to imparte unto yow a matter happened here, but alſo to committ ſomewhat to be doone by yow therin. This preſent daye, being Corpus-Chriſti daye, the French King's Embaſſadors, sieur de Montmorency and le sieur de Veilleville, having commiſſion expreſs to requyre an othe of us for the performance of the treaty of peace, concluded at Cambreſy betwixt our Embaſſadors (which were yow our chamberlayne, and the Deane of Canterbury) and the ſayd French King's Embaſſadors, herd and ſawe us with very good will take an othe uppon the evangeliſts; and that done, ſomewhat unlooked for requyred the like othe for the peace of Scotland. Wherunto we anſwered, as we well underſtood, there was no article ne covenant in the treatye of Scotland that requyred the ſame, and for that cauſe we had gyven no authorité to yow to require any; and for prooffe thereof, we cauſed them preſently to ſee the treatye: and yet, theye ſeming not ſo ſatisfyed, as we thought mete, to overpaſſe it, uppon a reſolution had by adviſe

viſe of our counſeill, and there commiſſion ſene (wheruppon alſo we might, by reaſon of the words, have taken avantage to have forboren) we, to gratefye them, was contented to take an othe for obſervation of the ſame treaty; and ſo did it: wherwith they were much ſatisfyed: adding this for theire parte, that althoght it was not comprehended by any ſpeciall article within the treaty; yet was it the meaning thereof; and theye knewe full well, that the King and Queene Dolphyns wold be reddy to doo the lyke. Thus much we advertiſe yow what hath bene done in this poynt: and therfore we have, for the reciprocque to be had on the ſayd King and Queene Dolphyn's parte, addreſſed our commiſſion to yow three under our gret ſeale, joyntly and ſeverally, to demande the lyke othe; which we ſend yow herwith. And becauſe it maye be, as it is very likly, that yow our chamberleyn and our Deane maye be come thence, and have taken your leave; we have authoriſed any one of yow: ſo as our Embaſſador there reſident maye execute this matter; and ſo we wold, he ſhuld: willing yow, if our curror ſhall mete yow uppon the waye, that ye will addreſſe hym with our commiſſion and theis our letters to hym, with your furder adviſe as ye ſhall ſee cauſe.

Indorſed. 26 May 1559. Cop. of queen's lettre to the L. chamberlain, mr Wotton, mr Throkmorton.

Elizabethæ literæ quibus dat authoritatem baroni de Effingham &c. requirendi juramentum a Francisco et Maria Scotorum regibus de observanda pace cameracensi.

Elizabethæ literæ procuratoriæ.

26 May 1559

Archiva Regia.

Elizabetha, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina, Fidei defenſor &c. omnibus ad quos præſentes literæ pervenerint ſalutem. Sciatis, quod nos, de fide, prudentia, et induſtria dilecti et fidelis conſanguinei et conſiliarii noſtri Willielmi Domini Howard Baronis de Effingham ordinis noſtri Garterii militis ac hoſpitii noſtri camerarii ſupremi, et dilectorum conſiliariorum noſtrorum, Nicholai Wotton eccleſiarum noſtrarum metropoliticarum, cantuarienſis et Eboracenſis, Decani, et Nicholai Throgmorton Equitis aurati plurimum confidentes, ipſos noſtros veros et indubitatos commiſſarios, oratores, Procuratores, et Deputatos ſpeciales fecimus, conſtituimus et ordinavimus per præſentes: Dantes et concedentes eiſdem, tribus, duobus, vel uni eorum, poteſtatem, auctoritatem, et mandatum generale et ſpeciale pro nobis et nomine noſtro

potentiſſimos principes Franciſcum et Mariam Scotorum Regem et Reginam, Delphinos vienenſes, comites valentinenſes et Dienſes, fratrem et ſororem et conſanguineos et amicos noſtros [chariſſimos] adeundi, atque ab eiſdem petendi et requirendi juramentum per ipſos Regem et Reginam Delphinos, attactis ſacroſanctis Dei evangeliis, in dictorum oratorum noſtrorum, duorum vel unius eorum, præſentia fieri et præſtari, quod dicti potentiſſimi principes omnia et ſingula contenta in quodam tractatu pacis et concordiæ, in agro cameracenſi ſecundo die Aprilis ultimo præterito inter oratores, Legatos et commiſſarios noſtros et dictorum potentiſſimorum principum Scotorum Regis et Reginæ Delphinorum concluſo et concordato, obſervabunt et perimplebunt; literaſque et inſtrumentum publicum et authenticum ſuper dicti juramenti præſtatione requirendi et exigendi, cæteraque omnia quæ circa præmiſſa fuerint neceſſaria vel quomodolibet opportuna explendi et faciendi: Promittentes bona fide et in verbo regio, nos ratum, gratum, et firmum habituras quicquid per dictos noſtros commiſſarios, Procuratores, et oratores, duos aut unum eorum, actum aut geſtum fuerit in præmiſſis; et contra, ea nullo modo [et nullo] unquam tempore contraventuras. In cujus rei teſtimonium præſentibus literis manu noſtra propria ſignatis magnum ſigillum noſtrum [apponi] fecimus. Datum apud palatium noſtrum de Weſtminſter, die menſis Maii [26] anno D^ni^ 1559, et regni noſtri primo.

Inſcribed 26 Maii 1mo reg. Eliz. Commission to take the othe of the kinge and queene of Scotts dolphins.

Serment du Roy tres chretien.

Serment faict par le roy tres chretien, suivant le traite de paix conclu a Cateau-Cambresis.

28 May 1559

Archives Royales.

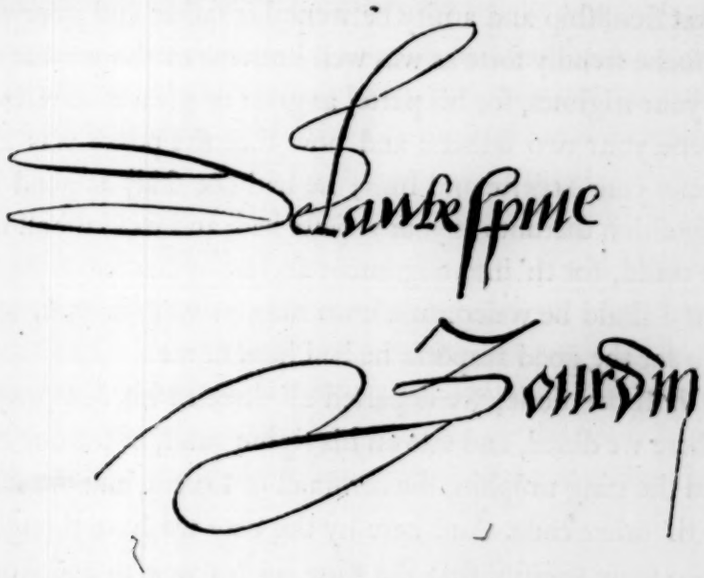
De l'orig.

Le vingt huictieſme jour de May mil cinq cens cinquante neuf, en la preſence de nous Claude de l'Aubeſpine s^r^ de Haulterive, et Jacques Bourdin s^r^ de Villaines, chevaliers, conſeillers de tres hault, tres excellent, et tres puiſſant prince, le Roy noſtre ſouverain ſeigneur, et ſes ſecretaires d'eſtat et de ſes finances, le dict ſeigneur Roy, preſens et aſſiſtans illuſtres s^rs^ Guillaume Howard, Baron d'Effingham, chevalier de l'ordre de la jartiere, et grand chambellan de l'hoſtel de tres haulte et tres excellente princeſſe la Royne d'Angleterre et d'Irlande, defenſeur de la foy, Nicolas Wotton, Doyen des egliſes metropolitaines de Cantorbery et [York], et Nicolas Trokmorton chevalier, tous conſeillers de la dicte dame Royne d'Angleterre, et par elle a ce ſpeciallement deputez, a faict et preſté le ſerment que faire il devoit, ſuyvant le traicté de paix conclud et arreſté entre les Deputez du dict ſeigneur Roy et ceulx de la dicte dame Royne d'Angle-

terre, le deuxieſme jour d'Avril dernier paſſé: du quel la teneur s'enſuyt.

Nous Henry, par la grace de Dieu Roy de France, promettons en parolle de Roy, ſur noſtre foy et honneur, et jurons ſur les ſainctz evangilles de Dieu pour ce corporellement par nous touchez, que bien et fidelement nous obſerverons et accomplirons tous et chacuns les poinctz, articles, et conventions du traicté de paix, conclud et arreſté le deuxieſme jour d'Avril dernier paſſé, entre noz Deputez et ceulx de tres haulte et tres excellente princeſſe Elizabeth Royne d'Angleterre et d'Irlande, defenſeur de la foy, noſtre tres chere et tres amée bonne ſeur et couſine, alliée et confederée perpetuelle; et iceulx articles et tout ce qui y eſt contenu ferons obſerver et entretenir par noz ſubjectz, ſans jamais y contrevenir en quelque ſorte que ce ſoit.

A quoy ſe ſont trouvez et ont aſſiſté Meſſeigneurs les cardinal de Lorraine, premier Pair de France, Archeveſque et Duc de Reyms; le Duc de Guyſe, auſſi Pair et grand chambellan; le Duc de Montmorency, auſſi Pair et coneſtable; le s[r] de ſainct André Marquis de Fronſſac, Mareſchal de France, avecques pluſieurs autres princes, contes, barons, et ſeigneurs. En teſmoing dequoy nous avons, a la requeſte des dicts s[rs] Deputez de la dicte dame Royne d'Angleterre faict et ſigné ce preſent act de noz mains en la maniere accouſtumée, les jour et an que deſſus.



The Lord Chamberlain, Dr Wotton, and Sr Nic. Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Paris. 30 May 1559

PAPER OFFICE. From the Original.

To the Quenis Majestie.

IT maie like your Highnes t'underſtand, that the XXVIII of this preſent, we the Lord chamberlaine, the Deane of Cantorbury, and sr Nicholas Throkmerton, accompanied the frenche King from the Louver to the cathedrall churche of Noſtre-dame in this city; and there, after maſſe, were preſent at his taking of th' othe for ratification of the treaty betwene your Majeſté and him: wherat there were alſo the Buſhop of Fermo, a Florentine borne, who is the Pope's Ambaſſadour here, th' Ambaſſadors of Venize, Ferrare, and Mantua; with diverſe cardinalles and Buſhops, and the moſt parte of the nobilité of this courte. Whiche done, I the Lord chamberlaine delivered unto the King his ratification ſent your Highnes by la Marque; whiche he ymediately redelivered unto us, as to your Highnes Ambaſſadeurs.

After the accompliſhing of whiche ceremonies, I the Lord chamberlaine preſented the ſaid sr Nicholas Throkmerton, as your Highnes Ambaſſadour to be reſident with his Majeſté. Wherupon I the ſaid Nicholas Throkmerton delivered, in the ſame churche, my letters of credence to the King, and ſaid unto him further according to myne inſtructions from your Majeſté. Wherunto he anſwered, that like as heretofore there was great frendſhip and amity betwene his father and your Majeſté's father, in ſuche frendly ſorte as was well knowne to the worlde; ſo he did beare to your Highnes, for his parte, as great or greater affection then was betwene your two fathers: and now that the peaxe was agreed upon betwene your Majeſté and him; he had (he ſaid) as good inclination and diſpoſition therunto as your Majeſté had, and wold uſe all the good meanes he could, for th' interteignment and contynuance of the ſame: and ſaid, that I ſhuld be welcomme unto him, as well for your Majeſté's ſake, as alſo for the good reaporte he had herd of me.

Whiche done, we departed all three in his compeny to the courte: where we dined, and ſate on his righte hand, at the one end of the table; and the King Dolphin, the cardinall of Lorein, and the Prince of Ferraro, at th' other ende. And here by the way we have thought good to note unto your Majeſté, that the King, in his way to and from the churche, uſed me the Lord chamberlaine thus honorably; that wheras all other Ambaſſadors rode before him throughe the ſtreates, he cauſed me to ride by his ſide, talking with me: and further, when we were to depart from the churche, and that the Pope's Ambaſſador preſſed to goo before me; the King put him backe, and toke me by th' ande, and bade me goo by him; and willed the Pope's Ambaſſador to comme at his eaſe.

After

After diner the King entered into an ynner chamber, whether we were desired to followe him; where he used curtoise communication to me the Lord chamberlaine, and declared, that he had received letters from Monsieur de Montmorency, wherby he understode, what greate curteousy he and de Vieilleville had received at your Majesté his good sister's handes; which he semed to take very thankfully. And when we had bene there a while, we repaired home to the lodging of me the Lord chamberlaine.

About fowor of the clocke the same afternone, Frauncis your Highnes curror arrived at Paris; by whome we received your Highnes letters of commission for the taking of the King and Quene Dolphines othe. According to the whiche, we desired de l'Aubespine to be meanes that we mighte likewise have that ceremony dispetched; which was furwith graunted. And therupon the Frenche King sent for us to a chappell nere the courte, where we found him and the King and Quene Dolphins at evensong: whiche finished; according to the said commission, we sawe the said othe perfaicted by the King and Quene Dolphins.

Wherupon I the said s^r^ Nicholas Throkmerton presented my letters unto them, and said as M^r^ secretary had by his lettre advertised me I shulde do. Wherunto the Quene, who toke upon her to speake more then her husband, answered me, that bothe for that your Majesté was her cousin and good suster, and also for that the King their father had brought to passe a peaxe betwene your Majesté and them, and their countrey and subjectes, they desired and were glad of the same, and for their partes wold endevour themselvz to see the said peaxe preserved and mainteined; adding further, that whensoever I shuld have any thing to do with them, toching the two realmes of England and Scotland, that I shuld have accesse from tyme to tyme unto them and favorable audience: and so accompaignyng the King to the court, we retorned to our lodginges.

In the evening (being so required) we repaired againe to the courte; where after we had seen the King and others daunze, we the Lord chamberlaine and the Deane of Cantorbury toke our leave of the Frenche King and Quene, the King and Quene Dolphins, and diverse others of the nobilité who were there present: and so we the Lord chamberlaine and the Deane of Canterbury do depart from Paris homeward this day; mynding, till we comme to Abbeville, to take the way of Beaumont and Beauvoys.

The conestable, for his parte, hathe said unto us diverse tymes, that he had alwayes borne his goodwill to the House of Englande, and now bearethe more than ever he did; understanding your Majesté to be en-

dowed (he ſaid) with ſo many goodly vertues: and that your Majeſté ſhuld be aſſured to finde him, and his, ready to do your Majeſté all the honor and ſervice they coulde.

The ſaid coneſtable, taking occaſion to comme to viſit me the Lord chamberlaine at my lodging (where we the Deane of Cantorbury and s^r^ Nicholas Throkmerton were) declared unto us, that he underſtode, there was a new impoſte ſet upon wines and other commodités comyng thither from theſe partes; whiche being contynued (he ſaid) the like muſt be done on this ſide, whiche wold brede unkindnes betwene the ſubjectis of bothe realmes; whiche he wold not wiſhe to be, ſeing the amity is thus agreed upon as it is. Mary (he ſaid) he thought it not mete to trouble the King his maſter, for ſending unto your Majeſté any lettre toching that mater; but thought it ſufficient, that we the Lord chamberlaine and Deane of Cantorbury, at our repaire home, ſhuld do therin that which were to be done. And thus we pray God long to preſerve your Highnes in healthe, honour, and all felicité. Written at Paris the xxx of May 1559.

Your Highneſs's humble and
moſt obedient ſubjects and ſervants

W Howard N. Wotton

W Throkmorton

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Paris. 30 May 1559

Paper Office.

From the Original.

To the righte honorable sir William Cecill knighte, the quenis majestie's principall secretary.

Mr Secretary, it maie like youe t'underſtand, that I have receivid by my ſervaunt Middelmore your letter of the 15 of this preſent; and alſo an other of the 26, receivid the 28 of the ſame about 11 of the clocke: for the which I hartely thanke youe. And wheras in your laſt, amongs other things, youe write unto me of the ſending of a copy of an othe to be required, and alſo a forme of a teſtimony to be ſigned by one or two of the secretaries: theſe may be to ſignify unto youe, that I have with the letters neither received th' one nor th' other. Notwithſtanding, according to my former advertiſment unto youe, we have bene at the churche of Noſtre-dame, and there receivid the Frenche King's othe; the circum-

ſtances wherof, with the forme of the ſame, youe may perceive more at large by My Lord chamberlain's and Mr Wotton's letters. The ſame afternone alſo, according to our inſtructions, after the King had bene ſpoken withall for that purpoſe, we toke th' othes of the King and Quene Dolphins in a chappell nere the court; the French King and Quene being preſent. And toching the interteignment of the Frenche there (wherof I am glad) the King himſelf hath tolde me, that Monſieur de Montmorency hath advertiſed, that he hathe received ſuche interteignment in England, and been uſed ſo curteouſly there as he was never in any place.

Th' Admyrall is arrived at the court here: who hath uſed us very curteouſlye; and hath taken order, he ſayethe, that ſuche ſhippes as comme out of England to tranſport the Frenche traine thens, ſhall ſtaye and remaine at Bulleine, till My Lord chamberlain's and Mr Wotton's arrivall there for their paſſing over. The ſaid Admyrall, in conducting of Mr Wotton and me to the churche of Noſtre-dame, toke occaſion to queſtion with me toching the ſtate of religion in England; and, ſuppoſing he wold have remayned ſtill in our compeny, after I was entered in the quire, and maſſe ones begonne, I loked for him; but I could by no meanes underſtand him to be there, but that he was ſlipped away from maſſe: notwithſtanding, he was ready after to bring us home againe. He gave King Edward a mervailous great praiſe; ſaying, he was the moſt vertuous and godlieſt prince, and of the greateſt hope to do good in chriſtendome, that was of many yeres.

I will make inquiſition, aſſone as may be, for a man for your vyneyard; and when I ſhall have learned of one that is mete for your purpoſe, I will do all that ſhall lye in me to gett him for youe, and to ſend him over.

The conneſtable called My Lord chamberlaine, Mr Wotton, and me togither; and tolde us, that he did underſtande, there was an impoſt of new ſet upon wines, and other commodités comyng thither from theſe parts: which (he ſaid) being trewe, the like muſt nedes be done on this ſide, for ſuch commodités as ſhall comme thens, which wold breade unkindnes amongs the ſubjects of both the realmes; which he wold not wiſhe to be, he ſaid, ſeing the amity is thus agreed upon as it is. Mary, he ſaid, he wold not, the Quenis Majeſtie ſhuld be troubled with this mater, but we ſhuld be aſſured to be buſied withall; which it may like youe to conſider.

It is ſaid, that th' Emperor and the states of Germany have aſſembled together a power of xx thouſand men; and that the cauſe therof is for the reuniting of Metz againe to th' empire. Whether it be trew or no, I know

not; but ſuch be the newes here: and indede, the XXIX of this preſent, the counſaill here hath aſſembled, and ſemeth to be ſumwhat perplexed. King Philip being informed of the mater (as it is reaported) ſaiethe, that though it be left out the treaty, he hath not to do withall, nor it is no mater of his; and therfore leaveth the ſame to be ordered, as it ſhall happen to fall out on either ſide.

THE XXX of this preſent the KING goeth from hens to Equan, the conſtable's houſe; and from thens to certaine other places of MADAM de Valentinois; and myndeth to tary abrode VIII or IX dayes; and hath not appoincted any AMBASSADOR to followe, for conſideration (as it is ſaid) there is no lodging any thing nere any of the places he repayreth to: notwithſtanding, I minde to have one to followe the court, and t'underſtand as moch as may be how things do goo there.

THE DUKE of Loreine is this afternone arrivid at the court, and the MARQUES de Boeuf in his cumpeny. Youe ſhall receive herwithall a proclamation for juſts and torneis to be made at the FRENCH court, at the ſolempnization of the DUKE of Savoy his marriage.

MY LORD chamberlaine hath received a very large and honorable preſent of plate; which I have not my ſelf ſeen, but it is of very faire and ſtately plate gilt, amountyng (as he ſayethe) to four thouſand one hundred and forty ounces; which he eſtemed to be worthe in value 2066 pounds 13 ſhillings and 4 pence. And Mr Wotton hath alſo received as moch gilt plate as amounteth to 1500 ounces, and more; which MY LORD chamberlaine eſtemeth to be worth two thouſand crownes of the ſonne. I, for my ſelf, have received no preſent; but it is declared unto me, that foraſmoche as I do remaine as LEGIER here, I ſhal be conſidered for all togither at my departure: whiche, I truſt, by your good meanes, ſhall not be long to.

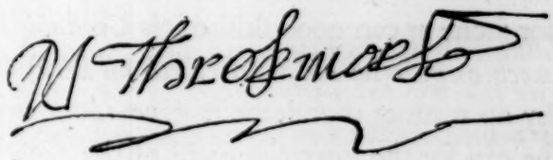
YOU ſhall underſtand, that the [1] AMBASSADOR of Venys * did yeſterdaye repaire to MY LORD chamberlaine's lodging, to do him reverence: wher after many good wordes ſpoken on the behaulf of [2] the ſignorie * of the [3] QUEEN'S MAJESTY, * and ſomme diſcours had of [4] her mariage, and of the conveniency therof; * he wiſhed it might be to the ſatisfaction of [5] her MAJESTY, * and to the honor and ſuerty of [6] her realme; * for now ſhe had nede of it: and thereupon toke his leave of MY LORDE, whome I accompanied ſumwhat of his waye; who aſked me, what I herd of the QUENIS AMBASSADOR at Rome, Mr Kerne. I told him, he was on his way homeward, as I underſtoode. Wherat he ſmiled; and ſaid, I ſpake not as I thought: and I affirmed the contrary. Wherupon he ſaid, I was moche deceived; for [7] the Pope * hathe ſtaid him there with his will, and given him

him the hoſpitall which the cardinall Pole had in Rome; whiche the ſaid Mr Kerne hathe thankfully received: here is the begynnyng of acquaintance betwixe the ſaid party and me.

As I wrote unto youe of late, that *the Earl of Arran* was ſent *for to the French King* and *the Queen Dolphin:* ſo I perceive, the ſaid *Earl of Arran* hath made his excuſe, that he cannot conveniently comme. Nevertheles, there is another expreſſe meſſinger this day ſent unto him, with great offres, both of *the French King's order*, and other profits and commodités to be beſtowed upon him, in caſe he wold comme to honor theſe triumphes. Howbeit, one, that taketh upon him to know ſumwhat of his minde, hath declared unto me, that aſſuredly he will not comme: therfore there is ſomme great conſequence to be loked for. Thus, having non other occurrences at this tyme worthy writing, with my dew commendations, I take my leave of youe. From Paris, xxx of May 1559.

I HAVE towchyd thys two laſte matters yn my partyculer letter to the queen's majeſtie. And wheareas, uppon ſomme events, I ſu to be dyrectyd; it may lyke you to ſyngnifye unto me hyr majeſtie's pleaſure by your nexte letters. Syr, you can conſyder, howe grette ſecretie theyre ys to be uſyd yn the laſte matter, for dyverſe reſpects. Thus I humblie take my leave off you. Frome Paris, the xxx off May 1559.

Yours aſſuerydly to command.



TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHTE, THE QUENIS MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Paris. 7 June 1559.

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR Secretary, It maie like youe t'underſtande, that the v of this preſent Monſieur de Montmorency arrived at the court, being then at St Germains; who hath there made verey honorable reaport of his interteignment in Englande, and ſo hathe the reſt of his traine.

THIS day, the VII of this preſent, the King is loked for to retorne to Paris from his progreſſe, wherof I wrote before unto youe. There remained here at Paris *ſtill behynd the Cardinall of Lorrayne, the King Dolphyn, the Quene Dolphyn, and the Duke of Guyſe*, for preparation, as it is ſaid, of all things to be put in arredines, for the receiving of the Duke of Savoye, and other great perſonages which are to comme hither from King

Philip's court. *Mary, under color therof, they have had greate conſultacion of Scotlande*; wherin, as yet, they are fallen to no determination: *for they ar in doubt, what to do,* and *whom they ſhall ſend thither*; being greatly *perplexed* with the *newes of Scotland,* whiche was brought *to the court the 22 of the laſt moneth. Thoſe whom they deliberat upon are the Vidam of Chartres, the Ringrave, Dandelot, and the Marques de Boeuf* (who is thought fiteſt) to *be ſent into Scotland. In the meane time one Antony the curror is ſent hence with letters by England into Scotland, toching order for the appaiſing of the garboil there; with adviſe to the Quene Dowager of Scotland,* to tolerate *thoſe for a time,* till they *here* may overcomme *theſe great matters here,* and *ſo take order accordingly.* Mary, it is thought, that the ſaid *Marques* ſhall, er long to, *be ſent into Scotland with great furniture for war*; and that *he ſhal be diſpached, before the Quene Dowager* comme thens. And it is ſaide, that they will begynne *to ſet up five hundred men of armes* in that countrey; which he ſhall *take with him.*

In the tyme of the *French King's abſence, the Cardinall of Lorrain, the Duke of Guiſe, the King Dolphin, and Queen Dolphin* have by *theyr miniſters,* here uſed certaine *practiſes* for the interteignment of *Engliſhmen here,* and begynne to make *offers* againe *of new penſions*; which ſomme *of them* were diſcharged of before by *their* owne offer, *as the two Tremaines.* Wherby whatſoever be ment; I cannot (by all that I can learne) conceive, that they *here mind to breake with us,* at the leeſt *this twelve moneths:* for ſuche as can good ſkill of *the Conſtable's diſpoſition* (who dothe *now as moch as ever* he *did,* and *ruleth all here*) do diſcourſe, that *the Conſtable* by no meanes myndethe *to gyve adviſe* to *war,* but that he will do what he can for the interteignment of the *peace as long as* he may. *But foraſmoch as* all that is like to be done *for breaking with us* if it ſo happen, *is to be judged* to *begin towardes Scotland*; and therfore thought to be grounded *upon the King Dolphin,* who is counted to be *head of all thoſe doings in Scotland:* it is diſcourſed, that in caſe *the Conſtable* be brought to graunte to *war with us,* that it is for feare of diſpleaſing *the King Dolphin.*

There is lately comme a rumour hither of the *Quene Dowager of Scotland's death,* but they of this court ſeme not to give any credit therunto. I doubt not but youe do conſider, how moch it ſtandethe *the Queen's Majeſtie* upon, to nouriſhe and interteigne the *garboile in Scotland* as moch as may be. It is ſaid here, that ſuche as were appoincted to *bring the matrimonial crowne to the King Dolphin* which be the *Biſhop of Glaſko, and the Prior of Saint Androwes, th' Erle of Argile, and th' Erle of Morton,* have refuſed to accompliſhe *that journey.*

HARRY Dudley doth begynne to practiſe againe for *new credit,* ſpe-

cially with the *Cardinall of Lorrain and Duke of Gwyſe*; and hath verey good countenaunce ſhewed, and hope of *his deſire*.

UPON the breaking up of theſe laſt warres, there was dew by *the French King* to diverſe compenies of *Scottiſhmen* two hundred thouſande *frankis*, wherof they are paid but twelve thouſande; wherwith theye be moch offended, and a great many of them are departed out of *France* mervailouſly evill ſatisfied.

THE Cardinal of Lorrain hathe bene inquiſitive to know of ſuche *Engliſhmen* as he hathe offered to intertaigne, how many *ſhips the Queen's Majeſtie hath in a redines*, and whither the ſame be *layd up in dock at Gillingam*; how many of them be *upon the narrow ſeas*, and whither the *new great ſhips* be already *made and furniſhed with takling and ordenance*.

IT ſhal be well done to give warning to the *Miniſters in the northe*, to beware, amongs others, of *the Lord Seton*. And, s^r^, thoughe that *Knokes the preacher* did hertofore unadviſedly and foundly put his hand to the boke: yet, foraſmoch as he is now *in Scotland* in as *great credit* as ever man was there, with ſuch as may be hable to ſerve the *Queen's Majeſty's turn*; it were well done not to uſe him otherwiſe, in myne opinion, then may be for th' advaunncement of *the Queen's Majeſtie's ſervis*.

I BESECHE youe, in caſe I ſhall have occaſion to ſend any letters to *Andwerp*, to let me knowe, to whome I ſhall direct the ſame for the ſafe conveying therof into England; and whether I ſhall ſend them thither to *Thomas Greſſam*, or to ſomme other.

THE Ringrave is comme homme, and hath paid fifteen thouſand crownes for his ranſomme. The Buſhop of Nevers (as I am credibly enformed) who had a buſhopricke of a great revenue in Fraunce, and is of a good houſe, hath given up his buſhoprike, and is departed to Geneva. The like is done by an Abbeſſe of a nonry not farre from thens; who is likewiſe gone to Geneva, and hath taken with her all her nonnes. Th'Admyrall is ſent to mete with them which comme hither from King Philip. And wheras I wrote unto youe heretofore, that the Duke d'Arcus ſhuld comme hither with the Duke of Alva; it is ſaid, that he now ſtayethe, and that the conte de Feria cometh in his place. Their traine is mervailous great, for their herbingers do demaunde rowme for fifteen hundred horſe.

SR, I received from Abbeville, by your ſonne, a lettre from Mr Wotton; wherby he ſignifyeth unto me, that in his way homeward being there he received letters from youe to retorne him back againe to Paris, to remaine with me. And the v of this preſent he arrived here, in the company of a ſervaunt of Mr Wottons. And as his commyng was well-

comme unto me; ſo ſhall he be ſure, bothe for your ſake and his owne, to finde all the pleaſure and frendſhip at my handes that I am hable to ſhew him: truſting, that after theſe great triumphes, youe will helpe to bring your ſonne and me home very ſhortely.

THERE have bene diverſe overtures made unto me by certaine *Skottiſhmen*, toching *the Earl of Arran*; whom I have hitherto holden in ſuſpence, and have onely gyven them the hearing. Mary, for that I ſuſpect, they be ſet upon theſe maters by appoinctement of *the King Dolphin, the Queen Dolphin, and the Cardinall of Lorrain*, to th' end to ſele me; I have the rather kept my ſelf from harkening to them; mynding ſo to do ſtill, till that I have, by ſuche meanes as I poſſibly may, ſumwhat diſciphred them further, and knowne whether it be an onely practiſe or not.

THE KING is this day about XI of the clocke arrived at this towne. And thus, having non other occurrences at this preſent to write unto youe, with my due commendations, I take my leave. From Paris, the VII of June 1559.

Yours to uſe and commaunde

N. THROKMORTON

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Lords of the Council.

From Paris. 10 June 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE THE LORDES AND OTHERS OF THE QUENE'S MAJESTIE'S PRIVY COUNSAIL.

IT maie like your good LORDSHIPS t'underſtand, that I have omitted, ſince my arrivall at this court, to write unto the ſame, bothe for that I had no mater of importaunce worthy your knowledge, and alſo becauſe I thought it not convenient to moleſt your LORDSHIPS with vaine mater, being buſied in weighty affaires. And now foraſmoch as there is occaſion offered, by meanes of the ſupplying of the fourth hoſtage compriſed in the treaty; theſe maie be to ſignify unto your LORDSHIPS, that having th' oportunité to ſollicite a merchaunt of London his ſute, named Wotton, for the reſtitution of a ſhip of his taken the thirde of Aprill laſt paſt by a merchaunt of St Malos, lying upon the rode of Jerſay, contrary to the priviledge of the ilande, the ſame being alſo done after the date of the treaty; I ſent likewiſe word to the conſtable, that foraſmoch as I underſtode from Englande, that there were there but three hoſtages, and that monſieur de Neille, who was named the fourth in the treaty, was not in caſe to goe over; that the Quene's Majeſté had referred th' appoincting of another

another mete perſone in his place to the King his maſter's honor: and becauſe I thought it not mete in ſuche a mater to trouble the King myſelf; to beſeche him to move him therin, and to do me t'underſtand the name and qualité of the perſone whome he ment to ſende. Wherunto he made anſwer, that I ſhuld not nede to ſpeake with the King myſelf therin; and that he himſelf wold the ſame night, which was the VIIIth of this preſent, know his pleaſure; giving therupon commaundement to Davenel, his secretary, to take note therof, and to the meſſenger, to repaire to his secretary in the morning to know the King's reſolution: which albeit were done accordingly; yet it is this day, the Xth of this preſent, er that I could have knowledge therof. And this fornone the conſtable ſent me worde, that the viſdame of Amyens is appoincted the fourth hoſtage, nephieu of his owne, and a man of good eſtimation and of greate revenue and ſubſtaunce; of whome your good Lordſhip, My Lord chamberlaine, can give further information; and ſo can Mr Doctor Wotton alſo.

It may like your good Lordſhips further to be informed, that by all I can judge, both by the conſtable's doings hitherto, and alſo by all other meanes that I can lerne, he ſheweth all tokens of amitye and contynuaunce of peaxe: which albeit do preſently appere betwene the King here and the Quene's Majeſté to be perfect; yet I doubt not but your Lordſhips, having had long experience of this state, and knowing th' inconſtancy of their doings heretofore, will ſo way this preſent ſhew of frendſhip, being but a begynnyng, as the worſt maie be provided for, in making yourſelfes ſo ſtrong at home, as the doing therof maie cauſe theſe men t'execute indede that wherof they make ſo great ſhew in wordes; being by your wiſdomes provided for, in caſe they ſhold otherwiſe do.

Tochinc th' occurrences of this court; the IX of this preſent the counſaill here ſate very hard, and (as I am enformed) about mater of finaunces: wherof it apeareth they have ſomme lacke, notwithſtanding the greate ſommes they have already borowed, and do intend by ſomme other meanes to fetche in as moch as they can.—The talke of Metz dothe muche amuſe the Frenche: and it is ſaid, that a great perſonage ſhall repaire hither ſhortly from th' Emperour and th' empire, not onely to demaund Metz, but alſo the reſtitution of two other townes, named Toul and Verdune; by whome if the Frenche cannot be perſuaded, then a greater perſonage then he ſhal be ſent, for the ſame purpoſe, hither: wherupon if they fall not to a poinct with th' Emperour and the states of Germany for the reſtitution of the ſaid townes, the Frenche are like to be diſpleaſed. What the Frenche on the other ſide minde to do, I can neither learne certainly, nor judge of it; notwithſtanding they have ſent to Metz of late

ſix thouſand crownes.—They are moche troubled here with the rumour of amity and frendſhip, which (they ſay) is like to be betwene the Quene's Majeſté and Ferdinando Duke of Auſtriche. Wherupon it is diſcourſed, that if the Frenche do mynd any practiſe indirectly for our annoyaunce, or to the working of ſomme other enterpriſe of importaunce; that by meanes of this great alliaunce, which they here do mervailouſly miſlike, they ſhal be fruſtrate of their purpoſes altogether.—I am enformed, that King Philip hath given to the conte Ringrave in reward twenty thouſand crownes.—The Duke of Alva and the reſt of the commiſſioners for King Philip are loked for here, within theſe fowor or five dayes: and there is great preparation made for their receiving, both at Chantelly and Equan, two houſes of the conſtable's. And here the King himſelf, the King Dolphin, and the noblemen and gentlemen of this court do daily aſſay themſelfes at the tilt, to be the more ready and perfect to honour the feaſt of the mariages (which is like to be very great and ſumptuous) with great triumphe and ſolemnité.—Monday the XII of this preſent, the Duke of Buillon ſhal be maried to the Duke of Montpenſier's daughter.

My good Lordes, foraſmuch as the Quene's Majeſté, at my departure thens, gave me good hope of my ſhort abode here; the rather in reſpect of myne inhabilité to beare out the great and exceſſive charges wherunto I am put, thinges being ſo deare as they be, like as your good Lordſhip, My Lord chamberlaine, can beare witnes: I ſhall moſt humbly beſeche your good Lordſhips to have conſideration of me, and to be meanes to her Majeſté for my revocation; nothing doubting your Lordſhips goodnes in this behaulf; waying, that the charge I have in ſervice is of ſomme weight, and requirethe a man of more judgement and experience a great deale then I am of to exerciſe the ſame, and alſo of more habilité to ſupply other wantes; which it may pleaſe your Lordſhips likewis to conſider accordingly: and I ſhall beſech God long to contynew your good Lordſhips in moche honor and proſperité. From Paris the xth of June 1559.

Your good Lordſhips
humbly to commaunde.

N Throckmorton

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUENE'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

MR Secretary, it maie like youe t'underſtande, that the VIIIth of this preſent I have received your lettre dated the XXVIIIth of Maye by th'andes of Monſieur de Montmorency his Eſcuyer; whome he ſent unto me with meſſage from him, that in caſe I had nede of his frendſhip, or that he might do me any pleaſure here, that I ſhuld find him ready, as well for the Quene's Majeſtie's ſake, as myne owne; with acknowledging of the honor and curtoiſy he received in Englande, ſet out with as good wordes as might be deviſed.

From Paris. 10 June 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original, partly in his own hand.

AND wheras in the ſame letters youe write unto me toching the fourth hoſtage, and the ſupplying of that place with one as good as de Neille, with the referring of him to the Kinge's appoinctement: upon occaſion, the VIIIth of this preſent, of th' information of a merchaunt of London his ſute, for the reſtitution of a ſhip of his taken the thirdde of Aprill by a merchaunt of St Malos, as ſhe lay in rode at the yle of Jerſay, contrary to the privilege of the ilande, and being taken after the date of the treaty; I ſent word unto the conſtable toching th' oſtage according to ſuche inſtructions as your letters do purport. Touching the merchaunt's ſute he anſwered, that the mater ſhuld be conſidered; wherupon I received ſuche information in writing as apertained to the knowledge of the cauſe. And for th' oſtage he ſaid, I ſhuld not nede my ſelf to trouble the King withall, and that he had the mater in remembraunce: and ſaid he wold the ſame night move the King therin; appoincting the meſſenger to repaire the next day in the morning to his secretary Davenall, and he ſhuld at his handes underſtand the King's reſolution. Which being done as he appoincted, the conſtable hath not till this day ſignified the ſame unto me, being the Xth of this preſent: which day he ſent me worde, that the viſdame of Amyens is appoincted the fourth hoſtage, nephieu of his owne, and a man of good eſtimation, of great revenue, and welthy in ſubſtaunce; of whome if it like youe to knowe further, Mr Wotton can well enforme youe. Wherby it apereth, that the conſtable mindeth as moche as liethe in him to contynue the peaxe, and to take away all occaſions that may ſerve to the breaking of the ſame, in the appoincting of ſo ſufficient a man as the ſame viſdame is noted to be, being alſo his nephieu.

THE IXth of this preſent the counſail here ſate very hard, and (as I am enformed) about mater of finances; wherof it apereth they have ſomme lacke, notwithſtanding the great ſommes they have already borowed,

and do intend by ſomme other meanes to fetche in as moche as they can.

THE talke of Metz is not ſo hote as thoughe the men of warre were ready to approche the towne; and yet it dothe ſumwhat amuſe them here: where it is ſaid, that ther ſhall a great perſonage repaire hither ſhortly from th' EMPEROUR and th' empire, not onely to demaund Metz, but alſo the reſtitution of two other townes, named Toul and Verdune; by whome if the Frenche cannot be perſuaded, then a greater perſonage then he ſhall come for the ſame purpoſe hither: wherupon if they fall not to a poinct with th' EMPEROUR and the states of Germany for the reſtitution of the ſayd townes, the Frenche are like to be diſpleaſed. What the Frenche on the other ſyde minde to do, I can neither lerne certainly, nor judge of it; notwithſtanding they have ſent to Metz of late ſix thouſand crownes.

THEY are moche troubled here with the rumour of th' amity and frendſhip which (they ſay) is like to be betwene the QUENE'S MAJESTÉ and Ferdinando DUKE of Auſtriche. Wherupon it is diſcourſed, that if the Frenche do mind any practiſe indirectly for our annoyaunce, or to the working of ſome other enterpriſe of importaunce; that by meanes of this great alliaunce, which they here do mervailouſly miſlike, they ſhal be fruſtrate of their purpoſes alltogether.——I am enformed, that KING Philip hathe given to the conte RINGRAVE in reward twenty thouſand crownes.

I HOPE, that you wyll not long forbeare your ſonn; and ſo I am confortyd to be the ſoner ryd hens, to conduct hym home. I aſſuer you, syr, yn my oppynion you have goode cauſe to rejoyſe yn hym; and amongſt other thyngs, that, beynge yn the wantoneſt tyme off hys youthe, he ys ſo honeſt, and ſo well ſtayed. Mr Sommer dothe take payne with hym to make hym a Frencheman. Syr, after theſe tryumphes the KYNGE goethe far hence, and yt woll be the les commodyus for my ſucceſſor, and for me alſo to retorne far off. Yt may therefor pleaſe you to healpe, that I may preſent my ſucceſſor here, yff yt be poſſyble; or at the moſt, not far hence. And thus, with my dew commendations, I take my leave of youe.

From Paris the xth of June 1559.

SIR, there be here certaine Scottiſhmen whiche ſumtymes be in hand with me for letters for their paſſing throughe England into Scotland: amongs whome as there are ſome honeſt men, and ſuche as you may do ſum good withall; ſo be there many of them very ſubtill and fine practiſers. The moſt to be noted and taken hede to amonges the reſt ys one called the LORDE of Crecky, whoſe name is Beton; and as I ſhall have certaine knowledge of any other ſuche as he is, I will let youe underſtand, who they be.

Yours to uſe and command

N Throckmorton.

TO THE RIGHT HONNOURABLE SYR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUEENE'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARYE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

SIR, after my hartie commendations, wheras in my lettres of the xth of this preſent unto MY LORDES of the cownſell and yow, I wrote unto yow, that the viſdame of Amyens was appointed to ſupplye the place of the fourthe hoſtaige, whome I named De Neſle inſtead of Nantouillet: albeit I doubt not, but that yow in peruſinge the lettre will conſyder the faulte therof, and take the ſame in good part; yet foraſmuche as the lettre I wrote to MY LORDES was the firſt I ſent theim ſins my commynge over, wherby they maye have cauſe to judge ſome overſight in me; I ſhall beſeeche yow to excuſe the matter as yow can, (being but one name written for another, th' effect indeede beinge ſatisfyed and perfourmed) and to healpe, in caſe anye thinge be ſaide therin, to make the beſt of it.

From Paris. 13 June 1559

PAPER OFFICE. From the Original.

As for ſuch matter as occurre heere, I referre yow to the lettre which I wryte preſentlye to the QUEENE'S MAJESTÉ; and alſo recommende unto yow this bearar for ſuch credict as he hathe to declare unto yow: whoſe paynes and diligence ſuſteynid and uſid in her HIGHNES'S affaires, as they deſerve both thanks and recompence; ſo have I thought good to requyre yow, that the ſame maye be conſyderid to his encouraigement, as yow ſhall perceyve he hath unfaynidlye deſervid.

MONSIEUR de Noailles, who conducted MY LORD chamberlain and Mr Wotton to Boullougne homewarde, ſent me worde this daye, that his brother that ys EMBAſſADOUR in Englande hath advertiſid the KING his maſter of their ſaulf arryvall at the courte, with ſuche demonſtration of their contentation of their entretaynement heere, as the ſame ſowndith muche to the FRENCH KING'S honnour. And thus I pray God long to preſerve yow in healthe, in proſperité. From Paris the XIIIth of June 1559.

Yours moſt aſſuridlye.

N. Throckmorton

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.
From Paris. 13 June 1559
PAPER OFFICE.
From the Original.

TO THE QUENE'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTE.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté t'underſtand, that, after I had the xth of this monethe depeched my lettres unto your Majeſté, ſuppoſing I ſhuld have had no other mater to write for that preſent, I underſtood, that the King here, accompagnied with the conſtable, the cardinall of Lorreine, and the cardinalles of Sans and Guiſe, with others of his counſaill, repaired to the court of Parliament, kept nowe at the Auguſtyn Freres, for that the palais is appoincted for theſe mariages and feaſtes. Whereas the Kinge's preſence is very rare, and hathe ſeldome happened but upon ſomme great occaſion; ſo I endevored myſelf (as much as I could) to learne the cauſe of their aſſemblé: and have underſtand, that, the King being there, and counſaillors and preſidentes of the ſame courte, to the number of ſixe ſcore, the cardinall of Lorreine, after a propoſition made to the hooll aſſembly, argued diverſe caſes toching the trouble and diſagrement happened in this realme for maters of religion; earneſtly invehing againſt the Proteſtantis, and requeſting execution to be made of them, and confiſcation of their goodes. Wherupon th'opinion of the counſaillors of that court being required, ſix of them, named Bourg, La Porte, Du Fort, Fumée, and De Foix (who is coſin to the King of Navarre) with another, ſtode up and ſpake in order, by way of argument, againſt the cardinall's diſcourſe in diverſe thinges. And amongs others Bourg declared, that the cardinalles of this realme were endowed with ſo great revenue, and therwithall were ſo negligent in their charge, as thoſe whome they appoincted to ſerve under them were inſufficient to inſtruct the flocks committed to their cures; wherunto they had ſmall regarde, he ſaid. Wherwith the cardinall was ſo daſhed, as he ſtode ſtill and replied not: the King likewiſe was offended; and the conſtable (with theſe termes, Vous faictez la bravade) aſked, how they durſt ſay ſo to the King. Wherunto they anſwered, that being (as they were) admitted counſaillors of that court, they thought good to diſcharge their conſcience, the rather for that the King was preſent; alledging, that this was not the way to bring that to paſſe they loked for: for, ſaid they, if ye deſire to follow and reforme theſe maters, as ye pretend, ye muſt not begynne with the comon ſorte; but ye muſt firſt toche the greateſt perſones in the realme, and not th' inferiors who are led as they ſee their ſuperiors give them example. Wherupon the King being offended, the gard was appoincted to apprehend two of them forthwith in his preſence: and fowor others were afterwardes by the ſaid garde appoincted to be taken; wherof one, not being ſent

for till nighte, fled and eſcaped away: all the reſt were committed to the Baſtillon.

WHICH thing, happening this ſodenly, hathe given many men occaſion of diſcourſe diverſly therupon, and the cauſe therof; the rather at this tyme of preparacion of ſo great feaſtinges and triumphes, as are towardes. Some ſaie, it is done to pleaſe KING Philip withall, the DUKE of Savoy, and ſuche as accompany him to this court, taken to be altogether bent againſt the PROTESTANTS. Somme others judge, that the cardinalls, conſidering the evill handeling of their miniſters, in diverſe places of this realme going about their inquiſitions, thought all tyme to be loſte that they did let paſſe without doing ſumwhat for the remedying therof; and to give the greater terrour to others (who be, in diverſe corners of this realme, a great multitude, and many great perſonages) gave adviſe to the KING to procede with this expedition and in this ſorte, and, for example, to begynne with the highe court of PARLIAMENT. And amongs others, and ſum who ſeme to know how things paſſe here, it is ſaid, that the KING minding reformation in theſe maters of religion, and therwithall being in neceſſité of money, was counſailled (by reaſon of a great number of heretiques, as they call them, in this realme) to erect a new court of confiſcations (hoping therby to repreſſe them, and to levee a great ſomme of money) and to paſſe th'erection of that court in his PARLIAMENT, wherupon juſtice ſhuld have bene put in execution, and the goodes of ſuche as ſhuld have bene condempned wold have amounted to a greate treaſure; whiche hathe bene proponed and impugned hitherto, as herby your MAJESTÉ may pleaſe to perceive.

I AM alſo informed, by ſecrete meanes, that another cauſe of theſe doinges is, that one of the PRESIDENTES of the court of PARLIAMENT, named Siggier, a verey wiſe man, and one whome the conſtable for his judgement dothe muche ſtay upon, is noted to be a PROTESTANT, and of the chiefeſt ſetters forward and favorers of the reſt of that courte againſt the cardinalles. For wheras there were in th' aſſembly before the KING ſix ſcore PRESIDENTES and counſaillors, one of the PRESIDENTES called MAGISTRI and fourteen others were of the KING and the cardinalles ſide, and did agree with them and condeſcend to the puniſhment of ſuche as ſhuld ſeme to reſiſt to the cardinalles orders deviſed for reformation toching religion: the ſaid Siggier, Rancongnet, and another PRESIDENT, with the reſt of the counſaillors, were all againſt the cardinalles. Wherupon it is judged, that the HOUSE of Guiſe hathe taken this occaſion to weaken the conſtable: and becauſe they wold not directly begynne with Siggier, for feare of manifeſting their practiſe, they have founde the meanes to cauſe theſe

counſaillors to be taken; ſuppoſing, that in th' examination of them ſomme mater may be gathered to toche Siggier withall, and therby to overthrow him.

It may pleaſe your Majeſtie further to be advertiſed, that there is another conſideration of the proceadings of theſe maters; whiche, (ſavyng your Majeſtie's correction) in myne opinion, is as great as the reſt; thoughe indede I take them all to be of importaunce and effect: that foraſmuch as the multitude of Proteſtantes, being ſpred abrode in ſundry partes of this realme in diverſe congregations, ment now amiddes of all theſe triumphes to uſe the meane of ſomme nobleman to exhibit to the King their confeſſion, (wherof your Majeſté ſhall receive a copie herwithal) to th'intent the ſame mighte have bene openly notified to the world; the King being lothe, that at the arrivall here of the Duke of Savoy, the Duke of Alva, and others, theſe maters ſhuld have appeared ſo farre forward, hathe thought good before hande, for the daunting of ſuche as might have ſemed to be doers therin, to prevent their purpoſe by handeling of theſe counſaillors in this ſorte. Wherof what the ſucceſſe wil be, God knoweth; but the likelyhood therof your Majeſté by your wiſdome can conſider: and in this court the proceading herin after this ſorte hathe offended many, and goten the King ſomme evill willers, and all ſuche as procured him herunto.

And to th'intent that the brute of theſe maters treated in the court of Parliament might not ſeme to be of ſuche efficacy as it is indede, they have haſtened the Duke of Bouillon his mariage to the Duke of Montpenſier's daughter, which was appoincted to have bene the XIIIth of this preſent, and the XIth day of the ſame ſolempnized the mariage at the Louver; the King leading the bride to and from the churche, accompanied with the Frenche Quene, the King and Quene Dolphins, and the greateſt states of this court, who were verey brave and ſumptuous. There were non Ambaſſadors there, ſave onely the Pope's Legat: whome they do well pleaſe, as it apearethe, in the uſing of theſe counſaillors ſo extremely as they do; for he hathe bene every day, ſince the committing of theſe men, at the court; and the XIIth of this preſent hathe, all the fornone, been in ſecret counſaill (as it is judged) to conſult with the King and his counſaill, what is to be done in theſe maters of religion.

The King and counſaill here (as I am credibly enformed) have bene in hande with the Duke of Saxe, as well to perſuade him, as moche as may be, that this which is done for maters of religion to theſe counſaillors is not ſo indede; but that the King, underſtanding, that in his court of Parliament there was greate want of juſtice, thought good, for the reformation

formation therof, to aſſemble the counſaillors together, and, finding ſomme of them faulty, to commit them for example; and therfore required the ſaid Duke, that if any other reaport then this came to his knowledge, he wold not give credit therunto: as alſo, for that there is advertiſment comme, that the Duke of Wirtemberg and the cardinall of Auguſta ſhall comme hither, to know of him (for his opinion) what were to be treated with them, and to be anſwered toching ſuche thinges as they ſhuld declare at their coming; and in caſe the King here could not condeſcend to their requeſts which they perhaps wold make, but wold ſtand with them, what frendſhip might be loked for at his hand, and what he coulde procure of the Houſe of Saxe, or other his allies and frendes in Germany, conſidering that th'Emperour and the Electors together were like to be a party againſt him, toching the mater of Metz &c.

It is ſaid in this court, that the King of Navarre is offended, as well for that in the laſte concluſion of peaxe no mention was made of him, toching the kingdome of Navarre, as alſo for the ſtrangling of De Bee, his ſervaunt, at Boys de Vincent, and for theſe maters of religion: for the frenche King hathe ſent preſently to cauſe the King of Navarre his chief preacher to be taken, whoſe name is Sherwick, a Frenchman; who is by the ſaid King of Navarre withdrawne, and kept out of the waye.

Th'Erle of Arraine is not yet comme to this court; and it is thought, he will rather at this tyme, notwithſtanding often ſending for, be abſent then preſent.

The xi^th^ of this preſent came to my lodging to viſit me, as I was at ſupper, La Brule, a gentleman of the King's chamber who was in England with Monsr de Montmorency, ſent unto me (he ſaid) with commendations from Monsr le coneſtable and the ſaid de Montmorency: whiche being th' onely end of his errand, and for that I, being newly ſet to ſupper, could not perſuade him to tary with me, makethe me to judge his chief purpoſe of viſitation of me, to ſee how I was occupied and accompanied: and at his departing, ſetting furthe with great good wordes th' enterteignment whiche Monsr de Montmorency and his traine had in England at your Majeſtie's handes, for a greater ſhew of your Majeſtie's good will towardes them, told me, that paſſing by Dover, and bearing in their toppe a white croſſe, certaine of your Majeſtie's ſubjects ſhot canon ſhot at them: for which offence, he ſaid, your Majeſté wold have had them executed; whiche in th' end your Majeſté, at the ſaid Monſieur de Montmorency his ſute, did remit unto them.

There be here at Paris the wief of Knokes the preacher, and her mother; who do ſhortly depart into Englande, ſo farre as I can underſtand.

They have made meanes unto me, by diverſe Scottiſhmen, to have my letteres in their favour; whiche I have promiſed to ſend by them to Mr secretary. It maye therfore pleaſe your Majeſté to be enformed, that (in my poor opinion, ſaving your Highnes grave judgement) conſidering what Knokes is hable to do in Scotland; whiche is very muche, all this turmoile there being by him ſtirred as it is; it ſhuld ſtand your Majeſté in ſtede, his former faultes were forgoten, and that no meanes be uſed to annoy him for the ſame; but that his wief, before ſhe depart into Scotland, may perceive, that there is no ſtomacke borne to her huſbande therfore, but that he may have good hope rather to loke for favour and frendſhip at your Majeſtie's handes, then otherwiſe: which may worke ſumwhat of good purpoſe; likeas, I doubt not, your Majeſté can conſider better then I.

The xith of this preſent there arrived here in poſt out of Scotlande one Butomcourt a Frenchman, Maiſter d'hoſtel to the Quene Dowagier there, who paſſed (as I am enformed) throughe Englande; and he kepethe his intelligences and occurrences ſo ſecret, as it is a certaine token, that all things do not goo well there: and yet have I learned, that he dothe reaport, that th'Erle of Argile and certaine other noblemen and gentlemen are riſen up in the defence of the preachers, and are aſſembled at St Johnſtowne, to the number of twenty thouſand men; and the Quene Dowagier and the Duke of Chatellerew have levied againſt them five thouſand men, and as yet have not encreaſed their number; and therewithall that the Quene Dowagier is in ſomme doubt, whether ſhe may truſt the ſaid Duke or not.

Monsieur de Montmorency is gone to mete with the Duke of Alva, the Prince of Orange, and the conte d'Egmont at Chantily: and I do underſtand, that there comme in their compeny neither the Duke d'Arcus, nor the conte Feria. And thus I beſeche God long to preſerve your Majeſté in healthe, honour, and all felicité. From Paris the xiii of June 1559.

Your Majeſtie's moſt humble, faithfull,
and obedient ſervaunt and ſubject.

N Throkmor

MINUT OF A LETTRE TO SIR NICHOLAS THROGMORTON FROM Mr SECRETARIE, XIII JUNII 1559.

Sec. Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

MONSIEUR l'Ambaſſadeur, I have receavid your letters browght by Mr Hynd, bering no date uppon occaſion of haſt; wherwith was alſo your letters to the Quene's Majeſty. For the advertiſement of ſuch occurrents as therin be contened I hartely thank yow: and for anſwer to ſuch partes as requyre the ſame; ye ſhall underſtand, that the Quene's Majeſty is not unmyndfull of your ſuyte for your retorne hither; wherin alſo I will not fayle to performe my promiſe of remembrance. Ye wrote of late to hir Majeſty of the Earl of Arran: his comming this weye, nether can be denyed hym, nor ſhall, in this time of peace; but how ſecretly, and circumſpectly that ought to be, ye can judge: wherin it ſhal be well done that ye gyve ſome good adviſe. 13 June 1559 PAPER OFFICE.

SENCE your departure hence nothing is chaunced of any great importance mete for your intelligence, but theis which followe. The matter of Scotland hath hitherto thus paſſed. The firſt begynning of the innovation was at Donfreſe, where Knoxe and others began to preche: and the relligioſe perſons left there habites, both there and at St Jhonſtowne. The Quene Dowager uſed none of any name to the diſſolution of the aſſemblye, but the Duke, and the Erle of Huntleye. The other parte had the aſſiſtence of the Erles of Argile, Marſhall, Glencarne, and Arrell, with the Lord Ryven and of Dunne. It is now accorded, that every man ſhal be free for any thing done herin; and that the cauſe of relligion ſhal be ended by Parlement. Our commiſſionars have mett uppon the frontyers with the Scottes; but hitherto they have not concluded there treatye, nor be not lyke theis XIIII or XVI dayes. The Scottes wold have it made permiſſible, that the ſubjects of eche nation might trafficque one with other, without any ſalve conducts as hath bene uſed: but the innovation thereof is not convenient.

THE eſtate of relligion here, which by force of lawe muſt alter the XXIIII of this moneth, reſteth in the poynts as ye left it; ſaving that the Quene's Majeſty is determyned, by adviſe of her cownſell, to have a generall viſitation through the realme: whereuppon both the injunctions and articles of inquiſition be redy formed; and when theye be prented, ye ſhall have copyes thereof.

THERE is come to my hands a ſcutchyn ſett forthe there, on the behalf of the Dolphyn: wherin, pryncipally, the Quene's Majeſty is much prejudyced, for that th' armes of England be therin quartered with Scot-

land; next, the realme of Scotts is damnefyed, for that their armes is putt into a quarter of the Dolphyn's cote. This thing is not to be paſſed over in ſilence, ſpecially in the begynning of this amytye: and therfore ye maye doo well to take occaſion, as of your ſelfe, by ſome indirect meanes, to cauſe the conſtable to be ſpoken unto, as one that hathe ſo much profeſſed to be an upholder of this amytye; as it may be ſayd, it cannot but be an office of a good miniſter to prevent ſuch occaſions. But being thus farr proceded in my lettre, I have thought it very neceſſarye to imparte it to the counſell; from whom ye ſhall receave adviſe, how therin to procede.

In your laſt letter to the Quene's Majeſty ye have gyven to hir Majeſty certen advertiſements, but by miſchance ye have left owt a paper of other advertiſements wherof ye made mention; and ſo hir Majeſty hath willed me to wryte unto yow. Towching your queſtion moved for taking or gyving of place to the King of Spaine's Embaſſador, ye ſhall underſtand the mynd of the counſell therin by there commen letters.

Indorſed as above.

The Lords of the Council to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

13 June 1559

Paper Office.

From a copy corrected by Secretary Cecil.

Minut of a lettre from the counsell to sir Nicholas Throkmorton, lieger in Fraunce, 13 Junii 1559.

After our very harty commendations. Yeſterday the frenche Ambaſſadour was with us, to make requeſt for the eaſing of ſuche impoſitions as were in the tyme of the late warres ſet uppon the wares comming into the realme. And bycauſe yow may the better both underſtande the ſtate of the caaſe, and knowe alſo what to anſwer therein, if any thing ſhall happen to be ſpoken unto yow thereof there; we have thought mete to open breefely unto yow ſumme particularities of this matter.

Fyrst yow ſhall underſtande, that there have byn of auncient tyme two ſorts of impoſitions of the wares comming into the realme: the one called tonnage, which is uppon wynes and ſuche other wares of that ſorte as cumme in caſke, and ar ſolde by meaſure; and th' other called pondage; which is rayſed uppon drie wares, and ſuche as ar uttered by weight. Uppon the fyrſt ſorte of merchaundiſes, as wynes of the growth of Fraunce, it was in Quene Marye's dayes in the tyme of the late warres, for ſuche conſiderations as your ſellf may by your wyſdome eaſely geſſe, thought mete to ſett an impoſition of four marks uppon every tonne, to be payed by ſuche, either Englyſhemen or ſtraunger, as ſholde bring the ſame into the realme: and of the ſeconde ſorte of wares that pay pondage, there was ſix pence uppon the pounde encreaſyd of impoſition. And in this

this ſtate founde the quene's Majeſtie the ſayd impoſitions at hir comming to the crowne. Sence which tyme, nevertheleſſe, the warres being nowe brought to an ende, bycauſe it was foreſene, that the Frenche, Flemings, and other forreyne nations wolde peradventure take occaſion hereby to think themſellfs greved; it hath byn decreed, for the avoyding of this ſcruple, that no ſtraunger ſholde any more pay the ſayd impoſition of four marks uppon the tonne. Mary, hir Highnes for good conſiderations hath, notwithſtanding, thought good to take the ſayd four marks of ſuche of hir owne ſubjects as ſhall bye the ſayd wynes, untill hir Majeſtie ſhall be pleaſyd otherwyſe to determine; for which purpoſe officers ar appointed to vieu and take the accompt of ſuche wynes as ſhall be brought in and uttered here: wherein none injurie is intendyd, nor any hinderance directly offred to the Frenche, or any other ſtraunger; but that they maye without any empechment bryng, ſell, and ley on land any there wynes, as in ancient tymes they were accuſtomed. As for the ſix pence uppon the pounde, rayſed uppon the other wares; the ſame is clerely taken awaye from the tyme of the concluſion of the peax forwards. And albeit it may peradventure be ſayd, that the cuſtome of the ſayd pondage wares contynuyth ſtill in ſume ſorte increaſyd: yet is the very truthe indede, that there is no more payed for the cuſtome of a pownd nowe, then was from the begynning; that is to ſaye, twelve pence uppon every pounde. True it is, that the rates of the prices of wares is ſumewhat augmentyd (having at the fyrſt, the tyme ſo ſerving then, byn ſet at a very ſmale valu): and yet ar they not pryſed ſkarce to half the price, that in very dede they be preſently ſold. Which matter, nevertheleſſe, touching this laſt valuation of wares, you may kepe to your ſellf; oneleſſe yow ſhall ſee good cauſe, or be preſſed, by occaſion of talke, to utter the ſame to ſume good purpoſe. This is as muche as hath paſſed in this matter hitherto.

And nowe ſhall yow underſtande, that th'Ambaſſadour having at his being with us made earneſt requeſt to have the impoſition of four marks uppon the tonne allogether releaſyd; alleadging, that allthough the Englyſhemen pay the ſame, yet his maſter's ſubjects the Frenchemen that bring the wynes hither ar they indede that have the burden thereof, being fayne to ſell as the Englyſhemen will bye; who it is not lyke wyll gyve more for the wynes, then they may be ſure, paying the impoſition, to rayſe of the ſame an honneſt gaynes to themſellfs beſyds: albeit it was by good arguments proved unto hym, that herein was no manner hinderaunce directly offred unto his maſter's ſubjects; and that it was as lawfull for the quene's Majeſtie, for hir eaſe and relief, to take impoſitions of hir ſubjects of ſuche wares as lyked hir, as it was for other princes to

ſet impoſitions of theyrs; and that preſently, ſence the peace concluded, the French have ſold there wynes at ſuch gret priſees (as for IX, X, and XI pounds) as well thereof maye they paye the impoſt, and be great gayners for ſo much as they have alredy ſold: yet ſemed he not to be altogether ſatisfyed with this aunſwer. And bycauſe it is lyke, he will advertiſe thither, what hath paſſed betwene us here touching this matter, we have thought mete to gyve yow knowledge thereof; to th'ende that waying the caaſe by your good diſcretion, yow may, if any thing ſhall happen to be ſpoken to yow thereof, aunſwer in ſuche ſorte, as yow ſhall think may beſt ſtande with the Quene's Majeſty's ſervice.

Yow ſhall farther underſtande, that it is cume to our knowledge, by ſuche advertiſements as have byn brought to me the secretary, that amongeſt other the triumphees there prepared, in one of the ſame there is one made for the King Dolphyn, having in it certen ſcuchions of armes, wherin is in one parte the armes of Englande and Scotlande quartered, and in th'other the ſaid King Dolphyn's with an inner half ſcuchion of th'armes of Englande in the mydle of the ſame; wherein not onely his wyfe, but hymſellf alſo, if this matter ſholde goo forwards, dooth the Quene's Majeſtie and this realme of England manifeſt wrong.

And likeas this matter cannot but ſeme ſumewhat ſtraunge unto us; ſo doo we pray you, that as of your ſellf, withowt taking knowledge to have herde any thing thereof from hence, ye doo by ſuche wayes as yow can beſt deviſe fynde the meanes, that, either by your ſelf or by ſume ſuche other as yow ſhall think mete, this matter may be opened unto the conſtable or ſome other of authorité: alleadging, that as yow intende by all the beſt meanes yow can to doo the parte of a good Miniſtre, and to help to contynue that good amitie that is betwene the Quene's Majeſtie and hir good brother: ſo, hering of any thing that may ſounde to the contrary, yow cannot but for your dutie's ſake both open the ſame and travayle alſo to have it redreſſed; not doubting but ſuche conſideration will be had to th'amitie, as whatſoever the herauldes or paynters ſhall vaynely deviſe, yet no ſuch thyng ſhall be ſet forth or publesſhed to the worlde, in ſuch ſort as may any wayes prejudice hir Highnes, or tende to the hinderance of th'amitie. In this matter we wolde ye ſo travayled, and handled your ſellf in ſuche ſorte, as withowt gyving any cauſe of ſuſpition to have herde thereof from hence, yow may by your good diſcretion bring to paſſe, that either the King or the conſtable, underſtanding the wrong that ſholde hereby be doon to the Quene's Majeſtie, and th' inconvenience that might growe thereof, may gyve ordre, that no ſuche thing be ſuffred to be ſet forth, either nowe or at any other tyme: and of that

yow ſhall have doon herein, we pray yow, we may be advertiſed as ſone as conveniently yow may.

AND whereas it maye happ, that the KING of Spayne's EMBASSADER and yow ſhall mete in ſome aſſemblye, where prioryté in place might come in queſtion: we think it mete, that pryncipally ye ſhuld, as ye conveniently maye, forbere to come to the meting with hym; and if that cannot be avoyded, then to ſeme rather negligent of miſſing the preferment, than to receave any derogation by accord or conſent: wherin we referr the reſt to your conſideration of the ſtate of the tyme of this world.

Indorſed as above.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUENIS MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Paris. 21 June 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR secretary, it maie like youe t'underſtand, that the XVI of this preſent I received your lettre by *Frauncis:* in the begynnyng wherof, as youe make mention of the want of date in my lettre ſent youe by Mr Hinde; ſo in the ende of yours youe have committed the ſame error: which ſhal be excuſed by me, as my lettre was by youe, with th'occaſion of haſt.

THE XIX of this preſent the *Lord Creky* came unto me, to deſire my lettres for *William Lord Hey of Eſter* (who ſhall mary his doughter) to the *portes*, and to youe for his better *paſſage through England into Scotland:* which I graunted him, as youe may perceive by my lettre which he will bring unto youe from me. And *allthough heretofore I* ſignifyed unto youe, how *daungerous a man the Lord of Creky* was for *me* to *medle withall: yet foraſmuch as I have* learned ſithens of him, that he is *coſin germain* removed to *th' Earl of Arran*, who eſtemeth him and taketh him for his frend and *kinſman*; and that he hathe alſo a doughter of *the Quene Dolphin's privy chamber*, in great favour and credit with her; I thought good, in reſpecte *hereof*, to do him the frendſhip to graunt him his ſaid requeſt; not doubting but that yowe will *beware* and cauſe regard to be had to the *ſayd Lord Eſter*, who is *to be miſtruſted*, and is indede for his tyme a great *papiſt:* and the ſaid *Lord Creky* is alſo *nephew* to the *Cardinal* that was ſlaine.

WHERAS I ſignified hertofore to the *Queen's Majeſty*, that there was *an overture made unto me for an offer of mariage betwene her Highneſs and the Duke of Namures, and that by perſonagys of good haveor and reputacion; to whom (ſeming deſirous to underſtand my mind therin) I made anſwer at that time, that onleſſe the French King or his Council did move*

me therin, I will not take upon me any knowledge therof, nor ſignify the ſame into England: I do eſtſones by the report of the ſame parties underſtand, that this ſaid Duke of Namurs hath moved the mater to the conſtable; whoſe anſwer to him was deſirous of his advancement, yet was he in like maner carefull for the French King's commodité; and withall declared unto him, that he wold wiſh him to content himſellf, and not to goo abowt this matter; ſaying, it was not mete for him; adding further theſe wordes: What? do yow not know, that the Queen Dolphin hath right and title to England? Which perſonages declared further unto me, *that they here loked but for occaſion; and when they ſee time, ſayed they, Have at you.*

I PRAY youe s^r^, in caſe *Thomas Randal* be not diſpetched before the receipt herof, to *warne him*, that after his *arrivall in France* he take *upon him to be a merchant*; yet, notwithſtanding, he may for his better *diſpech come in poſt hither*; and that his *paſſage may be as ſecretly as may be*,

TH' Erle of Glincarn's brother was a ſuter for a paſport for Robert Conningham, Scottiſhman; who, he told me, was *baniſhed Scotland and France*; and that therfore he was ſent over as one recommended by the Erle of Lynowx brother, Monſieur D'Aulbeny, to the ſaid Earle, to whome he carried lettres for that purpoſe; deſiring my lettre for his better paſſing throughe Englande: wherof I thought good to give youe knowledge, to be by youe conſidered.

THE Queen Dolphin ſounded this day again.

THE XIII of this preſent, I diſpetched Mr *Randall* unto youe; of whome becauſe I have not ſithens his departure herd any thing, I thought good to ſignify this moch unto youe; and that he went hens by the way of *Deepe*, where I ſuppoſe he toke ſhipping.

I AM done t'underſtand, that *the French Quene and the Quene Dolphin, upon talk had of the Earl of Arran, have ſayd, that before this Ambaſſadour of England came over, being ſent for he always anſwered he wold cum, if he were made hable; whereupon he deſired to have liberty to cut his wood in Poictu, to make money of: now, ſins the Ambaſſadour of England's cumming, he fyrſt, upon his ſending for, refuſed to cum, and now had conveyd his ſellf out of the way. Thus yow may perceive, as well by this advertiſment, as by other heretofore (wherto I think yow have byn privy) that I doo allredy beginne to be greatly ſuſpected to theſe men here; and* therfore not like *long* to *remayne in credit with them.* For which reſpect, and in conſideration that it ſhal be for him *that ſhall remayne in her Majeſtie's ſervis here neceſſary* to be as moche *liked as may be*, it may pleaſe youe *in time to conſider the ſame; and to think upon ſome mete man to be ſent hither, upon my revocacion, before I doo receive any diſgrace; which happening unto me will greatly hinder other ſervice to be done by me.*

SR,

SIR, youe know, how eaſy a mater it is for a man to enter into ſuſpicion, and how hard it is for him to rid himſelf therof being ones ſuſpected; and yet it often chaunceth, that the ſame arriſethe without cauſe or any good ground at all: nevertheles, in caſe of ſervice, it is good to ſuſpect; wherin not the ſuſpicion, but the thing ſuſpected may do hurte.

MY Lady Stafford hathe three tymes, one after another, in talking with me, declared out of the mowthes of three great perſonages, viz. *the Queen Dolphin, Mareſchall Saint André*, and *De L'aubeſpine*, that *Sr James Crofts his Secretary at Barwick* is interteigned by *the Quene Dowagier in Scotland*, and dothe advertiſe as moche thither as he can by any meanes get knowledge of. The credit of the reaporter is of no great weight with me: I am lothe to hurt any perſone: I beleve moſt aſſuredly, that Mr *Crofts* himſelf is utterly voide of all ſuſpicion; and what *his Secretary* may be, God knowethe: and yet waying the repetition of the mater unto me, and the naming of the reaports of ſuch perſonages, have moved me to ſignify unto youe apart the ſame reaport; whiche it may like youe to way accordingly. Whether the thing be uttered bona fide or not, or whether it be a meane of them *here* to *diſcredit* Mr *Crofts*, being taken amongs them to be a good ſervaunt for *the Quene's Majeſtie*, and therfore do caſt this bone in his waye, I leave to your conſideration. *And ſhe* further told me, that the ſaid *Saint André*, as *ſhe* was a ſuter to him in *her* owne cauſe, aſked *her*, whether the *Ambaſſadour* wold not ſpeake and do for *her: ſhe* anſwered, No: Why then (quoth he) he hath promiſed to do all that he can *for Dudley:* and will the *Ambaſſadour* not do as moch for youe? And the talke I had with *Dudley* was ſo late in the night and ſo ſecretly, that, oneles he did but practiſe with me to heir what I wold ſaye, I mervaill how it ſhuld comme to the *Mareſchall*'s knowledge.

ONE *Sander Whitlo, a Scottiſh man* who was heretofore *penſioner in England* in KING *Edward*'s tyme, (whome, I thinke, youe do knowe, for that he gave his attendaunce moſt commonly upon the DUKE of Somerſet during the tyme of his lief, and afterward upon the DUKE of Northumberlande, being ſtill the KING's *penſioner*) whome the *Erle of Huntley* cauſed to forfeit all his lands in *Scotland*, being a very honeſt, ſober, and godly man, and the moſt truely affectionat to *England* of any *Scottiſhman* I know here, hath bene with me, and given me diverſe advertiſments of things which be trew; wherof it may like youe to have conſideration. I ſuppoſe he wil be contented with that which he hath hertofore had *in England*. And thus, referring youe for the reſt of the occurrencis here to my commune lettres which I write to my LORDES at this tyme, I omit

to trouble youe with any longer lettre, and ſo take my leave of youe. From Paris, the xxi of June 1559.

Yours to command

W Throckmorton

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Lords of the Council.

21 June 1559

Cott. Lib. Cal. E. V. fol. 59.

From the Original.

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE THE LORDES AND OTHERS OF THE QUENE'S MAJESTIE'S PRIVY COUNSAILL.

IT maye pleaſe your good Lordſhips to be advertiſed, that the 16th of this moneth I receyved your letters, dated the 13th of the ſame, by Francis the currour. Wheruppon I ſent one the ſame night to the conſtable, to knowe tyme and place when I might ſpeake with him. He returned me anſwere, that I ſhuld be at the corte the next daye, at dyner at his chambre. Whither the 17th of this moneth I went, according to his appointement: and after I had ſtayd for him, in the companye of Lamerque; at his comeng to his chambre I ſaid to him, that the things which gave me occaſion preſently to viſit him was to do him t'underſtand, that like as I deſired to uſe all the parts of a good miniſter, and to travaill to do all things that might conduce to the contynuance and increaſe of th' amitye and intelligence which was betwene our maſters; ſo, hearing of any thing which might ſound to the contrary, I thought it convenient and my part to enforme him therof; being one, to whome (next to the King) the knowledge of the ſame did aperteigne; to th'end that ſuch redreſſe and ordre might be made and taken, as to the ſaid good amitye aperteined: which was, that within theſe fewe dayes certaine of my gentlemen, deſireing to ſee the preparations which were made againſt theſe triumphes, have happened to ſee, amongs other things, certain ſcutcheons, wherin were conteyned the King and Quene Dolphin's armes and th'armes of England quartered together; and certain others ſet forthe for them, having th' armes of England conteined in the middes by themſelfs, unquartered and hooll. And therwithall (having them bothe ready drawne and ſet forthe in colors) I ſhewed him the ſaid armes, and delivered them into his handes. Wherof foraſmoch as (I ſaid) I had knowledge, and knowing howe ſtraunge the Quenis Majeſté my miſtres will thinke the ſame, when ſhe ſhal be advertiſed; I could not but (to ſatiſfy my duety) enforme him therof, and, by the ſame meanes, travaill to ſee

the mater amendid; truſting, that in reſpect of the good amity betwene their Majeſties, the King's pleaſure was not, that his heraults and painters ſhuld uſe theſe vaine inventions, and ſet them furth abrode; being ſo notoriouſlie prejudiciall to the Quenis Majeſté my miſtris, and contrary to the ſaid amyty. Wherunto he furthwith anſwerid, that (as the world did knowe) at ſuche tyme as the mariage was made he was in priſon; and what they have done, (quoth he, naming nether one nor other) he knew not: and further, that he had not to do in thoſe maters. Sir, (quoth I) I truſt ſo moche in your good diſpoſytion to the contynuaunce of th' amity, as youe will not ſuffer, now that all the world cometh together to ſee all theſe great triumphes, that the Quenis Majeſté my miſtres ſhall, by any meanes, be toched in her honor: and therfore I ſhall pray youe to have conſideration herunto, as to th' amitie aperteinethe. He beheld well th' armes, and ſemed to take upon him not to know them to be the King and Quenis Dolphin's armes: for (quoth he) there be no crownes upon them. Sir, (quoth I) that was but the overſight of the paincter: and thoughe he have not ſat furthe the crownes, yet hathe he ſet out th'armes as they be drawne and purtraicted; and the crowne is ſet over them bothe in the palais, and in many other placis of Paris, where they are to be ſeen. Well, (quoth he) I know, what they will ſay to this; which is, that like as the Quene of England dothe beare th'armes of Fraunce; ſo is it lawfull for the Quene of Scotland, being of the Houſe of Englande, ſo nere the crowne as ſhe is, to give th'armes of England. Sir, (quoth I) not ſo: and what is to be ſaid therin, youe know better then I do: and youe have (I doubt not) knowne er this, what buſines there hathe bene toching that mater, and to what extremytés it hathe growne. And further, (quoth I) if the meaning herof be to breade unquietnes and diſhonor to the Quenis Majeſté my miſtres, and to the realme; like as it muſt nedis be contrary to the expectacion, ſo ſhall ſhe have cauſe to thinke herſelf herin moche toched: wherin I as a private perſone (deſirous, th' amity begonne betwene the King and the Quene my miſtres ſhuld contynue and increaſe, and knowing youe to have bene bothe the begynner and perfecter of this amity betwixe them, and to be one whome her Majeſté eſtemethe and regardethe above all other in Fraunce) thought good to ſay this moche unto youe; praying youe, that order may be herin taken. In faithe (quoth he) it is a mater I have not to do withall, and beſides my knowledge: but I will breake the ſame to the counſaill, and do all I can to the ſtaying of that which I ſhall underſtand may toche the Quenis honor; aſſuring youe, that next to the King my maſter, ſhe is the prince to whome, above all other, I deſire to do ſervice, and whome I do even ſo honor and

eſteme. And ſo willing me not to trouble my ſelf with this mater; ſaying, that all ſhuld be well; we broke communication, and ſate down to diner; wherat were alſo the Duke of Guiſe, the cardinall Chaſtillon, Monſieur de Montmorency, the Prince of Roſſillon, Monſieur de Vadamont, and certain others of reputation.

After diner I toke occaſion eftſones to put him in remembrance of that I had moved unto him before diner. I will not (quoth he) forget it; but will, bothe therein and in all other things, do the Quenis Majeſté all the ſervice I can: and My Lord chamberlaine, he ſaid, at his being heer, told him of ſuche a mater. Sir, (quoth I) I cannot tell what My Lord chamberlaine did, but I never knew of it till now. And then he told me, that the ratification of the treaty betwene the King and the King catholique wold be the next day; and aſked me, whether I wold be there preſent. I anſwered, that to do the King's Majeſté honor, I wold be ready to do as apperteyned. And ſo he bade me farewell.

Toching the mater of the impoſts, as yet neither the coneſtable nor any other hathe ſaid any thing to me; and when they ſhall happen ſo to do, I ſhall follow your Lordſhips inſtruction accordingly, as near as my poor wit will ſerve me.

It may like your good Lordſhips in like maner t'underſtande, that upon the conſideration with my ſelf of that part of your laſt lettre, purporting the Frenche Ambaſſador his being with your Lordſhips, toching th' impoſts, I have called to my remembraunce, that our Engliſhe merchaunts have of auncient tyme had and enjoyed certaine privileges in Normandy, and other places upon the ſea coaſts of Fraunce, whiche be now clean altered; and the cuſtumes and other taxes greatly inhaunſed. And though (as I am enformed by certaine Engliſhe merchaunts) there hathe of a good tyme ſute bene made for their reſtitution to their accuſtomed privileges in thoſe parts; yet I could never underſtand, that any redreſſe was graunted: wherof, like as (I doubt not) your Lordſhips by your wiſdomes have conſideration, ſo I thought it nevertheles my part to put youe in remembraunce herof; to th'intent that if the ſaid Frenche Ambaſſador do renew the mater of the ſaid impoſts to your Lordſhips, he may be remembred therof, as your Lordſhips ſhall, by your good diſcretions, thinke convevenient: ſo as, in caſe it ſhal be thought mete to remit any part of th' impoſt on that ſide, or ells to recontinue the ſame to be paid by th'Engliſhe merchaunts, the Frenche being diſcharged of th' increaſe of the ſame, they may alſo on this ſide cauſe th'Engliſhe merchaunts to be reſtored to as large priviledges, as they have heretofore had: wherin (in myne opinion) Mr Wotton and Mr Maſone can further make declaracion to your good Lordſhips.

The

THE 15th of this preſent La Marque came unto me to my lodging in th'afternone, and brought with him (to ſhew me) the paſport given by the Quenis Majeſté to Betoncourt, the ſcotiſhe Quenis Maſter d'hoſtel; and ſaid, that the King and the coneſtable found it ſtraunge, that the ſaid Betoncourt, being a Frenchman, ſhuld nede any ſuche paſport; ſaying, it was againſt all the auncient cuſtumes, and treaties made betwene theſe twoo contreis; finding great fault, that the paſport was ſo condicionall, as firſt therby to appoinct him what money he ſhuld cary over with him; which (he ſaid) was 200 crownes; and alſo what ſervaunts he ſhuld have; but ſpecially of his ſtay at the court foure daies, wherat the King his maſter (he ſaid) conceived ſome grief. Wherunto I made anſwer; firſt, that I thought, there was no ſuche cauſe wherfore he might juſtly complaine; and that he knew well ynoughe, what the lawe in England was toching that poinct: and ſaid, that the conſideration therof was not in reſpect of his perſone; but that, I thought, the Quenis Majeſté, becauſe her officers be often tymes (according to their duety) ſcrupulous in letting things paſſe againſt the lawe, and therfore might perhaps have ſtaid the ſaid Betoncourt longer then he wold, her Highnes of ſpeciall favour graunted him the paſport, for his more ſpedy diſpetche; with further declaration of the uſage both of Engliſhemen and ſtraungers in that behaulf, to whome (I ſaid) it was not permitted without paſport to convey any money or any thing ells out of the realme, in any other ſort then the lawe dothe appoinct; and of ſome examples of the ſtay of our men at their ports on this ſide, in Mr Wotton's tyme and others, notwithſtanding they have had paſports: in which caſe, he might perceive they had no cauſe to complaine.

AT the ſame tyme the ſaid La Marque alſo declared unto me, that he was willed to ſay further unto me from the King and the coneſtable; that wheras I had, about 7 or 8 dayes before, ſent the requeſts of certaine merchaunts of London, toching reſtitution of a ſhip taken at Jerſay the third of Aprill laſt paſt; (which was the next day after the date of the treaty) that there was no mention made in the ſaid treaty of the redelivery of any ſhip ſo taken after the ſaid date: and therfore (he ſaid) they deſired to knowe, after what ſort I required the ſame to be reſtored; whether by vertue of the treaty, or by the auncient privilegis of the yle of Jerſay, or ells by ſpeciall grace and favour, to be ſhewed to the Quenis Majeſté by the King in ſo doing. Wherunto I anſwered, that firſt it was apparant by a certificat which the merchaunts brought with them out of Normandy, that the ſame ſhip was taken the third day of Aprill, which was after the date of the treaty; and alſo that the yle of Jerſay was ſo privileged, both

both in tyme of warre and peaxe, as nether any ſuche fact committed there could be available, nor the thing, ſo taken there, be good prize. And further I ſaid, that conſidering the good amity and peace betwixe the Quenis Majeſté and the King his maſter, I truſted, that according to the ſame, the ſhip ſhuld be reſtored. Wherunto the ſaid La Marque anſwered, that the King would make anſwer therin ſhortly.

The ſame daye, in the afternone, arrived at Paris the Duke of Alva, the Prince of Orenge, and the conte d'Egmont, accompanied with the conte Swartzemburg, and a great cumpeny of gentlemen, well beſeen bothe in their apparaill and horſes: and there were firſt ſent from the court here, to mete them, the cardinall of Lorreine, Monſieur de Montmorency, the Marques d'Albeuf, and certaine gentlemen; who went as farre as Saint Denys: and within half a mile of Paris, the Duke of Lorreine, the Prince of Ferrare, and the Prince of Mantua, with Danvile, Meru, two of the coneſtable his ſonnes, with the Ringrave, and diverſe other noblemen and gentlemen; and laſte of all, nerer the towne, the Duke of Nemures, accompanied with diverſe gentlemen of the privy chamber, met them. And ſo they were conducted ſtreight to the court; where they were cauſed to alight, and brought to the Kingis preſence, with whome was the King Dolphyn: whome after they had ſeen, they viſited the Frenche Quene Dolphin, and the reſt of the Frenche Kingis children: whiche done, they were conducted to their lodgings.

The 17th of this preſent, after *I* had bene at the *corte* and had a litle repoſed, *I* rode without traine to the *Turnelles*; where *I* ſawe *the Frenche King, the Duke of Guiſe*, and to the number of *fortye* in armure on horſeback; who, to do the Duke of *Alva* and the reſt of his compeny *pleaſir*, made many *courſes:* whoſe doingis were *not other, bnt as* they comonly be in any thing where *many* have to do. Somme *ranne well*, ſomme evill, and *other* betwene bothe; but in my judgment, none *exceded* moche the reſt.

According to the coneſtable's deſire, the 18th of this preſent I was at Noſtre dame, and ſawe the ceremonies of the ſaid ratificacion diſpetched: wherat there were, beſides the ſtraungers, the Frenche Quene, the King and the Quene Dolphin, and the Frenche Kingis children, with a great many of th'order, and the cardinalles of Lorreine, Sans, Chaſtillon and Strozzi: and of Ambaſſadors, there were the Pope's Nuncio, the Buſhop of Fermo, th'Ambaſſadours of Venize, Ferrare, and Mantua. The King and the noblemen and gentlemen of his court were as brave, as ever I ſawe any ſo many together; and the Burgognois were not farre inferior to them. After that the ſolemnités in the churche were paſſed, tke King dined in

the Buſhop's palais, accompanied at his owne table, on his right hande, with the Duke of Alva, the Prince d'Orange, and the conte d'Egmont; and on his left hand, the King Dolphin, the Duke of Lorreine, the cardinall of Lorreine, and the Prince of Ferrare. The coneſtable had, in an other houſe by, an other table; where Monſieur de Guiſe, the reſt of the cardinallis, and diverſe of the chief of the Duke of Alva his compeny dined. Monſieur de Montmorency had, in an other place nere to that houſe, a table; wherat dined the yong noblemen and gentlemen: in which houſe (thoughe not at one table) dined alſo together all th' Ambaſſadors. Th'Ambaſſador of Portugall was this day abſent from all theſe ceremonies.

I am enformed, that the cardinal Trivultio, the Pope's Legat here, departed hens the 19th of this preſent; and that the Buſhop of Fermo, the Pope's Nuncio, departeth within 8 dayes after him: in whoſe place an other ſhall cum to be Reſident at this court.

It is ſaid here, that the Duke of Alva and the Prince of Orenge do remaine here, till ſuche tyme as the townes, agreed upon to be delivered by the treaty, be reſtored. Which Duke is ſuppoſed to ſtay here longer, for that it is reaported, he carrieth with him into Spaine King Philip's wief; who ſhall be fianced to the ſaid King the 21 of this preſent, and the 22th of the ſame maried unto him by a procurer, who ſhal be the ſaid Duke.

The Duke of Savoy it not yet arrived: but as the 17th of this moneth at night he was at Cambray, and is loked for here the 22th or 23th of the ſame; and ſumtyme the next weke (it is ſaid) he ſhal be maried.

Wheras, a while agoo, it was thought and ſpoken here, that *the King of Spayn wold goo into Spayne about Auguſt*: foraſmoch as, for certaine great maters of importaunce (as it is ſaid) he dothe minde to call the *ſtate of his Lowe countreys* together, and with them to *conferre theruppon*; and alſo dothe purpoſe, before his *departure thens, to kepe the feaſt of the toyſon* (wherof, amongis diverſe others whome he mindethe to *honour withall*, the Duke of *Urbyn* is named to be *one*) which is thought will not be done *without* layſer; it is now ſuppoſed, that *the King of Spayne doth not departe ſo ſone as was juged.*

The cauſe of the ſtay of the Frenche Ambaſſadour with the Turcq (werof, I judge, your Lordſhips have knowledge) is ſaid here to be, for that the ſaid Ambaſſadour had told the Turcq, that the Frenche King wold not conclude peace, without the ſaid Turcq's knowledge: which being cum to paſſe, contrary to his expectacion, hath cauſed him to ſtay

him as he dothe: notwithſtanding, it is thought by ſomme, that he is againe ſet at liberty.

INSTEDE of the cardinall of Auguſta and the DUKE of Wirtemberg, who were ſaid ſhuld come from th'EMPEROUR and th'empire to this court, are now (as the reaport is) appoincted to comme hither, for the ſame purpoſes, the DUKE of Baviere and the DUKE of Mekelburg.

THE conte Waldecke is arrived at this court in poſt out of Italy: who, notwithſtanding the reaport of the DUKE of Wirtembergis ſtay for not being ſent by th'empire, (coming by the way of Almaine) ſaieth, that the ſaid DUKE ſhall comme hither.

AT my being the 18th of this preſent at Noſtre dame, I toke occaſion in the churche to remove from my place, to talke with de l'Aubeſpine the ſecretary; and ſpake unto him toching the merchaunts ſute for reſtitution of the ſhip taken at Jerſay: wherin, he told me, order was taken; and that his maſter's AMBASSADOUR in Englande was written unto. He told me alſo of himſelf, that albeit the viſdame of Amyens (who is appoincted the 4th hoſtage inſtede of Nantoillet) hath made ſute to come to the court; yet he is ſtaid, and appoincted to paſſe forthwith directly into Englande.

THE Quene Dolphin being the ſayde daye at churche, was very yvil at eaſe; and to kepe her from ſounding, were fayne to bring her wyne from the alter. And in dede I never ſawe her loke ſo yll: and as well the Skottiſhemen as Frenchemen doo moche myſtruſt, that ſhe can not long contynue. The Frenche King hath graunted a very ſtrayte commiſſion to Monſieur de Sauſack, Monſieur de Lyde, and Munpeſat, to ryde in poſt to ſeke th'Erle of Arren; who, is thought, doth ſeke all the meanes he can to ryd himſelf hens: and their charge is to bring him quick or dede: wherupon there is ſomm murmuryng in the court.

I AM alſo enformed, that a practiſe is in hande of a league betweeu the Biſhop of Rome, the Frenche King, the King of Spayne, and the Duke of Savoye; and that the ſayd Duke with the Duke of Guyſe ſhall make warre uppon the Genoueſe: Wheruppon the Bernoys, underſtanding their practyſe, doo prepare men of warre and arme themſelfs as faſt as they can.

HAVING writen thus farre, I am advertiſed by the *Erle of Glyncarne's brother*, that the gentlemen which were ſent to take *th'Erle of Arren* are retorned to the court; and do bring word, that they have bene at Chatellerew in Poictu, and other places, but they can not here of him: wherby they ſuppoſe veryly, he is fled and eſcaped away; but no man can tell whether: wheruppon ther is mervailous diſcourſing and turmoile here; and the *Skotlandmen*, who have hitherto had mervailous good counte-

naunce,

naunce, are now but meanely regarded: wherwith they are ſo offended, as they declare openly, that they are deſirous to *be out of Fraunce*; and that they veryly thinke, that th' amity which hathe ſo long contynued betwene *France and Scotland* is now like to breake. Wherof what is like to followe, I leave to your Lordſhips judgementis to conſider. But ſo farre as I can learne the doth mervaillouſly ſuſpect, that he is fled and eſcaped into . I underſtand alſo, by other meanes, that *the French King*, ſuppoſing, that he is but lurking in ſomme place, dothe furthwith ſend the ſaid commiſſioners out againe, to do all that may be by any meanes to find him out.

The 20th of this preſent, ymediately after diner, came unto me a gentleman of the Kingis chamber, on the Kingis behaulf, to deſire me to waite upon him, about 8 of the clocke, at the Buſhops hall, nere Noſtre-dame churche, the 22th of this preſent, to be at the ſolemnizacion of the mariage of Madame Elizabethe, his doughter, to the King catholique. I can now aſſure your Lordſhips, that the Duke of Saxe which is here, is not he that was at Saint Quintin's: but he here is a moche properer man, and hath more good partis in him.

HENRY Dudley hathe ſent unto me every day, theſe 3 daies paſt, to deſire to ſpeake with me; ſignifying withall, that he had to ſay to me for the Quenis Majeſtie's ſervice. Wherupon I judging it not mete, in reſpect of his perſone, to withdrawe my ſelf from the knowledge of any thing which might concerne the furtherance of the Quenis Majeſtie's ſervice; the 19th of this preſent at night, at 11 of the clocke, I went to mete him in the fieldes, as ſecretly as I could. At my meting with him I declared, that having no ſuche commiſſion, I was lothe to have to do with him, but for the Quenis Majeſtie's ſervice: for the furtheraunce wherof, I was come to him, to know what he had to ſaye. He told me, (after excuſe of the cauſe of his coming *over* at the firſt, and of all *ſuſpicions* toching him *for Calais)* that the *Marques d'Elbuif* had bene with him and told him, that he minded, er long were to, to paſſe *through England*, and to take diverſe gentlemen in his compeny; and ſaid, that he thought, the *French King* wold ſend the ſaid *Dudley into Skotland:* wherupon the ſaid *Dudley* queſtioned with him of the tyme of his ſending; and he told him, he could not tell when; but aſſone as things here were diſpetched, the *French King* wold diſpetch *into Skotland*; but not before he had herd, how *thoſe broyles* went forward; which ones knowne, he ſhuld heare further.

The ſaid *Dudley* declared further unto me, that the *Conte Rokendolph* was with him, and offered to do the Quenis Majeſté ſervice, in caſe it

wold like her to accept it; and told him, that he was better knowne in *Hambrough, Lubeck*, and other the *portes maritimes* that way, then here: and ſaid unto him, that certaine of the *privey chambre* had told him, that *John Rybald* was ſent for, as it was ſaid, to practiſe withall for the doing of ſome enterpriſe *upon the portes*, and to goo and conſider the *iſle of Wight:* but he ſaid, he thought, it was for ſome great mater; and named it to be for the conveying *men of warre into Skotlande* which, he ſaid, ſhuld be *fixe enſeignes*; adding further, that *the French King* when theſe mariages and triumphes were paſte, minded to *proſecute the Quene Dolphines tytle to Englande*. The ſaid *Dudley* told me alſo, that the *Lord d'Albany*, brother to the *Erle of Lynox*, was in hand with him toching thoſe maters; and ſaid, that *the Quenis Majeſtie had* not ſo moche *right to England as the Quene Dolphine*; and that if *this tytle* were not good, that then there was an other nerer therunto then the *Quenis Majeſtie:* which, *Dudley* ſaythe, he ſpake, as thoughe he had bene affectioned to the mater. Now, whether that he dyd ſay this moche unto me of honeſt meaning; or that perhaps miſtruſting, that the ſame mater was come to my knowledge ſome other way, for that he ſuſpected ſome others knew of it, thought good to breake thus farre with me, I know not. And indede, before I ſpake with him, aſwell *the Tremaynes as Cornewall* told me of the ſame maters in generalité; and that the *French King ment, aſſone as he ſawe tyme, to be buſy with us.*

IT may pleaſe your LORDSHIPS further to be advertiſed, that the 20th of this preſent, in the afternone, the LADY STAFFORD came to my lodging, to declare unto me, how that ſhe had received a reſolute determination in her mater, toching the lawe, but could not for all that be ſatisfied; ſeming unto me to make great lamentation, and to deſire of me my counſaill: which mater I ſuffered her to declare unto me as largely as ſhe wold. Mary, I told her, that I could not medle in the mater: and therfore wold give her no counſaill. And then ſhe deſired, that, aſſone as ſhe were diſpeched in her ſute, ſhe might retorne into England. To that I ſaid, ſhe knew her owne caſe beſt; and therfore cold beſt tell, what her uſage had bene, and whether ſhe might retorne or not. Then ſhe deſired me, to ſignify her deſire to your LORDSHIPS: which I toke upon me to do; and therfore have thought good to ſignify this moche unto the ſame, toching the ſaid LADY STAFFORD. And thus I beſeche God to preſerve your LORDSHIPS in moche honor and proſperité. From Paris, the 21th of June 1559

Your good LORDSHIPS humbly to commande,

N Throkmorton

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUENE'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETORY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

SIR, it may lyke you to underſtand, thys bearer, *Sandy Whytlowe*, repayrynge thorowghe *England* ynto *Scotland*; for the *ſerviſe he hath* donne and *may do*, *I* thowght *good to* reacommend hym unto you, *ſo as* he may *finde ſum faver and benefyt for* hys *good* zele and ſervyſe donne to *the Quene's Majeſtie. He is, as I underſtand, in grete credit in Scotland with all the Proteſtans of all eſtates*, and (I thynke) woll be as *mete an inſtrument* to advance *the Quene's Majeſtie's ſerviſe in Scotland* as may be ſownd. Mary, it ſhall be goode that you underſtand: affore tyme, abowt *the deathe of the Cardinall* of Saynct Andros, theyre hathe bene unkyndnes betwyxte *this ſayd berer and the Duke, the late Governer of Scotland; ſo as he is not the meateſt to deale with the ſayd Governer, but rather with the principall partys wiche attempt the broyle in Scotland for matters of religion. He ſeameth to me hartely and earneſtly to wyſhe, that this may be the meane to unite England and Scotland togethers; ſaying, there is no fondation* nor league durable nor avaylable, but in *God's cauſe:* And nowe, ſayth *he, yow have a Quene, and we our prince the Earle of Arrayn, mariable bothe, and the chief upholders of God's religion*; for wyche cauſe, theyre be myghtie one that do conſpyre ageynſt them bothe. The hole *nation of the Skots* do ſay, that *the Earle of Arrayne muſte nedes be the worſt Frencheman that ever came owte of Skotlande; ſo unkindly they have handlyd hym in France.* And further to incence *the Frenche againſt the Skots, ther hathe chanſid, ſins the Earle of Arrayne's departing, a brawle betwixte certayne Frenchemen and the men at armes of the ſayd Earle of Arrayne's bande*; ſo as theyre hathe bene ſlayne on of the *ſayd Earle of Arrayne's bande, and fowre or fyve of the Frenchemen.*

28 June 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original in his own hand.

It ſhall be, yn my poore oppinion, expedyent, that, with as convenient ſpede as may be, you *advertis either Sr James Crofts, or Sr Henry Percy, that the French King* hathe lately ſent ſertayne commyſſyoners to *apprehende th' Erle of Arrayne with grete ſeverité and extremity, to bringe hym either quicke or deade.* Whereuppon *the ſayd Earle of Arrayne, to ſave hys lyfe, is fled, no man can tell whyther:* and ſynce hys *departinge* grett ungentylneſs and extremitie hathe bene ſhewed, not only to *his bande*, but to all ſuche as were thowght *to favor hym*; inſomoche as, contrary to the old *league betwixt France and Scotlande*, the band of *men of armes of Skotyſhemen*, wyche by the ſayd league were ever under *a Skottyſhe captayne*, ar nowe ether utterly caſſyd, or appoyntyd to be under the leadynge

of *the Duke of Longuevile*. And further yt may be ſayd, that when *Monſieur de Mompeſat*, on off the commyſſyoners to *bringe the ſayd Earle of Arrayne*, went to excuſe hymſelffe *to the Queen Dolphin*, for obeynge *the French King's commandement* yn executynge ſuche a matter ageynſt *hir kynſman the Earle of Arrayne*; *the ſayd Queene Dolphin made anſwer*, that he cowlde not do *hir* a gretter pleaſure, then to uſe *th'Earle of Arrayne as an arrant traytor*. Syr, methynkythe, yf *theſe matters* cowlde be ſpedely inſynuate to *the Earle of Arrayne's father's and kynſfolk's eares, and generally to all the Proteſtants of Scotland*; yt ſhulde ſerve well to *the advancement of the Quene's Majeſtie's ſervice. This bearer ys very religious, and therfore yow muſt let him ſe as littel ſin in England as yow maye. He ſemethe to me very willing to worke what he can, that Scotland maye forſake utterly the Frenche amitye, and to be united to England. Syr, in theſe ſerviſes and occaſions, to preſerve youe from further inconveniens, the Quene's Majeſtie's purſe muſte be opin: for fayre words will not ſerve.*

Syr, I have wrytyne to my wyffe to put you yn reamembrance, that three hundred crowns, dysburſyd by me to buy goldſmythes worke for the quene's Majeſtie, may be with ſpede ether payed to hyr hands, or to Mr Greſſam, to make yt over to me: you muſt delyver theyre three hundrethe nobles, and the overplus accordinge to the excheange; wyche you muſt be enformyd of theyre. My ſtokke and ſtate of expencis can abyde but ſmale delayes, and therefore I pray you conſyder yt thereafter. Uppon ſundrie occacions off ſervycis to be donne, as thys and ſuche lyke that may happyne, it were expedyent, that your Embaſſador here ſhulde have credytt for one or two *thouſand crownes* by ſome byll of banke, to take yt upp and employe yt here as occacion ſervythe; and not to dysfurnyſhe hymſelffe, nether to abyde the reatorne from thens: for opportunitie ys off grett moment, as you knowe; and ſome occacions woll ſuffer no delayes. The *Frenche Ambaſſadour* hathe credyte theyre gevyne hym by *the Frenche King* for *tenne thouſande crownes*, to dyſpoſe as he ſeythe cauſe.

After thys was wrytyne, and the meſſanger ſteyenge longer by a day or two then I lokyd for, I was thys day advertyſyd, that *the Frenche King* myndythe *to ſend* grett force and ſondry grett perſonagis ynto *Scotlande:* the partycularieties more at large I have advertyſyd to my Lords of cowncell. Thus, goode Mr secretory, I pray you reamember my revocation; not bycauſe I deſyer yt, but for the better ſervyce of hyr Majeſtie. I have receavyd your letter of the xix of June by Mr Randoll, togethers with on frome hyr Majeſtie and another frome my Lords, the xxiiii of the ſame. As yet I have takyne no occaſion to ſpeake with

with the conſtable concernynge Stranguyſhe; but to morowe I entend to do, God wyllynge. The XXIIII of thys monethe, here aryvyd syr H. Paget: who myndythe, as he ſaythe, to tary here a monethe, and frome hence to Orleance, wheare he myndythe to make ſomme abode, and ſo ynto Italy. Mr Greſſam hathe alſo ſent hys ſon hyther to ſe thyſe tryumphes. And ſo I humblie take my leave off you. Frome Parys, the XXVIII of June 1559.

THIS bearer *is greatly eſtemyd of John Knokes, and he doth allſo favour hym above other:* nevertheles, *he is ſory for his boke raſhey writen.*

Yours to command

N Throkmorto

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE THE LORDES AND OTHERS OF THE QUENE'S MAJESTIE'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY-COUNSAILL.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Lords of the Council.

From Paris, 1 July 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT maie like your Lordſhips t' underſtand, that in my laſt letters ſent to the ſame of the date of the XXIXth of this preſent, I ſignified, that *the French King*, taking th' oportunité of this *great alliance* betwene *him and the King of Spain*, had determined to ſend *men of war into Scotland*, before the garboile there groo to any extremité: mynding to ſend *into Scotland the Marqués d' Albœuf, the King Dolphin's Lieutenant; Monſieur de la Broſs, Chamberlain, who is the Duke of Guiſe's Lieutenant, knight of th' order, captain of fifty men at armes*, and accompted one of the *beſt men of war in France; Monſieurs de Rochefocaw, de Beauvois, both of th' order, and Monſieur Jenli, all three* captains *of bandes of fifty men at armes*, together with the *Biſſhop of Amiens*, who ſhall have in their compeny *two hundred men of armes, and twenty enſeignes of fotemen.* For the *conveyance of which cumpeny the captaines of the ſea*, who were ſent *for* of late and diſcharged hens againe, *are now eftſones writen unto*, for the preparation of ſhips. Whereupon men do here diſcourſe diverſly, according to their affections: and ſuche as ſeme to favour *our affaires moſt* do ſay, that all the *French King's doinges in the ſending of men of war into Scotland*, is to be the more hable *to annoy us*; which they minde to do, *as ſone as any oportunité ſhall ſerve.* I advertiſed alſo, that *la Broſs* and the *Biſſhop of Amyens* werr appoincted to goo *into Scotland* before, *to prepare the way of the others*, and to

make their journey as Embaſſadors through England; and ſo to *amuſe the Scottes* in the meane time, till further oportunité ſhuld be given *them to work their will.* And for as much as this was the greateſt mater of importance in my ſaid letter, and for that meſſingers be caſuall; and alſo becauſe I do underſtande, *that theſe men increaſe their numbers for Scotland:* I thought good herby eftſones to informe your Lordſhips therof, remitting the conſideration of the ſame to your grave wiſdomes.

The Duke of Savoy was not fianced till the XXVIIth of this preſent, at night; which was done at Meigret, a houſe of the conſtable's near the place of the juſts, with great triumphe; which evening alſo an entry was made for the begynnyng of the juſts. And foraſmoch as I was neither deſired to be at the ſame, nor at the firſt ronnyng at tilt, which was the XXVIIIth of this preſent; I did take occaſion the XXIXth of this preſent (the rather for that I had an yncling of ſome miſliking towards) to ſpeak unto the coneſtable toching Stranguiſhe; ſuppoſing, partly by his countenance and otherwiſe, to diſcipher him. And after I had according to your Lordſhips inſtructions ſpoken unto him, he made me anſwer (with a very good countenance, as me ſemed) that he wold furthwith cauſe letters to be writen to all the ports in Fraunce, naming them apart unto me; and that in caſe the ſaid Stranguiſhe (whome, he ſaid, he had cauſe to knowe) did repaire to any of theſe ports; that he ſhuld their neither receive any ſuccour, nor be ſuffered to eſcape, if he arrived in any of the ſame; adding further, that he was ready to do the Queen's Majeſtie all the ſervice that ſhuld lye in him: wherupon he willed, that Stranguiſhe's name ſhuld be left with him in writing; which was done.

It maie like your Lordſhips further to be advertiſed, that the XXVIIIth of this preſent, which day the King Dolphin's bande beganne the juſtes, *two herauldes which came before his band were Scottes, faire ſet out with the King Dolphin and Queen Dolphin's armes, with a ſcucheon of England ſet forthe to the ſhew; as all the world might eaſely perceive, the ſame being imbrodered upon purple velvet, and ſet out with armory upon their breaſtes, backes, and upon their ſleaves.*

The XXIXth of this preſent, the bandes of the Prince de Condé, of the Duke de Longuavile, and the Duke of Buillon, ranne againſt the chalengers; at which triumphe werr the Pope's Nuncio, the Ambaſſador of Venize, and I, in a place appoincted by the coneſtable. The Ambaſſador of Portugall was their, but not in our cumpeny; who ſtode in a houſe right over againſt us: which affaire, as I cold learne, was of his owne proviſion.

THE laſt of this preſent, the prince of Nevers, otherwiſe called conte d' Eu, came to the tilt with his bande; where I was to ſee them ronne, and none Ambaſſador elles. Wherat it happened, that the King, after he had ronne a good many courſes very well and faire, meeting with yong Monſieur de Lorges, capitaine of the scottiſhe garde, received at the ſaid de Lorge his hands ſuch a counterbuff, as, the blow firſt lighting upon the King's head, and taking away the pannage which was faſtened to his hedpece with yron, he dyd break his ſtaff withall; and ſo with the reſt of the ſtaff hitting the King upon the face gave him ſuch a counterbuff, as he drove a ſplinte right over his eye on his right ſide: the force of which ſtroke was ſo vehement, and the paine he had withall ſo great, as he was moch aſtoniſhed, and had great ado (with reling to and from) to kepe himſelf on horſeback; and his horſe in like maner dyd ſomwhat yeld. Wherupon with all expedition he was unarmed in the field, even againſt the place where I ſtode: and as I could diſcerne, the hurt ſemed not to be great; wherby I judge, he is but in little daunger. Mary, I ſawe a ſplint taken out of a good bignes; and nothing ells was done to him upon the field: but I noted him to be very weake, and to have the ſens of all his lymmes almoſt benommed; for being caryed away, as he lay along, nothing covered but his face, he moved nether hand nor fote, but laye as one amaſed. Whether their werr any more ſplints entered in, as in ſuch caſes it happenethe, it was not knowne. Their was marvailous great lamentation made for him, and weaping of all ſorts both men and women. Thus your Lordſhips may ſee, what God ſumtymes dothe to ſhew what he is, and to be knowne; that amongſt all theſe triumphes, and even in the verry middſt and pride of the ſame, ſuffereth ſuch miſchance and heavines to happen.

IT may pleaſe your good Lordſhips further to be advertiſed. I am enformed, that the ſhippes wherof I ſend your Lordſhips a note here incloſed are appoincted, beſids diverſe other ſmaller veſſelles, to tranſport the Marques d' Alboeuf and his cumpeny into Scotlande. The XXIXth of this preſent, the conte Mega departed hens towards Flanders. There is great inquiry made by the *French here*, wheir our *ſhips lie at moor*; whether any *of them be to be rigged to the ſeas*; and in what a reddines *they are*; and *alſo* in what caſe the *grete new ſhipp, and how nere ſhe is to perfection*, and what ſhall become *of her*.

SINCE the writing of this before *toching the French King*, I do underſtand, that the *gates of the houſe, which is at the Turneyles, whyther he was carryed, are kept ſo ſtraict and cloſe, as no noblemen's ſervantes*

are ſuffered for a great diſtance to cum nere: wherupon I do geſſe, that after *the hurt was ſerched*, and *that the French King was dreſſed*, there *apeared* further mater then I my ſelf *was aware of before*. Nevertheles, *the Duke of Savoy, the Duke of Alva, and the Prince of Orenge were ſuffered to enter.*

HAVING ſtaid this letter till this morning, I underſtand, that the DUKE of Savoye, the cardinall of Lorreine, the conneſtable, and MONſieur de Guiſe watched all night with the KING; who hath had *very evil reſt:* wherupon there is great lamentation at the court; but *what will follow, God knoweth.* And thus I beſeche God to preſerve your LORDſhips in much honor and proſperité. From Paris, the firſt of July 1559.

Your good LORDſhips humbly to commande

W Throkmorton

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUENIS MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

4 July 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR Secretary, It maie like youe t'underſtand, that I am enformed, that two daies agoo, *upon their conſultacion here for matters of Scotland, the Cardinal of Lorrain, the Duke of Guiſe, and others of that Houſe, have as much as they could perſuaded, that the way to amend the garboyles there, is to cauſe th' Erl of Argyle, the Prior of Saint Androwes, otherwiſe called the baſtard of Scotland, and the Lord Dun, to be apprehended, their goodes confiſcat, and they themſelfis to loſe their lives; and the like to be done to a number of other inferiors: for, ſay they, ſo long as theſe men remaine, Scotland cannot be kept in obedience either to the church, or to the King or the Queen Dolphin. Wherupon they have determined to uſe this extreme maner of reformation; wherof I am advertiſed by ſuch a one as, both for God's cauſe, and the ſaving of their lives,* ſemed verey deſirous *and to wyſh, that they had knowledge what is ment towardes them*: which I leave to your conſideration, to be uſed *and followed*, as youe ſhall thinke convenient.

BY all that I can underſtand by any meanes, we have great cauſe to ſuſpect the French meaning towardes us; and the ſuſpicion therof on this ſide doth dayly rather increaſe then decreaſe: for beſides other tokens of the ſame

ſame, I am the third of this preſent informed, that there is great await laid for my lettres, and ſecret meanes uſed to know when, whither, and how I ſend the ſame.

THERE is in this court *one Maiſter Jhon Melvin, a gentelman of Scotland,* at whoſe handes I have learned, ſince *my* coming hither, diverſe things *for th' advancement of the Queen's Majeſtie's ſervice.* The ſame *Melvin* ſaithe, youe know him well, being *in the Duke of Somerſet's time preferrid by you to the ſaid Duke;* and that youe had at that tyme experience *of his honeſt behaveor and faithfulnes, in ſuch ſort as you never received* diſhonor therby throughe default *of his ſervice. He is deſirous to do the Queen's Majeſtie ſervice, and for that purpoſe to cum into England. His offer is, that* foraſmoch as *he is* well knowne to the greateſt number *of noblemen and gentlemen in Scotland, and alſo in good credit with them, to be* employed in ſomme part *of the borders, or with Sr James Croftes;* who, he ſayethe, *knoweth him well;* where he ſhal be hable to do *England and the Queen's Majeſtie as good ſervice in Scotland, ſpecially with thoſe who miſlike the Frenche and be* deſirous *to avance religion,* as any man ellis. *He deſireth not preſent interteignment, but* to be conſidered *as he ſhall ſhew himſelf in his ſervice. In mine opinion, he is a man not be refuſid,* and can well *ſerve that ways; and hath the more cauſe to be affectionat to England,* for that he *and his were baniſhed Scotland for England's ſake, and his father loſt his head, and his landis were confiſcat.* According to your knowledge *of him,* youe may judge, how *this man is to be employed.* I pray youe by your next to let me underſtand from youe, *whether he ſhall cum into England or not.*

ALSO it is diſcourſed here, that by meanes of the great frendſhip at this preſent betwene theſe two great princes, it is ſuppoſed, that in th'end they mind both of them to aſſay to make a Piemont of us. And thus, having non other occurrences to write at this preſent, I take my leave of youe. From Paris, the IIII of July 1559.

Your aſſured to commaunde

N Throckmorton

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE THE LORDS AND OTHERS OF THE QUENIS MAJESTIE'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNSAILL.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Lords of the Council

From Paris

4 July 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT maie like your good Lordſhips t'underſtand, that *the laſt of June I* advertiſed the ſame of *the French King's ſtate, upon the miſchance happened unto him at running at the tylt. Since which time, the firſt of this preſent I uſed all the meanes to me poſſible t'underſtand his ſtate at the ſecond dreſſing. Wherupon I was informed, that the hurt was great and painful to him: but by the common opinion of all men the French King is in no danger of lief; nevertheles the likelyhod was, he ſhuld loſe his eye. And the ſame afternone* the conſtable ſent unto me one of his secretaries with meſſage, that becauſe he thought I knew of the miſchaunce happened the daie before to the King, for, that I ſhuld not therin be miſinformed (he ſaid) he was ſent to tell me, that he was in no danger, God be thanked; but that there was good hope he ſhuld be well ſhortly, as all the ſurgeons had certainly declared. I ſaid, that as I was right glad to heare, it was no worſe; ſo was I ſory to ſee the misfortune; and prayed him to thanke the coneſtable for his good newes: and therupon aſked him the ſtate of the ſore; and he confirmed unto me, that indede it was doubted, the King ſhuld loſe his eye. I then declared unto the secretary, that I had not yet writen to the Quenis Majeſté of it; havind ſtaid ſo to do, becauſe I ſuppoſed it wold be grevous to her Majeſté: Mary, ſeeing I now underſtood, his caſe was no worſe then he informed me, I wold within two or three daies write to her Majeſté of the evill happe and good fortune together; that the one may helpe to qualify the other, which I was aſſured wold have bene diſpleaſant newes to her Highnes.

THE ſecond of this preſent, there was *a capitain named Thomas Maure diſpeched with lettres into the Levant ſeas, to bring thence into the narrowe ſeas twelve galleys:* and there is *talk here* (but how credible the ſame is, I know not) that *upon this hurt happened to the French King, the King of Spayne will cum hither in poſt to ſee him: alſo the Duke of Savoy his mariage, upon the ſame occaſion, is differred; but to what time, it is not yet knowne.* I underſtand, that *the French do increaſe their number of ſhips to be ſet forth to the ſea; and that they do within theſe fourtene days diſpech to the number of five thouſand men of war to the ſea coaſt. It is judged by all men, that there is great league and frendſhip betwene the French King and the King of Spain, which is like to continew: and for a greater apparance and confirmation therof,* King Philip, as I am enformed, mindethe to kepe the feaſte of th' order of the Toiſon at Gawnte the

xviii of this preſent, and purpoſeth to ſend from thens the ſame order to the *Frenche King, the King Dolphyn, and to the Duke of Lorain.* I am alſo informed, that *the Lorde Robart, brother to th' Earl of Arrain, is committed to priſon and his goodes confiſcat, and alſo a gentleman named Nicolas Camell who is towardes the ſaid Earl of Arrain. It is alſo ſayd here, that the Scottes be in armes again, and more grevouſly incenſed then ever they were againſt the Frenchmen.* And thus having non other occurrences to write at this preſent, I beſeche God to preſerve your Lordſhipes in moche honor and proſperité. From Paris the 1111th of July 1559.

Your Lordſhips humbly to commaunde

N. Throkmorton

Secretary Cecil to Sr Nicholas Throkmortom.

Sec. Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

9 July 1559

Paper Office.

From the original draught in his own hand.

SIR, by this beror I have thought mete to ſend a recapitulation of ſondry thyngs. Your advertiſements doo come hyther very ſeaſonably. I have at good length conferred with Sandy Whytloo, by whom I have ſent divers adviſees into Scotland. I truſt they will conſider, nihil eſt tertium: aut erunt victores, aut victi. The Dowager Quene and French be come to *Donbarr*. The Proteſtants be at Edynborogh; where the Lord Arſkyn, one of them, hath the charge of the caſtell. They offer no violence, but diſſolve relligioſe howſees; directyng the lands therof to the crowne, and to miniſtery in the chirch. The pariſh chirchees they delyver of altars and imagees, and have receved the ſervice of the chirch of England accordyng to King Edward's booke. They ar now comming to Kelſhoo-abbey. There nomber is ordenary five thowſhund, and uppon any nede ten. I ſend yow her included the names of the principall partyes. Knoxe deſyreth to come hyther: if he might come ſecretly, I wold allow it; otherwiſe not. God ſend grace, that th'Erle of Arren do well eſcape: if he wer in Scotland, it wer beſt for all purpoſees. Of the French ſhippes we here as yow wrytt: I wold it might be knowen, what tyme they ſhall ſet furth: I thynk ſome intelligence might be had by Jhon Rybawt, if he be well uſed. The French Embaſſador made great complaynt here, that of late the Erle of Northumberland ſtayed one Monſieur de Frommett, which yeſterdaye deperted hence towards

France; wherof ye maye alſo percaſe here: but in theſe caſees they ſeeke haſt, according to there owne deſyres, and not according to the commoditee of horſees and paſsports. They come ſometymes hither erly in the morning for paſsport; and thynk long to tarry, untill the Quene's Majeſty be made reddy: nevertheleſs they be as gently uſed as we maye. As for comen occurrants, I nede not trooble my wryting: Mr Howard will therof acerteyn yow. Here hath bene great ſlacknes in appoynting of Biſhopps, and as yet contynueth: it will do much hurt for regyment. All partes be quiett, but the cathedrall. Chirchees be voyde of chirch ſervice: uppon viſitation, it ſhall amende, I truſt. Th' Emperor's Embaxador contynueth yet ſtill here in his ſuyte: but for ought I ſee, the tyde ronneth no wey certenly. There ſhall an other comme very ſhortly to be reſident here. Mr Challoner departeth to morrow towards the King catholique. The Biſhop of Aquila is here ſick of the goute. There is now required and retorned the coller and robes of the Toyzon which King Henry the VIII had: the demand ſemeth ſtrange. The King of Sweden's Embaxadors ar looked for daylye from Antwerpe. Your retorne, I ſee, will not be before Michelmas: for yow I am the ſorryar, but for ſervice the gladder and more ſecure.

In the end I muſt thank yow for my ſonne; who hath, I know, bene troobleſom to yow: but, if he can, hereafter with ſervice he ſhall acquite it. I have directed Mr Sommar to defraye his chargees, and to ſend hym home as he ſhall thynk mete.

Indorſed 9 Julii 1559 copy of a lettre to Sr. Nicholas Throkmorton.

The Queen to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

The queen to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

10 July 1559

Paper Office.

From the original draught in Sec. Cecil's hand.

TRUSTY and welbeloved, we grete yow well. Your ſervice is very acceptable to us: wherin we dowt not but ye will contynew, and ſo ſhall ye fynd in us the contynuance of our ſyngular favor towards yow. Although your deſyre be to retorne: yet muſt ye content your ſelf with that which we now, as the tyme is, doo rather covett; that is, for a ſeaſon to have the uſe of your ſervice there. Yeſternight the French Embaſſador cam to us; and with a lettre of the conſtable's wrytten to us, he ſignifyed the miſadventure of the French King's hurt: wherof we had the night before hard by your lettres to our counſell, with other intelligencees; alſo for the preparation of the navy into Scotland, wherof ye had wrytten three dayes before. We have now ſent Charles Haward, this bryngar, in poſt to viſitt our ſayd good brother: to whom ſhewing you his inſtructions, we praye yow to gyve good adviſe, how therein to procede

procede for the demonſtration of our good will and greef of mynde for this miſchance. Of other thyngs here and in the north ye ſhall underſtand by our secretory. We have gyven order for the 300 crownes, and for a creditt of a thouſand as nede ſhall require. Gyven under our ſignett.

Indorſed, 10 Julii 1559. Copy of the Quene's lettre to Mr Throkmorton.

TO THE QUENE'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the queen,

From Paris, 13 July 1559

Cott. Lib. Cal. E. V. f. 56.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that ſince the ſending of my lettre by Mr Cecill, I do underſtand, the ſtate of things here, and the French King's remayn in thies termes. At this preſent the Howſe of Gwyſe ruleth and doth all abowt the French King: and what will ſuccede further is unknowne, tyll the King of Navarr's coming; which is very uncertayne, for he is as yet in Gwyenne, and yeſterday a gentelman of his owne was diſpached towardes hym.

THE 11th of this preſent, the Duke of Guyſe, the cardinall of Lorrayne, and the coneſtable were with the Duke of Alva and Ruy Gomez; and amongs other things (as I am enformed) required of them, on the French King's behalf, to confirm the treaty of peace of late concluded betwene the King of Spaine and the French King that deade is. The Duke of Alva made them anſwer, that his commiſſion was expired; and that, if he might do what he thought good, he wold make them a direct anſwer. He was, he ſayd, but a ſervaunt; and therefore wylled them, in caſe they had any thing wherein they wold be ſatisfied, to write to the King of Spaine themſelfs, or to theyr Ambaſſadour reſident with hym. Whereuppon (as farre as I can learne) they have deſpached ſpecially for the confirmacion of the treaty: whereby it is thought, that the treatie already made is voyde by the deth of the French King; and judged, that when the French ſhall of newe deſire the confirmacion of the ſame, that it ſhall be anſweryd them, that the amitie betwene the French King that deade is and the King of Spaine cauſed the treatie to be in ſorte as it was: Mary, nowe that he is deade, the ſame is voyde. Whereuppon it is diſcourſed, that the King of Spaine finding himſelf with the advantage he hathe, and knowing the frenche ſtate better then he dyd at the tyme the peace was made, will either make newe demaundes, or ellis conſtrayne the Frenche to doo as he will have them, with breaking with them agayne; whiche is thought, they for their partis wil be lothe to do. And for the more credit of the ſame, it hathe bene reaported by the Duke of Alva's ſecretary, that albeit the King of Spaine takethe it unkindly, that your Majeſté, notwithſtanding all his offers made at the treatie, and that he wold

not make any peace without England, hath not of all this tyme ſent any perſonage to hym, to congratulate the peax; yet he thought, that in caſe your Majeſté wold ſend to the King of Spaine, things being in ſuche termes as they be, that he wold nevertheleſſe be contented to take his advauntage. Whiche, I take it, hathe bene by meanes reported, to th'intent I ſholde thereby take occaſion to write therein to your Majeſté; which I have thought good to doo, remitting the conſideration thereof to your wiſdome. The circumſtance of whiche mater, and the opinion of ſuche as ſeme to be affectionat to your Majeſté, and to your Majeſtie's affayres, who ſay, that now is a propice tyme for recovering of Calice, emboldenethe me to put your Majeſté in remembraunce of the advauntage your Majeſté hath nowe for the getting thereof into your Majeſtie's handes, and of the commodité offered to ſende now to the King of Spayne, as well to entre in amitie and ſtraight league with hym, as alſo to be in hand with hym for the recovery of Calleys; which ſtandith hym in hande, as muche as it doth your Majeſté. And if he may be brought to take uppon hym the reſtitucion of the ſame to your Majeſté; no doubt but, by all men's judgments I talke withall, Calleys ſhall be reſtored into your Majeſtie's hands: ſo as if the King of Spayne aſke the ſame; it is ſuppoſed, the Frenche, being in caſe as they be, will not refuſe to redelyver it.

I Do alſo underſtand, that the cardinall of Sans, the late Garde [des] ſeaux, is diſplaced; and that Monſieur Oliver, who was chauncellour heretofore, is like to enter into that office againe; for that the 12th of this preſent he came to the courte, accompanied with above 100 horſe. And ſome ſay, that the Buſhop of Orleauns ſhall be Garde [des] ſeaux, and Monſieur Oliver remaine ſtill chancellour. The coneſtable is retired to his houſe of Meigret here in Paris, secretary Burden put furthe of his office; and the Buſhop of Meaux, who was Almoner, is diſplaced. Monſieur de Lorges, the yong Lord of Mongomery, is diſcharged of his capteinſhip of the garde, and baniſhed the courte. And the Ducheſſe of Valentinoys and Duches of Buillon are commaunded, that neither they nor any of theirs ſhall reſort to the courte. The Duke of Guiſe kepeth the table the coneſtable was wont to kepe. I am alſo enformed, that the 11th of this preſent, there was great conſultacion touching the French King's ſtyle; and whether he ſhould write hymſellf King of England or not. Whereuppon there were two patrones for ſeales brought in: th' one of them th'armes of France and Scotland; and th'other of France, England, and Scotland together. And after the firſt was ſhewed, and the ſtile about it writen Franciscus &c, Francorum et Scotorum Rex; a Maiſter of the Requeſts ſtode up and ſaid, it was not well; but

that it was to be amendyd thus: FRANCISCUS &c, FRANCIÆ, ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX, &c: which cauſed ſome controverſy. Notwithſtanding in th'end, had it not bene for the PRINCE of Condy, who adviſed that mater to be ſtayd till the KING of Navarr's coming, it is thought, this matter had proceaded according to the ſayd MAſTER of REQUESTIS opinion.

I UNDERSTAND, tha t the 12th of this preſent at night, all the gentlemen of Normandy and capitaines of the ſea were ſent away with all diligence; the one to theyr howſes, and the other to the portes: and it is ſaid, that they have commyſſion to ſet furth to the ſee for Scottland; for that they underſtande, the matters go there wors for them then ever they dyd.

I HEARE alſo, that the PRINCE of Condy ſhal be GOVERNOUR of Picardy, withe the ſame charge the ADMIRALL had; which doth argue, that neither the coneſtable nor any of his HOWSE ſhall beare any rule here abowt the FRENCH KING.

THE Frenche ar in greate perplexitie, how their things will go, and allſo greatly affrayd both of the KING of Spayne and other: and this tyme is taken very propice for ſuche as have ben wronged at the FRENCH KING's hands, to ſeeke theyr revenge of the French.

THE yong FRENCHE QUENE hath ſent to the DUCHES of Valentinoys, to make accompt of the FRENCH KING's cabenet and of all his jewells.

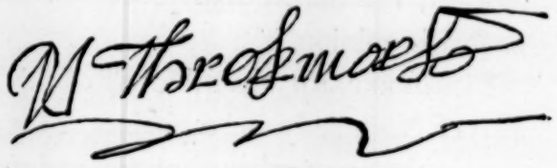
THE 13th of this preſent, about 10 of the clocke in the fornone, arrived here at this towne Mr Charles Howard, having made very good expedicion, conſidering the great impediment he had by the way, by meanes of the Frenchman that came out of Scotland, named de Fronet; who paſſing over with him, made Mr Howard's guyde on this ſide, betwene Abbeville and Amyens, leade him out of the way almoſt a nightes riding, and troubled him at diverſe poſts as he came. I received by him your MAJESTÉ's lettre of the 11th of July, and alſo a bill of exchaunge for 1300 crownes, directed to the banker of Paris.

THE thirteneth of this moneth (as I am enformed) it is agreed amongſt counſell here ſecretly, that the FRENCH KING ſhall write himſellf KING of England; but not concluded for the pupliſhing of the ſame title: notwithſtanding that in their conſultacion the 11th of this preſent, they had determined, upon the mocion of the PRINCE of Condy, to ſuſpend the matter, till the KING of Navarr's coming.

I AM enformed, that the DUKE of Buillon ſhall forgoo his office of LIEUTENANTſHIP in Normandy; which is judged to be in reſpect of his alliance with the DUCHES of Valentinoys.

AND thus I beſeche God to preſerve your Majeſté in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Paris the 13th of July 1559.

Your Majeſté's moſt humble and obedient ſervaunt and ſubject



TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUENIS MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Paris, 13 July 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR Secretary, It may like youe t'underſtand, that the XIII of this preſent, about X of the clocke in the fornone, I received by Mr Charles Howard the Quenis Majeſtie's lettres and yours of the XI of the ſame, together with billes of exchaunge and credit for 1300 crownes, directed to the banker of Paris. Wherin albeit youe have made mention of myne abode here till Michaelmas: yet foraſmoch as the caſe is now altered, and that the King is dead, wherof youe were not advertiſed before Mr Howard's coming thens; I truſt, youe will way the mater otherwiſe. And ſeing the Houſe of Guyſe now rulethe, with whome I am *in very ſmall grace*; and that the *Quene of Scotland (who is a great doer here, and taketh all upon hir)* hath ſo ſmall opinion of me, as I ſhal be hable to do ſmall ſervice *with hir*; and alſo conſidering, that upon the King's deathe myne inſtructions and commiſſion be voide, wherby I am not, as *the caſe ſtandeth, to do ſuch ſervice as I wold:* and therfore it may like youe, in reſpect therof, to uſe meanes for my revocation in tyme, and to thinke upon a meter perſone to reſide here in my place; which, I aſſure youe, I do not write, but for the furtherance of the Quenis Majeſtie's ſervice, wherof youe may perſuade your ſelf: wherin if it be her pleaſure, notwithſtanding *the diſgrace* I am like to be in here, to employ me; I ſhall moſt willingly, according to my duety, ſupply the ſame to my power. In which caſe, it may pleaſe youe to remember, that my commiſſion is expired; and that I ſhall have nede bothe of new inſtructions, commiſſion, and lettres of credence; which it may like youe to procure: for thoughe I had a lettre to the King that now is, and the Quene his wief, as King and Quene Dolphin of Scotland; yet have I not to do with him as Frenche King, till I have therunto commiſſion. I gave Mr *Kyllegrew* a memoriall of certaine things to be declared to the Quenis Majeſtie and youe, and amongs the reſt to put youe in minde for the

ſending

ſending of one hither to condole: whiche I write of unto youe, for that, in caſe youe ſhall think good to appoinct him that ſhall cum to congratulate to reſide here, there wil be tyme ynoughe for his ſetting himſelf in order; becauſe nether the King's buriall that dead is, nor the King's coronation are like to be ſo ſone as was judged they ſhuld be.

De Fronet, the gentleman that came out of Scotland, hathe bene *mete with yow*, and hathe cauſed Mr Howard to have as moche impediment by the way as might be. I pray youe to ſee, that they may have ſometyme the ſemblable curtoiſy at your poſtmaſters handes that he had; which was, to be led a night's journey of purpoſe out the way, and to be evill uſed beſides for horſes. In the midds of all theſe great maters and buſines, they here do not ſtay to make perſecution and ſacrifice of poor ſoules: for the XII of this preſent, two men and one woman were executed for religion; and the XIII of the ſame there was proclamation made by the ſounde of trompet, that all ſuch as ſhuld ſpeake either againſt the churche or the religion now uſed in Fraunce ſhuld be brought before the Buſhops of the Dioceſes, and they to do execution upon them.

And wheras youe deſire in your lettre to be advertiſed from me of the *tyme of the ſetting furth of the ſhips:* youe ſhall underſtande, that all the diligence and expedition that may be *is uſed for their ſetting forth*; but for the certainty of the *number* and *burthen of the ſhips, and how many and in what places they lye, and what furniture is* prepared for them, it is very hard for me to *learne, ſo farre from the ſee coaſt.* Mary I ſuppoſe, that for the aſſurance of *knowledge therein, it were well done*, that *my Lord Admirall did* by ſuch good meanes as he knowethe, and can well ynoughe uſe by the *men of Rye* and others *upon the ſea coaſtes*, (who can conſider *the places where the ſhips lye*, and how the *tydes ſerve for their comming owt* of the ſame) ſend to the *placis of harborow and portes on this ſyde*, to lerne the certainty from tyme to tyme of *thoſe matters for the ſea*; whiche, I aſſure youe, are *ſet forwarde here with as great ſpede as is poſſible, for this laſt night the yong Quene's ſecretary* was ſent *to Diep in poſt to haſten the ſayd matters*; I have taken order with *Edward Horſey*, who remainethe in *baſſe Normandy*, that he ſhall, for *ſuch ſea matters as* ſhall occurre about the place where he dwellethe, ſignify the ſame either to your ſelf, *my Lord Admirall*, his old *maiſters*, my Lord Marques of Northampton, or to Mr comptroller; having made *earneſt meanes* unto me for *his reſtoring to his countrey*. In which behauff, forasmoch as he is a gentleman of a good houſe, a ſerviceable man, and hath not behaved himſelf *ſince his comming into Fraunce* but well; it may like youe to ſtand his good maſter and frende. His wief, he ſayeth, is one that, notwithſtanding her being in

Fraunce, dothe favour religion: and if he were assured *for his comming into England*, his wief wold sell all her living and comme over. When he shall send any such advertisments as before, I pray youe it may be knowne, that it is by order from me.

THERE is on Spenser, a souldior of one of the bands *at Portsmouth*, comme over hither; with whome (finding him by chaunce at my lodging) I have questioned toching the cause of his comyng. And he hathe declared unto me, that he came over to take his adventure, and to seke *service*; and that there were *dyvers* others of the *same companyes*, who togethers with himself served under the *Lord Chydicke Pawlet at Portsmouth*: wherof I have thought good to give youe knowledge, mistrusting the worst; and the rather, for that they come over at such a tyme as this is, and from such a place as *Portsmowth* is. And I pray youe, the FRENCH AMBASSADOR there may understand, how De Fronet hath used Mr Howard. And so I take my leave of youe. From Parys, the 13th of July at night, 1559.

Yours assured to commande

N The & Smo & So

THE QUEEN TO SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTOM.

The queen to Sir Nic. Throkmorton.

17 July 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From a copy in Sec. Cecil's hand.

TRUSTY and welbeloved we grete yow well. This beror cam from yow hither with grete spede, arryving here the 12th of this present at three of clock in the afternoone. His creditt we have hard, and fynd very well your carefull and dilligent service; which we meane not to forgett. For answere to dyvers thyngs so requiring, ye shall principally understand by this beror; with whom commeth Richard Tremayne, a gentleman well commended, and one whom ye maye use for our service, as ye shall see cause. Towchyng the ERLE of Arrayne; as theis bearors can declare unto yow, we be desyroose, that he shold be helped from Geneva into this realme, or into Scotland: and for that purpoose, our meaning shall better appeare in a memoryall, ciphred by the new last ciphre sent from yow, and therein also dyvers other thyngs; wherunto we remitt yow.

Indorsed, 17 July 1559. Copy of a lettre from the Quene to Mr Throkmorton: voyd, becaus Tremayn goeth not.

MEMORYALL TO SIR NICHOLAS THROKMERTON, 17 JULII 1559.

PAPER OFFICE. From a copy in Sec. Cecil's. hand.

THE ſauff conveying of the EARL of Arrayne hither into this realme, or Scotland, ſemeth here a thyng both proffitable and nedefull. The doing of it cannot be here preſcribed, but is referred to your diſcretion; wherin ye ſhall deſerve great commendation. It muſt be doone ſecretly; as well in reſpect of th' EMPEROR's ſubjects and frends and the KING catholique's, as of the French. And herin haſt, ſo it be with diſcretion, is thought moſt neceſſary. And to take ſhyping at Emden in Friſeland, rather then at Antwerpe, is thought more ſaffe.

THE entertaynment of Portynary is thought very convenient, and ye maye offer to hym 500 crownes penſion. As for Florence Diaceto, his interteynment is thought not ſo nedefull as the others; but yet the QUENIS MAJESTY is content to accept his ſervice, and will reward it with ſome penſion. If he meane to goo into Germany for his owne purpooſe; he might, as it is thought, doo good to ſollicite Sturmius to procede in procuryng a comen leage to be made amongſt all proteſtants, princes, and comen weales, for confeſſion of there comen fayth and defence of the ſame. Melvyn, the Scottiſhman, may be comforted to come hyther, to the end that he offreth for ſervice towards Scotland. As concerning ſondry Engliſhmen there, if any of them ſhall ſeme ſerviſable to there contrey, and deſirooſe for duetyes ſake to retorne; yow ſhall comefort them ſo to doo, and gyve them your lettres teſtefyeng your recommendation of them. The ſtate of thyngs in Scotland the beror ſhall ſhewe yow, and all other thyngs mete to be informed to yow. Ye muſt nedes take the chardge to appoynt one for the expedition of the EARL of Arrayn from Geneva. Ye ſhall ſhortly receave more creditt for 500 crownes more.

Indorſed as above.

TO THE QUENE'S MOST EXELLENT MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen. From Paris, 18 July 1559 PAPER OFFICE. From the original in his own hand.

IT may pleaſe your MAJESTIE to undurſtand, that I have reaceavyd your letters of the XI of thys preſent by MR HOWARD, thys bearer: by the wyche I perceave, grettly to my confort, your HYGHNES contentation of my poore ſervyce here; thynkynge my ſelffe moſt happy, yff I myght have occacion and meanes to ſhewe the ſame as I have goodewyll thereunto: wyche thowghe yt be not ſuche as to the place I nowe occupie, and to the truſt repoſyd yn me belongythe; yet have I goode cauſe to rejoyſe, that yt pleaſythe your HYGHNES ſo graciouſly and acceptablie to reaceave

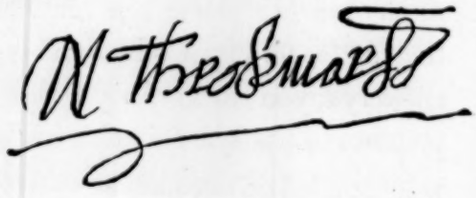
ytt. And evyne as I beynge your Hyghnes moſt humble ſervant and ſubgett, whereby you have power to commande me and myne, and to dyſpoſe thereof at your wyll and pleaſure; and by the power gevyne to you by God over your ſubjects (whereof I am on) your Hyghnes commandment muſt be yn thys caſe of me obeyed: ſo beynge appoyntyd by your Hyghnes to contynewe longer here yn thys your ſervyce, yt ſhall not be my part to gayneſay ytt. And yet I truſt, your Majeſtie (uſynge your accoſtomyd goodenes) wyll be pleaſyd, I ſhall ſay thus moche: that conſyderynge the ſtate whereunto things ar now comme by thys ſodene event, the alteration of cowncell and cowncelers, the change of dyrections, and (that cheffelyſt off all ys) the evyll oppynion that theſe nowe that rule here have and do conceave off me, partly for conceate off relygion, and ſpecially for that they judge me to have bene a practyſſer yn the matters of *the Earl of Arran* and of Scotland, beſydes other matters for the wyche they hold me grettly ſuſpectyd; I cannot therefore to dyſchearge my dutie but ſhewe your Hyghnes theſe my greffes, fearynge I ſhall not be longe able to do your Hyghnes ſuche ſervyce as wyll be lookyd for at my hands: then what hynderance that may be to your wheyghtie affayres, and to me your poore ſervant what greffe, I leave to your Hyghnes to be further conſyderyd at your pleaſure. Nevertheles, yf your Majeſtie have thorowghly reſolvyd yn thys matter (notwithſtandynge my late advertyſments by Mr Kyllegrewe) that I muſt remayne here (althowghe for the cauſys afforeſayd yt muſte be ſumwhat grevos unto me) I wyll moſt humblie conforme my ſelffe thereunto; moſt humblie beſechynge your Hyghnes, yn caſe your expectation yn all thyngs ſhall not be by me ſatysfycyd, or that any thynge may be thowght to be omyttyd, to thynke that yt ys not donne for lakke of goode wyll; but to impute yt to the malyce off the tyme.

And whereas, as well by Mr secretorie's oppinion as by myne, yt ys thowght bothe neceſſary and expedyent, that *the Earl of Arran* ſhulde with ſpede be *retyeryd into Scotland*, and yn my oppinion rather than fayle *into England: it* may pleaſe your Majeſtie with all convenient ſpede to *ſende hither unto me Henry Kyllegrew and Rycharde Tremayne*; bothe wyche I thynke mete to ſende to the ſayd *Earl of Arran*, to guyde and conducte *hym* thorowghe *Germany from the place where he is*; wheare the on may ſerve for on porpoſe, the other for another, havynge the hyghe duche tonge verie well, I knowe no man ſo fytt to be employed for a guyde thorowghe *Germany as the ſayde Rychard Tremayne*; and therefore yff he be not preſently abowte your cowrte, it may pleaſe your Majeſtie to ſend for hym, and to addreſſe hym hyther with ſpede. I thynke mete

mete, the ſayd *Earl of Arran* ſhulde *embarc* at ſomme of the *northe eaſt tounes*; *as Lubyck, Hambroue*; *or in eaſt Fryſelande*, yff the cownteſſe of *Emden* be to be truſtyd; wheareof I gether ſomme ſuſpicion, bycauſe *the French King dyd yn thys laſt treaty* ſo frendly and benefycially comprehend *the ſayd Countes*. I do not thynke goode to commytte ſuche a grette perſonage unto *the King of Spain's Lowe contreys to be embarked*, beynge for many porpoſys off ſo grett importance. In my poore oppynion, yt ys yn no wyſe ſaffe for *yowe to* depend over longe yn dowtefull and unknowen termes *with the King of Spaine:* but ſo ſone as you ſhall thorowghly dyſcover (wyche ys yn no wyſe to be delayed) that ether *he wylle ſhewe hymſelfe youre Majeſty's ennymy*, or *not youre faſt frynde accordynge to the ancient and olde league*; wyche yn any wyſe ys to be commonyd of, and thorowghly dyſcuſſyd; that then your Majeſtie do bethynke you withowte delay *to allye youre ſelfe with ſom other prince, and to perfect the beſt allyance* you can; for aſſuerydly *it is highe tyme*. And lyke as Mr secretory dyd ſyngnify unto me yn hys letters of the xi off Julij, that *the King of Spain* dyd demande the redelyvery *of the robes and order of the Toiſon:* ſo yt may pleaſe your Hyghnes, I underſtode the ſame by enformation here credablie; with further declaration, that *the King of Spain meant to diſſolve his league with youe*. Alſo methynkythe yt very neceſſary, as I ſent your Majeſtie word by *Kyllegrew, that youe ſhulde arme to the ſee forthwythe: and in caſe the Frenche* ſhulde demand what you ment thereby (as yt ys not otherwyſe lyke but they woll) that then yt may be anſweryd, you do ſo *there, becauſe they do ſo on thys ſyde*. And for theyre pretence to chaſtyſe *the rebels and tumults in Scotland* (wyche, yt ys lyke, woll be alledgid) yt may be anſweryd: that evyne as moche as, contrary *to the treatye latly made*, they have on thys ſyde made *innovation, by bearynge the armes of England* yn ſorte as they have donne; (for that doynge ys verie notorious) your Majeſtie dothe ſuſpecte, that under *the pretence of Scotland*, they meyne ſomme matter *agaynſt youe and youre realme of England*; for the ſuertie wheareof you wyll ſtand *upon youre garde*. And yt ys yn nowyſſe to be *ſufferyd, that eyther the Frenchemen ſhall vaynquyſhe the Scots that now favor your relygion*, or *that you ſuffer any ſuche nombir of the Frenche there to lande, as maye hereafter annoy youre realme of England: for I am credably informed, that the Frenche* make reaconynge wyth lyttyll dyffycultie *to ſuppres theyre contrary faction in Scotland*; and then forthewith *they meane to aſſayle youre Majeſty, and youre realme*. Me thynkythe yt were not amyſſe, that your Majeſtie ſhulde *ſende ſome kynde letter to coumfort the Conſtable hither*, what tyme you ſend your nexte dyſpatche; the delyverie wheareof may be referryd to the dyſcre-

tion of *youre Ambaſſador, as he ſhal ſe occaſyon, and as thyngs faule owte.* For yt ys ſayd, yn caſe *the King of Navarre take in hande to make any alterations here, that then the Conſtable ſhal be uſed as a pryncipal minyſter; who otherwyſe, I thynke, ſhal retyer himſelfe: for the French King alredy hathe geven him to underſtande, that the Cardinal of Lorrain, and the Duke of Guiſe ſhal manage his hole affayres.* Further yt may pleaſe your Majeſtie to underſtand, *I am enformyd that the Frenche do minde to uſe all the practyſes they can to make Stranguyſe the pyrate holly theirs, to be an inſtrument to impeache youre Highnes: and therfore yt were good policy to tourne theyre owne practiſes to their owne myſchyef, and, as I ſente youre Majeſty worde by Maſter Killegrue, to ſerve youre ſelfe by him covertly, in ſort as I declaryd to the ſayd Maſter Killegrue.* And yff the ſuſpicions *which I conceave here of the King of Spain's wel meanynge towards youe be by other preſumptions, meanes and advertyſments confirmyd: then it ſhal be nedeful for your Majeſty to have a ſpecial regarde and good eye to the King of Spain's navye; wyche, as you knowe, is latly arryvyd in Flanders, and brutyd to tranſport him into Spaigne.* Thus almyghtie God longe preſerve your Majeſtie, to hys pleaſure and your owne felycitie. From Paris the XVIII of Julij.

Your Majeſtie's moſt humble, faythefull, obedyent ſervant and ſubgett.



THE QUEEN TO SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON.

The queen to sir Nic. Throkmorton.

19 July 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From a copy corrected by Sec. Cecil.

TRUSTYE and welbeloved, we grete yow well. By the bringar hereof we have receved your lettres, and underſtand at good length his creditt concerning the Earl of Arran. Commen charité, the honor of the partye, and our owne experience of ſuch lyke calamitees moveth us to have compaſſion: and therefore we wold that ye ſhuld employe your wiſedome, how he might be ſavely counſelled to preſerve hymſelfe from the daunger of the Frenche King and the *Guiſes.* Wherin although there maye many other weyſe be deviſed: yet we ſee not preſently, if he ſhall be forced to departe thence (which we wold not, without evident neceſſité) than ether, perſona diſſimulata, to goo to *Geneva*, and there to remayne untill tyme ſhall reveale hym furder counſell; or els to come into our ile of Jerſaye, and ſo to come to Plimmouth or Hampton, and ſo to paſſe

to his father into Scotland. And if his nede ſhal be ſuch, as he ſhuld lack; uppon knoledg had, we will ſee it remedied. In any wiſe, let not hym think, this our promptneſſe to releve hym commeth uppon any other cauſe, than that in honer, both for God's cauſe and his parentage, we cannot permitt hym to be oppreſſed with this calamitee: adding hereunto the experience that we ourſelves have in theſe and worſe caſees felt and yet paſſed, through the ineſtimable goodnes of almighty God. The reſt ye ſhall underſtand by the beror.

We ſee good cauſe to accept your faythfull ſervice in very good parte; willing yow to contynew therin: wherby ye ſhall fynd, we will not be thereof forgetfull. It ſemeth very ſtrange, that the *Earl of Arran* maketh mention in his lettres, that he hath cauſe to thank us for the offres made to hym by us: wherby we be in dowt, what to thynk; and do much miſlyke, that any ſuch occaſion ſhuld be gyven by any maner meſſage done to hym. This beror affirmeth, that ſuerly he ſayd nothing tending thereto.

Indors'd: 1559. 19 Julii. Copia literarum regiæ majeſtatis ad dominum Throkmorton.

To the right honorable sir William Cecill knight, the quen is majestie's principall secretary.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Paris, 19 July 1556

Paper Office.

From the Original.

MR Secretary, it maie like youe t'underſtand, that waying withe myſelf the *time preſent*, and of what importance the ſucceſſe of things *toching religion in Scotland is for us*, I thinke in myne opinion, that it is greatly neceſſary, notwithſtanding any difficulty therin heretofore made, that *Knokes have lyberty to repaire into England, how ſhort ſoever his abode be there*; the neceſſité wherof may partly appeare unto youe by the quenis majeſtie's lettres at this preſent. For being of credit, as he is amongs them upon whome dependethe the ſtay of that affaire, it is to be thought, it ſhall muche conduce *to their confirmacion, and conſtancy in their procedyng throughly with the matter withowt interrupcion:* nam nocuit ſemper differre paratis; et, ubi conſulueris, mature facto opus eſt. Thus youe may perceive my ſimple opinion; which youe may uſe, as youe ſhall thinke good.

There be, as I underſtand, *diverſe Frenchmen* which, for the *liberty of their conſcience, do make their accompt to cum over into England, to avoide the perſecution like to be ſhewed upon them here*; and that diverſe *lawyers and gentelmen* do mind to *ſell that they have here*, and to *live in England upon th' expence of that* which they ſhall make *away in France.*

And albeit, for *charité's ſake*, I can wiſhe ſuche as *meane ſo indede to be received and ſuffered* to make *their abode in England: yet conſidering the doubtfulnes of the time*, and the maters *theſe men have in hand*, I thought good to put youe in remembraunce herof; to th'intent there maye ſomme eye be had to ſuche as ſhall for that purpoſe *cum over, leſt that under color of religion they ſhal be hable to ſerve ſum other turne; and yet the matter to be ſo handeled, as the poor men who ſeke ſainctuary indede may have the ſame granted them, like as* diverſe *of our men had in time of perſecution.* The Frenche gentleman, whome youe named in your laſt lettres to me De Fronnet, who, as I wrote by my laſt unto youe, handeled Mr Howard ſo evell by the way, is called Monſieur de Chalne, nephew to Monſieur d'Ozell. I pray youe, sir, to cauſe the lettre herincloſed to be ſent *to Sr James Crofts, or to Sr Henry Percy*, to be *by one of them conveyd according to the direction* with ſpede; whiche when youe have peruſed, I pray youe to ſeale it.

And wheras in my lettre writen with myne owne hand to the quenis Majeſtie I have made mention of two perſones to be ſent over hither, it may like youe to put her Highnes in remembraunce of the ſame accordingly. And ſo, for the reſt of th'occurences here referring youe to my lettres to her Majeſtie at this preſent, with my dew commendations, I take my leave of youe. From Paris, the xix of Julij 1559.

Yours aſſured to commaunde

N Throkmorto

There is one James Baſſentine, a Scottiſheman, who hathe bene here with me, to offer his ſervice unto me; which I have refuſed to graunt him: wherupon he hath deſired to have a word or two in his favour for his placing with ſomme man in England, or elles to youe for a paſport for his going into his owne countrey: of whoſe deſire I thought good t'advertiſe youe. He is learned in the mathematicalles, and that is all the knowledge I have of him. Upon your talking with him (if youe thinke good ſo to do) youe ſhall judge better of him then I can.

Sir, having made up the quenis Majeſtie's lettre, and being redy to ſeale up this lettre, Barnaby my ſervaunt, whome I had ſent to Diepe for the conveyance of my laſt lettres of the xiii of this preſent into Englande,

lande, is retorned: who reportethe unto me, that upon ſaturday laſt, at five of the clock at night, the lettres were delivered to Oliver the curror, who furthwith embarqued with the ſame; whome it may pleaſe youe ſo to conſidre, as another tyme he may be the gladder to uſe frendſhip in the ſpeady diſpetche for paſſage of lettres, as occaſion ſhal be miniſtred.

I WRITE to the quenis Majeſtie at this preſent, that, beſides the delivery and conveying of the lettres over, I appoincted my ſaid ſervaunt to uſe meanes for other ſervice; which was, according to th'effect of your lettre ſent me by MR Howarde, to underſtand, whether *Jhon Ribawde were to be wonne or not:* and I gave him inſtructions for that purpoſe. At his arrivall *to Diepe he found him not*; and ſtaying a day or two *for him*, without *his retorne*, my ſervaunt retorned, and *met him by the way*, and upon th'occaſion declared unto him as he had in commiſſion. *Jhon Ribawde* anſwered him, that he had litle occaſion *to tary at Diepe;* for he was ſo often *ſent for to the court, and* appoincted *ſo to ride poſt to and fro for the diſpaching of ſhips into Scotland*, as he had ſmall *reſt:* and ſent me worde, that I ſhuld in any wiſe *take hede of one man who reſorted to me*, whome indede I did not *greatly lyke at the firſt:* and told Barnaby, that for the *preſent conveing of men into Scotland there ar no ſhips of war appointed, but all hoyes and crayers fit onely for paſſingers*; and that all thoſe *ſotemen* that ſhuld be *ſent into Scotland at this time* ſhuld take *ſhipping at Callyce and Bulleyn, and therabowtes:* and willed Barnabé to tell me, that within a few dayes *he wold cum up, and talk with me himſelf: he told him alſo, that the men ſhold be taken out of the garriſons therabout, to avoide bruit.* Wherof I pray youe to enforme the quenis Majeſtie; for that ſhe may underſtand, that the *ſervice* wherof I ſpeake in the ſending of *my man to Diepe was for this purpoſe.* Nevertheles, for that youe maie be more aſſured whether this advertiſment be trew or not, it may like youe to put *My Lord Admirall in remembrance for* the uſing of *ſuch meanes* as he can, for the underſtanding of *what ſhips are in the portes upon this ſide, and what arredines and plight* the ſame are in, *and whether the men ſhal be embarqued at Bulleyn or Callyce*; wherin alſo I judge *My Lorde Wardeyn* may be hable to do ſumwhat: *if it be ſo; I wold for my part judge it well*, they were *empechyd by the way.*

THE coneſtable hath enformed MR Howard, that the KING ſhall not be enterred theſe ſixteen dayes: wherof I thought mete to advertiſe the quenis Majeſtie. And thus I byd youe eftſones hartely well to fare.

N Throckmorto

BY THE QUENE.

The Queen to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

21 July 1559

From a copy corrected by Sec. Cecil.

TRUSTY and right welbeloved, we grete yow well. And where it hath pleaſed almighty God to call to his mercie our good brother King Henry, the late Frenche King, unto whome yow were by us ſent to be our Ambaſſadour reſydent with hym: foraſmuche as, his ſonne King Frauncis being nowe cume to the crowne of that realme, it appereth unto us by ſuche intelligences as yow have ſignefyed hither, that there hath byn, ſence the ſayd late Frenche King's deathe, ſume conſultation had there concerning the publication of the French King's ſtile, tending to the prejudice of us and our crowne; whereby appereth ſmale demonſtration of any frendſhip or goodwill ment by the ſayd Frenche King that nowe is towards us: albeit we have herewith addreſſed our letters of credence unto the ſayd Frenche King, whereby we ſignify unto hym, that we have appointed yow to reſide there, and be our Ambaſſadour towards hym as ye were towards his late father; yet is our pleaſure, in caaſe ye ſhall by any good meanes underſtand, that he dooth in deede publiſhe or put in execution the former delyberations, and thereby any wayes touche or prejudice our juſt right and tytle to the crowne of this our realme, by uſurping the ſtile thereof or otherwyſe, that then ye doo forbeare to make delyvery of our ſayd lettre addreſſed to the ſayd French King, but remayne there as a private gentleman and our ſervaunt, withowt making any ſhew to ſeeke farther uppon them, then yow ſhall ſee may ſtande with our honnour and your reputation, untill you ſhall underſtand further of our pleaſure. But if yow ſhall perceyve, there is no ſuche thing certenly ment to be ſet forth, but that they there doo meane to embrace our amitie, and ſhall ſhewe any lykelyhood or towardnes thereof by open demonſtration; and that yow ſhall alſo therewithall underſtande, that any commiſſion is gyven to th' Ambaſſadour here to renue his legation towards us: our pleaſure in that caaſe then is, that ye ſhall delyver our ſayd lettre of credence to the ſayd Frenche King; declaring unto hym on our behalf, with ſuche good woords as yow ſhall by yowr wyſdome think moſt expedient, that, for the good diſpoſition we have to the contynuance of the amitie lately begon with his father, we have appointed yow to be, as ye were before towards the ſayd King our good brother his late father, our Ambaſſadour reſident with hym, and ſhall be glad for our partes to doo any thing that may tende to the preſervation thereof from tyme to tyme, in ſuche ſorte as may be moſt for the weale and commoditie of both our realmes: his anſwer whereunto we wolde

ye ſignifyed unto us, as ye ſhall ſee cauſe, with as convenient ſpede as yow might. We ar the more carefull to have yow deale circumſpectly in this matter, for that it is gyven us to underſtande, the frenche Ambaſſadour here hath ſecret commaundement from thence to forbeare to cume unto us for any reſpect or cauſe, oneleſſe we doo expreſſly ſende for hym: which thing concurring with the intelligences yow have learned there maketh us the rather to ſuſpect theyre meaning towards us; whereof we wolde gladly be owt of doubt. Dyvers other things we have committed to the declaration of the beror, Henry Killigrew; whereof he hath a memoryall in the new ciphre. We wold, that ye ſhuld recommend us to the Vidaſme of Charters, whoſe goodwill we meane not to forgett; and thereof ye maye aſſure hym. Gyven under our ſignett.

Endorſed: 21 Julij 1559. The Quene's Majeſty to sir Nicholas Throkmorton. apud Cobham-hall.

A MEMORYALL FOR THYNGS COMMITTED TO KILLIGREW'S CHARDGE.

INPRIMIS, he ſhall ſhew th'Embaſſador all that intelligence which is gyven here to hym of the procedings in Scotland.

ITEM, to deviſe the moſt ſecrett and ſpedy wayes to convey the Erle of Arrayn from Geneva, ether into this realme, or to his father, where the ſayd Erle ſhall thynk hymſelfe to be in moſt ſafty.

CERTEN thyngs be thought of here to be obſerved and eſchowed. That the ſayd Erle comme not into the poſſeſſions of th' Emperor, the King of Spayne, the Biſhopps papiſts, nor others confederat with the French. That he in nowiſe appeare who he is, in all his journaye, not to his moſt aſſured; but ether pas as a merchant, or ſcoller. Becauſe Flaunders and the Bas-contrees be dangerooſe for hym; it is thought, that Emden is the beſt paſſage: and ſo if he ſhall arryve in England, to contynew unknowen, as he did before, untill the Quene's pleaſure be underſtand. He muſt be informed, that this the Quene's Majeſty's inclinations to helpe hym is of hir princely nature to releve ſuch noble perſonages as be in adverſité, uppon the experience of hir owne lyke trooble, and for the preſervation of the ſayd Erle. Whatſoever is here thought meteſt; yet nevertheleſs the direction of the whole cauſe is left to his owne wiſedom and conſideration, wherof the Quene's Majeſty dowteth not but God will plentye. As for the releff of this matter, th'Embaſſador hath credit thither ſent hym by Mr Howard, by a bill of Mr Greſham's of 1000 crownes.

TOWCHYNG Portynary, hir Majeſty alloweth very well his diſpoſition

toſerve; much the rather, becauſe he ſerved hir father; and will not refuſe to allowe hym 500 crowns penſion. And for Florence Diaceto; lykewiſe hir Majeſty alloweth well his diſpoſition to ſerve hir, and meaneth to reteyne hym in hir ſervice: and conſideryng his affection in relligion, and that he myndeth to travell into Germanny; it may be conſidered if his acqueyntance be good with Joannes Sturmius, or ſuch lyke as cold ſollicite an amytye and concorde, to be well made and publiſhed to the world amongeſt all monarches, princes, ſtates, and comenweales which be proteſtants; and that in thoſe caſees, his ſervice might be well beſtowed.

ITEM, towchyng diverſe Engliſhmen there, as Horſey, Laighton, Cornwale, Crokkett, the two Tremayns, and ſuch others of lyke ſorte as may be ſerviſable to this there natyve contrey; the Quene's Majeſty is pleaſed, that th'Embaſſador ſhall of hymſelfe comfort them to retorne home: wherin circumſpection muſt be uſed. Melven to retorne into England.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen,

From Paris, 27 July 1559

Cott. Lib. Cal. E. V. f. 66.

From the Original.

IT maie pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that the 22d of this preſent, Mr Killegrew arrived at Paris: by whome I received your Majeſtie's lettres of the 16th of the ſame, mencioning the coming hither of Richard Tremayne to be employed in your Majeſtie's ſervice, and towching your opinion for th'Erle of Arrayne his helping from Geneva into England or Scotland. I received by him alſo your Majeſtie's other lettres of the 19th of this preſent, toching the conſultation had for the French King's ſtyle, to be publiſhed to your Majeſtie's prejudice: and that, notwithſtanding your Majeſtie's lettres of credence unto the French King, if I perceyvid, they here minded to put in execution theyr firſt delyberation, wherof I heretofore advertiſed your Majeſtie; I ſhuld then remaine as a private gentilman, without making demonſtration to ſeke further uppon them withowt knowledg of your Majeſtie's pleaſure. I am in the ſame lettres alſo advertiſed, that there is commaundement given to the Frenche Ambaſſadour on that ſyde, not to repayre to the courte, oneles your Majeſté ſhall ſende for hym: and youe deſire to be enformed ſumwhat therof from hence. He delivered me in like maner lettres from your Majeſté to the King of Navar and Quene, the Duke of Guyſe and the coneſtable. For anſwer to the firſt; it may like your Majeſté t'underſtand, that as yet Rychard Tremayne is not cum unto me: of whoſe coming I wold be glad, for ſuch cauſes as I ſignified by my laſt lettres unto your Majeſté. And I do mynde, uppon his coming, to ſende hym with ſume expedition

tion to Geneva and Tygure, to underſtand what he may of th'Erle of Arrayne; and, in caſe he can mete with him, to procede according to your Majeſtie's letters: of whiche Earle of Arrayne I have not learned any thing certainly, ſince the diſpetching of Mr Randall from hence to Chaſtelereu, in the compeny of th'Erle of Arrayn's Maſter of his horſſe; other then ſuche advertiſements as I ſent your Majeſtie with my late letters, which I received from the ſayd Mr Randall. And whether th'Erle of Arrayne be at Geneva or Tygure, where order was by me taken for his arryvall, I do not yet knowe. Mary, it is ſaid, he is gone eſtwarde from Chaſtelereu. And the 23d of this preſent the Baron of Corton, who is not lodged farr from me, told myne hoſt where I lye, that the Earle of Arrayne, in his way to Geneva, hath indured great penury, and was conſtrained for 15 dayes together to hyde hymſellf in a wood of his, and there to repaſt himſellf, having no other help, by frute whiche men caried throughe the ſame deſert. And other newes have I not of th'Erle of Arraine preſently.

And toching the contents of the other lettre of the 19th of this preſent; I have bene enformed, that after the matter touching the ſtyle had bene in deliberation at the fyrſt, and agreed uppon ſecretly, that ordre was then gyven for the making of a newe ſeale, with the armes of England, France, and Scotland together, without any other ſtyle then this: Franciscus Dei gracia Francorum rex. Which ſeale being perfected was lately brought in emongſt them here, as they were in the counſell, and there ſhewed by the Duke of Guyſe and cardinall of Lorraine to the reſt; amongs whome the coneſtable was one. And after they had a litle vewed the ſeale, and ſumwhat conſidered the mater of the uſing of the ſame; the coneſtable, as I am informed by one who ſemeth to knowe muche, ſtode upp and ſaid unto Meſſieurs de Guyſe, (for ſo he termed them) that in his opinion, he thought it not honorable, that there ſhuld be uſed in the ſeale of France any other armes then the onely armes of France: alledging, that no frenche King heretofore hathe done the like; and therfore judged it meter, that they ſhold be uſed alone. For he ſaid, that the French King hertofore hath had title to Naples, Millaine, and diverſe other places of great importance; and yet he never uſed but his owne armes of France, and notwithſtanding proſecutyd theyr juſt titles, as they ſaw cauſe: and ſo, he ſaid, they might do, though they did not in this ſort ſet forth the ſame. Wherupon ſome ſtay was made of the uſing of the ſayd ſeale; and as yet they uſe the late French King's ſeale; and the French King (as I am advertiſed) did wryte hymſellf lately, in a commiſſion, as French Kings hath uſed to doo: whiche is all

the knowledge I can learne as yet toching theſe maters. And hard it will be for me to underſtand further, till that the late French King be interred: and it is thought, the ſame ſhal be about the 20th of Auguſte; for untill then, it is ſayd, the ſtyle will not be publiſshed: and at the buriall of the King here, it is accuſtomed, as he is put into the tombe, to be publiſshed, LE ROY EST MORT; and then the newe King is proclaymed with his hole ſtile in ordre. The conſideration wherof, together with th'incertainty how I ſhall behave my ſelf to the King, till the truthe of theſe maters maie be knowne; and for that your Majeſtie's inſtructions do not appoinct me to delyver the letter to the French King for my credence, before I can certaynely learne their meaning in theſe maters; and alſo for that this poinct of the ſame inſtructions, "byuſurping of the ſtile, or other wyſe", ſemethe, for this word "otherwyſe" not plaine inoughe for the direction of my proceadings with the French King; I have thought it moſt convenient to ſtay the French King's letter, and the letter to the Duke of Guyſe in my hands, till that I may either perceyve more of theyr proceadinges, or be more fully inſtructed of your Majeſtie's pleaſure, how to behave myſelf in all eventys: wherof it may pleaſe your Highnes I may be furthwith advertiſed.

FOR the furtheraunce of your Majeſtie's ſervice, I have thought mete, that Mr Kyllygrewe do goo to mete the King of Navarr by the way in his coming hither, and to deliver your Majeſtie's letter unto hym: which (I take it) wil be the better welcom, foraſmuche as he ſhall have cauſe to thinke the meſſinger expreſly ſent to hym. I thinke good alſo to deliver the coneſtable's letter furthwith; to th'intent that, if any queſtion be put further in counſayll, where he ſhal be preſent, toching the frenche proceding with your Majeſté, he may be the better affected to your Highnes behaulf.

THE 19th of this preſent, the Duke of Savoye rode in poſte towardes Flaundres, and the Prince of Orenge in his cumpeny; whiche prince, it is ſaid, hathe promiſed upon his honor to returne by a daye. The cauſe of the Duke's going (as I am enformed) is to procure, that the late treaty betwene King Philip and the King that dead is, maie be renewed and confirmed betwene the ſaid King Philip and the Frenche King that now is, and to know his reſolution for certaine other maters of importaunce to be agreed upon betwene theſe two princes. The 21ſt of the ſame, the Duke d' Arcus with the conte Carravallier arrived in poſt at this court. He hath (as I am credibly informed) commiſſion both to condole, and to ſay further to this King, that like as King Philip was entered into league with his late father, and for the perfection of amity betwene them

had maried with his doughter; ſo he was now minded to contynew the ſame league, to performe all the articles agreed upon betwene him and the late King his father, and to do more, if more may be; to ſtand them here in ſtede either with money or any other thing, yea with the travaill of his owne perſone, if the caſe ſo required.

I UNDERSTAND, that there is a commiſſion ſent into Gaſcoigne, for men to be levyed for Scotland. There is alſo news comme to this court, that the yong King of Denmarke ſhuld be dead. This court removeth the 25th of this preſent to St Germins; where the ſame ſhall remaine, till nere the tyme of the King's enterrement. The Duke of Alva and the coneſtable do (as I am enformed) remaine behinde here at Paris. I do not underſtand, that Monſieur de Noailes ſhal be ſhortly revoqued: but it is thought, that aſſone as the King is interred, and that they here have put ordre in their things, that they mind to chaunge all theyr miniſters abrode, and, amongs the reſt, to chaunge theyr Ambaſſadour there with your Majeſté; the rather, for that he was ſent into England by the coneſtable's appoinctment. The 25th of this preſent, the Duke of Arcus is departed towards Flaundres: ſegnor Ringomes the next day taketh his journey towards Spaine; whether, it is ſaid, King Philip maketh all th'expedition he can to followe. Th'advertiſement I lately ſent your Majeſté, toching the uſher's calling for place for the French Quene, was, as I underſtand ſithens, ſpoken rather of pleaſour by him, then of any ſet purpoſe, becauſe the Lady Stafforde was hard by hir. I ſend your Majeſté her incloſed a note of ſuche newes as th'Ambaſſadour of Venize ſent unto me, toching the Pope, and the great conflict amongs the Turques.

WHERAS there was commiſſion graunted to an officer of the King's here, for the letting of the lands at Calleys, within the pale, for terme of ſeven yeres; the ſaid officer having made offer to diverſe for their dwelling there, and to take leaſes in that ſort, can find none that will take the ſame, without longer terme of yeres; ſaing, that within eight yeres it ſhuld be reſtored to your Majeſté. Whereuppon he repaired to the cardinal of Lorrayne, to enforme him therof: who, queſtioning with the officer, aſked him, whether he was ſo mad to believe, that it ſhuld be reſtored: and told him, that which was done was done of purpoſe to make the Englyſhemen beleve ſo; becauſe the tyme of the making of the peaxe conſtrained that convenant to be put in, though indede there was never any ſuche mater ment: and therfore willed him to cauſe their leaſys to be made during ſuche tyme as the French King ſhuld injoy the ſame, and to tell the tenants ſecretly, that there is no reſtitution ment.

CORSICA is not yet reſtored to the Genoes. The cauſe is (as I am enformed) that where commiſſioners were arrived to make reſtitution therof; Il ſegnor Urſino, who hathe the charge for the FRENCH KING there, withſtode the mater, and cauſed by practiſe the people of the yle to withſtand the rendition therof to the Genoes; which is noted to be don by the ſecret ſollicitation and meanes of the great PRIOR: wherof it may pleaſe your MAJESTÉ, if it ſhall ſo be thought good, to enforme the KING of Spayne's AMBAſſADOUR with your MAJESTIE. Pierre Corſica is arrived at this court, and is moche made of, and well received of the KING that now is.

HERETOFORE I wrote to your MAJESTÉ of the ſending of the DUKE of Wirtemberg, and the cardinall of Auguſta to this court from th'empire. The ſaid DUKE refuſed at that time to be joigned with the ſaid cardinall in commiſſion; alledging certaine ſmall excuſes, which wold not be taken: and in th'end he was ſo preſſed by th'EMPEROR, and charged with his duety, that he declared the ſaid cardinall to be his enemy, and that he had ſought meanes to kill him; and therfore cold by no meanes, with his ſafety, goo in his company. Wherof the cardinall being advertiſed, he repaired to a houſe where the DUKE was; and there told him what he underſtode of his reaport of him; and deſired to know, whether the ſame were trew or not. The DUKE affirmed, that he had ſaid ſo, and wold ſtand to it. The cardinall preſſed him by all meanes to tell him, who gave that information. The DUKE refuſed a good tyme ſo to do; ſaying, he underſtood by lettres from Rome, that the ſaid cardinall in the POPE's preſence, had proponed mater, that the POPE ſhuld uſe meanes to diſpetche him; and if he could not do it, that he the ſame cardinall wold find meanes to put the mater in execution; adding, that if the DUKE of Wirtemberg were not put out of the way, religion cold never be ſtaid in Almaine. The cardinall ſtode to the utter deniall of any ſuche mater; in ſuch ſort, as in th'ende the DUKE declared unto him, that he received lettres from the cardinall Bellay to that effect; whiche he ſhewed to the cardinall of Auguſta. And ſo he, being ſatisfied at the DUKE's handes, retired to his lodging; and furthwith wrote, and ſent away to the POPE a diſpetche of the circumſtances of the mater. Wherupon the POPE hathe committed the ſaid cardinall Bellay to priſon: and it is judged to be for the cardinall of Auguſta his cauſe; for ſo one who came by the way of this towne from Italy, the 24th of this preſent, to paſſe into Flaundres, hath reaported.

I UNDERSTAND, that the PRINCES of Condé and Ferrare ſhal be furthwithe diſpetched into Flaundres, for the renewing and confirmation of the

the late treaty made betwene the late King and King Philip, to be contynued betwene the ſaid King Philip and the Frenche King that now is. I am alſo informed, that after long and diverſe debatings, to and from, emongſt theſe men, for the matter of Scotland, at lenght they have determined furthwith to diſpetche De Labroſe and the Buſshop of Amiens; who ſhall have in theyr company a thowſand fotemen, and a hundred men at armes; with purpoſe that, upon theyr arryvall, the ſayd Buſshop and Labroſe ſhall furthwith viſit the fortifications, and uppon conſideration of the ſame adviſe taken by them, which is to be kept, and which to be abandoned, to place the ſayd ſoldiors into the ſame; and then to ſee, what they can doo with the ſpiritualtie, and others there, for the appeaſing of the garboyle emongſt them. Wherin if they find difficulty; then they have in commaundment, nowe in the tyme of harveſt, to employ the ſayd men of warre in ſuche ſorte, as they ſhall take ſo muche proviſion as they can gather, and lay up in ſtore for theyr furniture: which being fully ſupplyed, they ſhall doo all theyr indevor, to the uttermoſt of theyr force, to ſpoyle and deſtroy all the countrey about them. And in caſe they here ſhall perceyve, that the men which they take with them will not ſerve to bring theyr purpoſes to paſſe; they mind to ſend after them the Marques d' Alboef with greater force: for the putting wherof in a readines, the Frenche ceaſe not daily to travayll and give order. The ſhipping of the men of warr to be ſent at this preſent into Scotland is appointed to be (as I am enformed) about the eight of the next moneth, and the ſame to be tranſported onely in ſhippes of burthen.

I CANNOT but (uppon great cauſe, which I ſee dayly) put your Majeſtie in remembrance to have an eye to your hoſtages, notwithſtanding any feaſtings or good countenaunce they ſhall make. The 25th of this preſent, in the evening, was with me the viſdame of Chartres; who delivered unto me two ſupplications, the copies wherof I ſend your Majeſté herwithall. The ſuppliant doth him muche diſhonor. Wherfore he deſireth to have in wher he may be uſed according to reaſon and his honor. His doings otherwiſe ſeme unto me worthy your Majeſtie's indignation. Wherefore, foraſmuche as the ſayd viſdame beareth your Majeſtie good affection, it may lyke your Majeſtie, on his behaulf, to cauſe the party to be ſecretly apprehended, and ſo kept; and uppon his apprehenſion, to ſignify the ſame unto me: wherby your Majeſtie may be further advertiſed, what to doo with hym. And for the more ready comyng by hym, it may pleaſe your Majeſté t'underſtand, that the ſuppliant nameth himſelf My Lord of Norfolk's ſervaunt; and hath two names, that is

to ſay, Thomas Gery and Munceaulx; and is ſonne to Philbert, late phyſician in Calice. He hath a ſuſter, maried in London to a ſurgeon, who may give alſo knowledge where he is. The matter had ned to be ſecretly handeled.

THE 26th of this monethe James Hambleton, the LORDE of Ormeſtone, lieutenant to th'ERLE of Arraine came unto my lodging, and gave me t'underſtand, that there is no certaine knowledge as yet, where the ſayd EARLE of Arraine was. And where I advertiſed heretofore, that the DUKE of Chaſtilheralt's landes were ſeaſed into the FRENCH KING's hands; the ſaid Hamolton ſayd unto me, that the 25th of this preſent they weare releaſyd, and that he had commiſſion to receyve the ſame agayne to the DUKE of Chaſtilheralt's uſe. Nevertheleſſe he ſayd, he did know it but a deviſe to amuſe the DUKE; and that they ment hereby to retaine the DUKE's devotion towardes the Frenche. And becauſe the ſayd DUKE of Chaſtilherald ſhuld be fully informed of this practiſe, and theyr uſing of his ſunne Davy, and of other their purpoſes and meanings for Scotland; the ſaid Hamolton doth ſhortly deſpache a gentilman, named Henry Neſbet, ſecretly to the ſayd DUKE into Scotland: for whiche purpoſe he deſired a paſport from me; which I gave hym. Wherfore aſſone as he ſhall be arryved at the court, it may pleaſe your MAJESTÉ to graunt hym paſport for his ſpedy paſſing into Scotland from thence. My paſport bearith date, 26 Julii.

A CAPTEN of the ſea, called John Roſſe, hath the conducting of the men of warre into Scotland. There is arrived at this court an ambaſſador from the KING of Sweden; who hathe not yet had audience. He ſemethe to be a man of ſome haveour. Wherfore it may pleaſe your MAJESTÉ to underſtand of th'AMBASSADOR of the ſaid KING reſident with your MAJESTÉ the cauſe of his coming hither.

WHEN I had thus farre written, the viſdame ſent me word, that he hadde found the party for th'apprehenſion of whome he had bene in hand with me, as before: ſo as it may now like your MAJESTÉ to ſtay in this behaulf, onles that he chaunce to eſcape from hence, and do come over into Englande. And thus I beſeche God to preſerve your MAJESTÉ in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Paris, the 27th of July 1559.

I THOUGHT good, notwithſtanding the viſdame hathe found out the party, to ſend your MAJESTÉ the ſupplications; for that there is ſome mater therein whiche concernethe your HIGHNES ſervice. After the peruſing of the ſame, it may like your MAJESTÉ to commit them to Mr Secre-

tary; for the opening of the contents therof may otherwiſe work ſomme diſpleaſure to the ſaid viſdame.

Your Majeſtie's moſt humble and obedient ſervant and ſubject

N Throkmorton

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUENIS MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Paris, 27 July 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR Secretary, it maie like youe t'underſtand, that I have received your lettre without date by Mr Keillegrew; together with two lettres from the Quenis Majeſtie to myſelf, th'one of the XVI and th'other of the XIX of this preſent; with other lettres to *the King of Navarre and the Quene, the French King, the Duke of Guyſe, and the Coneſtable.* The contents of yours I mind to put in execution aſſone and as warely as I can, for the reſpects in the ſame ſpecified. For the delivery of the reſt of the lettres, and what I minde to do therin, I have ſignified myne opinion to the Quenis Majeſtie; and therfore I omit to repete the ſame unto youe. And foraſmoch as youe ſhall perceive by my ſaid lettres to her Majeſtie, how *incertayn I am what* to do for my proceadings *here; and the rather, for that I neither have full inſtructions, nor know not* the contentes of the lettres ſent to me *to be delyveryd*; wherupon if nede be to take upon me the *knowledge of the matter in the ſame,* th'ignorance wherof may withdrawe my doing of that *which may ſerve for the Quene's Majeſtie's* ſervice: I thought good to put youe in remembraunce therof; and to beſech youe, not onely to helpe me to ſuche *inſtructions* as ſhal be thought moſt convenient *for my perfect direction in all my* proceadings *here, (in my* opinion *the ſoner the better)* but alſo in ſtede of *two lettres ſent to the French King and the Duke of Guyſe, which I* kepe in *my hands,* to ſend me *two others to be* delivered in lieu of them; for that, I ſuppoſe, the *date of them I have* wil be old: wherin it may like youe to put ſuche *date, as I, having* knowledge of the ſame, may the better conſider the tyme of the delivery of them; and alſo to *ſend me the minutes thereof, and of* ſuch others as ſhall for like purpoſe be ſent *unto me hereafter; that, by* the matter and contents of the ſame, I may have *the better knowledge* how to behave myſelf towardes them to whome *they be ſent.* And becauſe that at this preſent th'old *French Quene,* called *la Royne*

mere, hath, thoughe not in name, yet in dede and in effect th'authoritie *of Regent to the French King*; I thinke it not amiſſe, that a *lettre wer ſent to her, to* ſuche effet *as ſhall be thought beſt.*

I am ſecretly informed, that there is a *party in Scotland for the* placing of *the Prior of Saynt Androwes in the State of Scotland; and that he* himſelf *doth by all the ſecret* meanes *he can aſpire thereunto.* Wherof I thought to give youe knowledge, as well for the more certaine underſtanding of the ſame, as for further conſideration to be had what *the Quene's Majeſty hath to do in this caſe.* And S^r^, *as the State here preſently is governed by the Cardinal of Lorreyn and the Duke of Guiſe; the Duke haveing* the charge onely of *the war and the* dependances therupon, and *the Cardinal of Lorreyn the ordering of all other affaires,* as of *fynances and mater of* Eſtate, and the ſpeciall *doing with all embaſſadors:* for which cauſe it ſhall be neceſſary for him that ſhal be *the Quene of England's miniſter here to have ſome favour* with him, if he will do any good ſervice *in ſuch matters as the Embaſſador* ſhall have to do with *the French King.* Albeit I ſuppoſe *the Quene of England hath as ſmall devocion unto the Cardinal, as he hath unto her*; yet conſidering the neceſſité *of the time,* it ſhuld be well done, that *affections* were in ſomme part *diſſimuled*; and therfore it may like youe to uſe herin your accuſtomed diſcretion: for when he ſhall perceive, that *the Duke of Guyſe is writen unto, and he* [*not*] *regardyd; it will gyve* him cauſe to uſe ſuche *as have to do with* him *the worſe, and be as carles of* us as we are of him; which will *ſmally* further *the Quene's Majeſtie's ſervice here.*

I THOUGHT good *by this bearor, John Melvin,* whome I take to be a truſty man, to ſend *this diſpech unto* youe. I know him to be an honeſt and a faithfull man, *and very zealous to religion.* Mary, I do not *perceive, that he is of* ſuche conceipt, *as to go through of* himſelf *with matter of great* importaunce; but *he is truſty, and* hable, *with inſtructions,* to ſerve well and diligently. I have thought good (thoughe I ſuppoſe youe are therin well inſtructed already) to put youe in remembraunce, that *there is great enemité of long continuance between the Earl of Arrayn's Houſe and the Houſe of Lenoux; to the intent that in all your practiſe for Scotland yow have* dew regard *thereunto, for the better conducting of your practiſes there.*

ALBEIT I have had to do and talked with many men of diverſe nacions; yet have I not founde any, in myne opinion, ſo *mete to be uſed and interteined for the Quene's Majeſtie's ſervice as James Melvin, who is preſently in Scotland, and is the Conſtable his ſervant. He is a man of good capacité, and hath* ſundry rare *parts in him, not to be* founde *in many men:*

wherfore

wherfore, I ſuppoſe, youe ſhall do well to uſe *the beſt meanes yow can, if he cum by you, to make him hir Majeſtie's; for he ſhall be hable to do hir good ſervice.* And thus, referring youe, for the reſt of th'occurrences here, to my lettres I ſend at this preſent to the Quenis Majeſtie, I take my leave of youe. From Paris, the xxvii of July 1559.

Yours aſſured to commaunde

N Throkmorto

I beſech youe, S^r^, to cauſe the lettre her incloſed to be ſent to *Sr James Crofts*, or to *Sr Henry Percy*, to be by one of them conveyd according to the direction.

To the Queen's most excelent Majestie.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

28 July 1559

Paper Office.

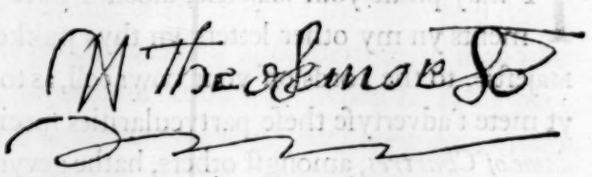
From the Original in his own hand.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſtie, albeit I have ſyngnyfied ſondry advertyſments yn my other letters yn thys pakkett, addreſſyd as well to your Majeſtie, to the Lords off your cowncell, as to Mr Secretory: yet I thowght yt mete t'advertyſe theſe partycularities ſpecially to your ſelffe. *The Vidame of Chartres*, amongſt others, hathe gevyne me goode occacion, ſynce my commynge hyther, to beleve, that he ys muche your Majeſtie's *frynde, and well affected to yowe.* And thys *laſt night he* declaryd unto me, that *the Frenche* dyd meyne to breake ſhortly with your Majeſtie; for that the xxv of Julij *they* were advertyſyd, that you myndyd to impeache theyre doyngs ageynſt *the Scots*, and alſo that theyre was *a league* yn hand betwyxte your Majeſtie *and the Scots:* wheareuppon they have thys day dyſpatchyd *the Prince of Ferare to the King of Spain*, and meyenythe ſhortly after to ſend thyther *the Prince of Condé*, to conclude a newe league betwyxte the *Frenche and the King of Spain*, to your Majeſtie's prejudyce and detryment: ſayeng further, that *the Frenche were in good hope, the King of Spain wolde endever himſelfe to repreſſe rebels and hereticks*, rather then to ſuffer them to waxe ſo ſtronge and encreaſe; ſo as *the Frenche* do truſte, they ſhall wyne the aliance of *the King of Spain*, thowghe they loſe the *Scotteſhe:* and, ſay they, you ſhall loſe *the King of Spain's* amytie, to wynne your aunci-ent enemies. The *Duke of Arcos* comynge hyther hathe put the *Frenche* yn grett hope off *the King of Spain's* aſſuryd amitie.

I DOWTE not but your Majeſtie woll conſyderately and advyſydly wey, howe moche yt importythe you not to ſuffer the Frenche to ſuppreſſe your frendes *in Scotland;* and on the other ſyde not ſo to leane to the *Scots*

fortune, unleſſe you ſe them conjoyne theyre *forces* togethers yn unitie. As yet they do not drawe all on way; for beſyds the *Frenche* nation theyre, theyre ys alſo a Frenche faction amonge themſelffes: wyche, yff yt be poſſyble, muſte be extyncte. It may pleaſe your Majeſtie to geve your Ambaſſador with *the King of Spain* yn chearge, and ſo to uſe all other meyns that may be, to dyſſypher the contents of thys newe *league betwixt the King of Spain and the Frenche*. And lett not *the King of Spain's Ambaſſador reſident with youe withe ſucred words abuſe your Majeſty:* for wheare I am, I ſe and here grett preſumptions to move me to thynke, that *the King of Spain is but a hallowe frinde unto youe; and ſo maie he do youe more harme, than an open ennimy.* Thus almyghty God, to hys pleaſure and your owne felycitie, longe preſerve your Majeſtie. Frome Paris, the xxvii of Julij 1559.

Your Majeſtie's moſt humble, faythefull, obedyent ſervant and ſubgett.



To the right honorable sir William Cicill knight, the quene's majestie's principall secretary.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

29 July 1559

Paper Office.

From the Original.

MR Secretary, It may like youe t'underſtand, that wheras this bearer Mr Andrew Connyngham, ſonne to the Earle of Glincarne in Scotland, who hathe ſerved the Frenche King in his warres with the charge of 100 lighte horſmen, is now, upon the ſame affection wherwith diverſe others of his countreymen have bene moved, deſirous to retorne homeward, minding to paſſe throughe England: foraſmoche as he is here noted to be a man of ſervice, and is alſo a nobleman; I thought good to give youe knowledge of his repaire thither, with advertiſment of myne opinion, that it ſhal be well done, he maie be offered to ſee the quenis Majeſtie and to kiſſe her handes, and receive more then commune interteignment; wherby the quenis Majeſtie's ſervice maie be ſumwayes furthered. He hathe bene with me, and declared unto me his greate affection to England, and to the quenis Majeſtie; together with his evill ſatisfaccion on this ſide, for ſuch interteignment as diverſe of his countreymen have found

themſelfs greived withall. And ſo I take my leave of youe. From Paris, the XXVI of Julij 1559.

Yours to command

N. Throckmorton

THIS lettre was opened after the firſt ſealing. This gentleman having occaſion to ſtay longer then I thought he ſhuld; I have thought good t'advertiſe youe of ſuch mater as I have ſince the ſendinge of my laſt lettres by *John Melvin*, bering date the XXVII of July. The Duke of Saxe is departed in *great ſecret from this court in poſt, no man can tell whither:* but though the reaports be diverſe of his going; yet it is thought, that the very cauſe therof is *to levy men in Germany*. Th'Ambaſſador of Sweden, of whom I advertiſed in my laſt diſpetche, is, as I underſtand, brother to the Quene of Sweden that now is, and the XXVIII of this preſent is gone to St Germins to have audience. All the *coronels of the Almaynes* that be about this court are this day gone to St Germyns; where they have great interteignement, and good countenance of the HOUSE of Guiſe. I ſuppoſe youe ſhall *hear of the Earl of Arrayn there in England*, before I can now here of *hym: for* he departed the VI of July from *Loſanna in Suyſes-land in poſt*; and ſent me word, he wold *embark* where he cold moſt commodiouſly *find paſſage*. *Butomcourt*, which I thinke paſſed *through to England, had in* charge to will *the Quene Douagier of Scotland* to *conforme her* ſelf to the *Scotts procedings in religion*, and to diſſemble with them; ſuppoſing that to be the beſt meane to worke *theyr purpoſes*. And at this very preſent I have knowledge, that they mynd to ſtay the ſending of men thither: but whether it be certain or not, I cannot ſay; for this is the firſt advertiſment. I pray youe, the *Scotts may be* advertiſed of this diſſimulacion of *the Quene Douagier*, and to what end it is done. From Paris, 29 Julij 1559.

N. Throckmorton

TO THE QUENIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen, From Paris, 1 Aug. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may like your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that the XXVIII of the laſt monethe I diſpechid lettres to your Highnes with ſuch advertiſmentis as at that preſent did occurre. Since which tyme I have bene enformed, that the XXX of July *th' Admirall of France and De Labroſs* were *ſent to Calleys; th' Admirall, to* loke to his charge as *Governor of Picardy*, to ſe the other furniſhed *with ſhips; and De Labroſs*, to take *ſhipping there himſelf*, with ſuche *men of war as be there* prepared for to be *tranſported into Scotland:* the hooll number wherof are appoincted *to be a thouſand five hundred men*; and therof part *to embarque at Calleys, part at Newhaven and Bulleyn*, and in other places upon the *ſea coaſt where they* ſhall find moſt commodious *embarquing*. *Labroſs* makethe all the expedicion he can for his going, and dothe appoinct to take ſhipping the *tenth of this moneth*, and ſoner if he may by any poſſible meanes.

THE French are in very great feare *on all ſides*; and do verily ſuppoſe, that your Majeſty hathe in minde to make *ſome attempt to Calleys*; for the ſavety wherof, it is ſaid, *th' Admirall is ſent* thither. They ſuſpect moche the preparacion and readines of *your Majeſtie's ſhips to the ſea, and alſo the muſters of men through your Majeſtie's realm:* wherby your Majeſtie may conſider, that the onely way to cauſe *the French kepe good rule* is your Highnes *readines and* preparacion for them. Another feare *they have is, that they* cannot tell, how to caſte their accompte *with the King of Spain; for* that Corſica is not reſtored to the Genoes, whiche was *ſtayed by the French there: and the King of Spain taketh* himſelf not to be *bound to reſtore the* pecis he hathe in his handes of theirs, *till that both Corſica and* diverſe other things *by the treaty appointed to be rendered and ordered be perfected: and* as yet neither St Quintins, Ham, nor Chaſtelet are reſtored to the Frenche: and the Spaniardes who lye in garriſon at thoſe places, and upon the frontiers, do already make courſes into the countrey about, and take boties ſumtime as farre as Noyon, and uſe themſelfs as thoughe it were warre; in ſuche ſort, as *the Governour of Compegny* hathe writen therof to the King, and ſignified unto him, that it were as good to have warre as ſuche a peaxe; and hathe deſired to know, how he ſhuld behave himſelf towardes the Spaniardes in this caſe.

THERE is newes comme to this courte, that the Duke of Florence hathe by nighte ſurprinſed Mont Alcino upon the Senoes and Frenchmen, and taken the ſame per force: what he did with the Frenche that garded the place, or the Senoes whome he founde there, I cannot as yet learne.

learne. I am enformed, that the Prince of Condé ſtayeth his going into Flaundres; and that the Duke d'Aumale, brother to the Duke of Guiſe, is appoincted to goo in his ſtede. I have done as moche as in me liethe to knowe, whether *they here continew their Ambaſſadour in England by Monſieur de Noailes or not*; and I am enformed, that as yet nether he *nor Baſefountaine, reſident with the King of Spain, have any new commiſſion.* And wheras I ſignified in my laſt to your Majeſtie a diſcourſe toching ſomme contention ariſen betwene the Duke of Wirtemberg and the cardinall of Auguſta: I have ſince learned, that all I wrote therin was trewe; ſaving for the cardinall of Bellay his impriſonmeut; whiche, if thinges had ſucceded, (as they were like ynnoughe to do) had taken place. In what ſorte he avoided the mater, your Majeſtie ſhall perceive by the minute her incloſed; whiche is the copy of a lettre ſent by *the Cardinall Bellay's ſecretary* from Rome to the *Buſhop of Paris.* Bourg hathe twiſe appealed; ones to the Buſhop of Paris, and another tyme from him to the cardinall of Sans, late Garde [des] ſeaux; who, having aſſembled either of them diverſe Buſhops and ſpirituall men, have bothe given ſentence of condempnation upon him: and nevertheles he hathe the third tyme appealed to Lyons, whiche is the laſte appellacion that he may make; where (it is judged alſo) his ſentence is ruled, and ſhal be judged according to their conſciencis here: and ſo he drawethe ſtill towardes his end, without hope of lief.

There are landed on this ſyde, about the xxvi of the laſte monethe, twoo *prieſtes diſguiſed from* Sainct*lowe in Cornwal*; of whom I have herd nothing ells, but that after their landing they toke their waye towardes this courte. Wherfore it may like your Majeſtie to *ſend into Cornwal ſome* commaundement t'underſtand, *what prieſtes they be that be there myſſing*; to th'intent that, in caſe th'end of their coming hither be for *any practiſe, the ſame may be* forſeen, and alſo ſumthing learned further if in *Cornwal there be any* that either be the practiſers, or that know of any ſuche mater to be put in uſe by others: whiche I referre to your Majeſtie's conſideration and wiſdome. I am informed alſo, that *an Engliſh gentilman, much abowt the ſame* tyme, *landed at Newhaven alſo diſguiſed*, and from thens came in poſt towardes this courte. I heare alſo, that in *Normandy*, at a place called [Grandville], there is *a ſhip in rigging forth, to go upon adventure of robbing and ſpoiling.* It may pleaſe your Majeſtie further t'underſtande, that *the Duke of Alva .... alone* hathe uſed all the meanes he can to be *gone hence*; *and* amongs .... promiſed to *lay pawne for two hundred thouſand crownes*, ſo as he .... *licence to depart*; *which hath not liked the French very well:* for he hathe a plaine anſwer, that

he muſt for a tyme be contented *to remain here*; *whereby it may* partly apeare, what caſe *the French be in here. And in very deed they are at this preſent in great* perplexités, *and know not which* way *to loke*; *and are* nowe *as much afraid of your Highnes, by* meanes of *your Majeſtie's preparacion, as they thought to make your Majeſtie with their brave* ſetting furthe of *things on this ſide. The Duke of Saxe his* going away in *poſt, withowt the knowledge of the French, doth* ſumwhat amuſe *theſe men: of* whoſe departure they know not what to ſay, but that *he is gone into England*; *and* whether that be ſo or not, your Majeſtie knowethe: *and in deed they are here ſomewhat perplexed withall.* And thus I beſeche God long to preſerve your Majeſtie in healthe, welthe, and all proſperité. From Paris, the firſte of Auguſt 1559.

Your Majeſtie's moſt humble and obedient ſervaunt and ſubject

N. Throkmorton

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHTE, THE QUENIS MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Paris, 1 Aug. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

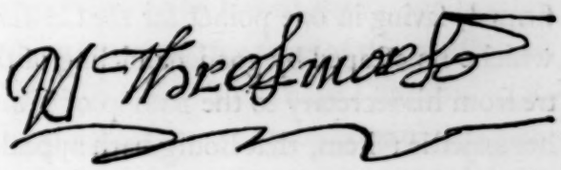
From the Original.

MR Secretary, It may like youe t'underſtand, that the XXIX of the laſt monethe I ſent youe a lettre by *th'Earl of Glincarn's ſon*, of whome I wrote before unto youe. For this preſent I have not moch mater to write unto youe, other then ſuch as I do ſignify by my lettres at this tyme to the Quenis Majeſtie; wherunto I do referre youe for occurrences as be here. I am enformed, that there be diverſe *Frenchmen, who*, under colour of *flying out of this countrey for religion, do* daily *repair into the Quene's Majeſtie'e iles of Guernſey and Jerſey.* And albeit I could wiſhe thoſe that comme *for religion in deed to be received, and uſed* in ſuche ſort as ſomme of ours have been uſed, in tyme *of perſecution*, amongs them: yet the preſent tyme, *full of ſuſpicion, cauſeth me to doubt the worſt, and* therupon to put youe in remembraunce to cauſe warning to be given to the *captain of the iles, whereby the ſame may be prevented*; and yet that ſuche as be *zealous to religion may indeed find ſaintuary.*

THE XXX of the laſt monethe there came to me to my lodging one DoctorMouſe, heretofore (as he himſelf telleth me) a reader in Cambridge:

who told me, that he came out of England into Flaundres, to follow a ſute of a frend of his; from whens he was comme hither (where he had heretofore bene) to renew his frenche tongue. I inquired, whether he had licence to comme over. He anſwered me, no: and ſaid, that he was a ſuter for one, but he could not obteine it; as youe and my Lord Great ſeale did knowe, who (as he told me) were privy of his coming: for which cauſe, and alſo that of himſelf he came to my lodging, I had no ſuſpicion of him, and therfore ſaid no more to him. Here is alſo arrived two gentlemen out of Italy, Mr Phitzwilliams and Mr Haywood; who remaine at Paris as ſtudents, and ſeme to me to be of good and honeſt converſation. Sr *Henry Paget*, by meanes of the *ſuſpicions lately riſen on this ſide*, is partly by myne adviſe *departed from Paris, and gone by Orlyans towardes Lyons* for his more ſafety, if the worſte ſhuld fall. I pray youe let me underſtande from youe by your next diſpetche, in what ſort youe received this pacquet. And ſo I take my leave of youe. From Paris, the firſt of Auguſte 1559.

Yours aſſured to commaunde



TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUENIS MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Paris, 2 Aug. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR Secretary, I ſent to the Quenis Majeſtie and youe lettres dated the firſte of Auguſte by the Marques of Trans ſteward, who came to tell me of his going into England by poſte; whiche cauſed me to diſpetche them away by him for the more expedition, which otherwiſe I ment to have ſent by this bearer my ſervaunt by journey. In my lettres to her Majeſtie I ſignified my others ſent the XXVIII of the laſt monethe, and howe that the XXX of the ſame *th' Admiral of France and De Labroſs were ſent to Calleys*; *the one*, t'overſee his charge; and the other, to embarque *with a thouſand five hundred men at Calleys, and* therabouts, *for Scotland, the* tenth of this preſent, or ſoner if he can. I wrote therin alſo of the *feare the French have for the* preparation and arredines of the *Quene's Majeſtie's ſhips, and the muſters* taken of *your men*, ſuſpecting attempt to be made *to Calleys*; *which* is ſaid to be the chiefeſt cauſe of *th' Admiral's going* thither: and that this is the meane to make *the French*

kepe good rule, not to be unprovided for them. I advertiſed further their *feare of the King of Spain*; whom they doubt the more, for the *not reſtoring of Corſica to the Genoes:* that *the King of Spain*, without reſtitution therof firſt made, takethe himſelf not oblidged to rendre any thing: that St Quintins, Ham, and Chaſtelet do yet remaine in King Philip his hands; the garriſons wherof do uſe themſelfs as in tyme of warre, and have made incurſions as farre as Noyon: that the Governour of Compegne had advertiſed the King therof; ſaying, it were as good to have warre, as ſuche peaxe; and deſired to know, how to behave himſelf in this caſe. I did her Majeſtie alſo t'underſtande of the ſurprins by night which, it is ſaid, the Duke of Florence hath made upon the Senoes and Frenchemen in Mount Alcino, and the taking of the ſame by force; which is but a bruict; and ſo I pray youe to take it, till youe heare further therof: and that the Prince of Condé ſtaid his going into Flaundres, in whoſe ſtede ſhall goo Monſieur d' Aumale: that I alſo underſtood (after ſuche inquiſition as I could make) that neither Monſieur *de Noailles there in England, nor Baſeſontayne in Flanders, have as yet any new commiſſion:* and that the mater toching the Duke of Wirtemberg, and the cardinal of Auguſta was confirmed, ſaving in one poinct for *the Cardinall of Bellay's in*priſonment; whiche he eſcaped by good handeling of the mater, as apeared by a lettre from his secretary to the Buſhop of *Paris*; *the copy whereof* I ſent to her Majeſtie: item, that Bourg hath appealed to the Buſhop of Paris, and after to the cardinall of Sans, who both of them have condemned him; and of his appellation the third tyme to Lyons, (which is the laſte time of aſking) where there is no hope of any favour; and ſo he draweth ſtill towards his ende. I alſo enformed her Majeſtie of the landing of *two prieſtes* from Saintlowe in Cornwall diſguiſed, 26 Julij, who repaired towardes this courte; of my poor opinion for commaundement to be ſent into *Cornwall* for inquiry to be made, what *prieſtes were there* miſſing, to prevent th'effect of *practiſe*, *if any were* ment by them or others *there;* of the landing of *an Englyſhe gentilman at Newhaven*, who came to this court in poſt; and alſo of *a ſhip prepared in Normandy at Grandville* (which I, for haſte, omitted to name in my lettres to her Majeſtie) which is appoincted to *go upon* adventure *to robbe and ſpoile*. I declared therin further the deſire the *Duke of Alva had to be* rid hens, his offer to lay pawne for two hundred thowſand crownes which wold not be accepted: that it was anſwered, he muſt be contented for a while: what great perplexité *the French are in, by* meanes of *the Quene's Majeſtie's preparacion*; *notwithſtanding all the* brave ſetting furthe of things: and laſtely, how they take the Duke of Saxe his riding away in poſt, *without their know-*

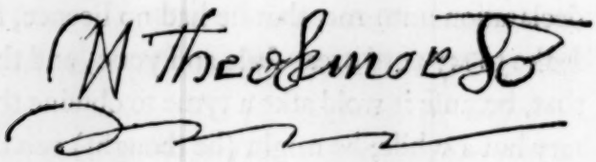
knowledge, and their opinion *of his going into England*; which thing doth not a litle perplex them.

In my lettre to youe I made mencion of my lettre ſent youe by the *Earl of Glincarne's ſon*, of the *going of* diverſe *Frenchmen to Garneſy and Jerſey*, under colour of *religion:* and that albeit I wiſhed ſuche as came *for religion* to be received *for their zeal*; yet conſidering the *doubtfullnes of the time*, I thought good to put youe in remembraunce to give warning to the *captains of the iles*, to be ware and circumſpect, for feare of the worſt: and that, notwithſtanding, ſuche as be *religious in deed* might find ſuch *favour, as our men here* founde in like caſe. I did therin alſo ſhew youe of the being with me of Mr Mouſe, heretofore a reader in Cambridge; his declaration unto me of his going into Flaundres, to proſecute his frende's cauſe; his coming hither to renew his Frenche tongue; and his declaration unto me, that he had no licence, for the whiche (he ſaid) he ſpake to My Lord Great-ſeale and youe; and that My Lorde ſaid unto him, that, becauſe it wold aſke a tyme to obteine the licence, and that he wold tary but a while, he might (he thought) goo over well ynoughe without: that there were arrived here Mr Phitzwilliams and Mr Haywood out of Italy, who remaine here ſtudents, and ſeme to be honeſt men: and laſtely, that Mr *Paget, by my* adviſe partly, was retired, for feare of the worſte, towardes *Lyons, upon the ſuſpicions lately* riſen. Thus have I ſignified unto youe th'effect of my diſpetche by the Marques of Trans ſteward; which I thought good to do, *for feare of an evil bearer:* praying youe to let me know by your next diſpetche, in what ſort youe received the ſaid lettres.

Since the writing herof I do underſtand, that Monſieur d' Aubeny ſhall have the ſame charge that Monſieur de Lorges had. I have had alſo *an inkling, that the French*, ſeing they have nowe loſte *th'Earl of Arran, who is gone from them*, do mynd by all the meanes they can to wynne *th'Earl of Lenoux*; to have therby ſtill *a party in Scotland* againſte *th' Earl of Arran, and to ſerve their* torne. And albeit I am lothe to bring *any into ſuſpicion, without* certaine cauſe: yet having *this matter broken unto me*, I cold not but give youe knowledge therof *in time*; *not doubting but you will* uſe the mater conſiderately, and have an eye to *the ſayd Earle and others that be abowt him.* In ſeking t'underſtand of the *two prieſtes of Cornwal* whom I wrate of, I have knowledge, that they be here in Paris: th'one is called (as Mr Mouſe hathe informed me) *Endall* perſon in *Cornwall, of a* benefice ſumtyme Doctor Moreman's; th'other named *Smart, a* Prebendary in Exetour, and otherwiſe beneficed, who was conveyed by *a Briton into Bretaign:* he is, as Mr Mouſe tellethe me, (ſo farre as he can perceive by his talke) a ſuttell man. They inquire *here at Paris for*

the Biſhop of London, and have before this tyme bene here, *in King Edwarde's days*. I pray youe when Mr Mouſe retorneth home, to give him thanks for his travaill in this mater. I ſend preſently to youe and Mr Doctor Wotton two bokes, to either of youe one, conteyning certaine works of an old author called Macarius; whiche is lately taken out of the King's library, being in Greke and tranſlated into Laten, and ſo put in printe. I am ſory for the Abbott of Weſtmunſter, myn old frend, and for hys... that thys olde auther camme to lyght no ſoner; for he wrytythe favorablie for theyre profeſſyon. And thus I take my leave of youe. From Paris, the ſecond of Auguſte 1559.

Yours aſſured to commaunde



TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUENIS MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Paris, 4 Aug. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR Secretary, It may like youe t'underſtande, that the firſt of this preſent I ſent lettres to the Quenis Majeſtie and to youe, and delivered the ſame to the Marques of Trans ſteward, who came of late from his maſter in poſt; for that he declared unto me, he wold have departed that night towards Englande. And albeit I thought he wold ſo have done: yet being uncertaine, what occaſion of taryance he might have by the waye; I thought good by a ſervaunt of myne owne (whome I diſpetched from hens, going but in journey) to write unto youe th'effect of both the ſame lettres, *to provide for all eventis*. It hath happened ſo, as I thinke the lettre I ſent youe by my ſervaunt ſhall comme to your handes aſſone as the firſt: for this day in th'afternone the ſaid Marques's man came to me, and brought me lettres from my wief, which he received from his maſter; ſaying, that he ſtaid longer then he thought to have done a day or two by that occaſion: notwithſtanding, the next morning, the fourth of this preſent, he ſaid, he wold not faile to departe very early; wherupon I thought good alſo to commit this letter to his carying, *incloſed in a letter to my wief*.

SINCE the wryting of my laſt lettres, I here, that the King of Navarre is comme as farre as Vendoſme hitherwarde, and is loked for here ſhort-

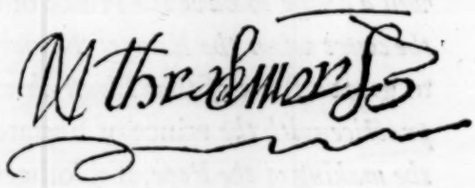
ly: he cometh, as I heare, with a very honorable compeny. The Prince of Condé, and the conte d' Eu, eldeſt ſonne to the Duke of Nevers, are departed in poſt towards King Philip: whether went before them the Prince of Ferrara; and *Monſieur d' Aumale ſtayed at* home, throughe ſomme diſpleaſure *riſen between him and his bretherne, about the Duches of Valentynoys matter, whoſe doughter he hath married:* which being a mater of importance to her; it is thought, to contervaile the ſame, that ſhe ſhal be in danger to loſe the faireſt houſe ſhe hath, yea or that is in *Europe* by reaporte, *in ſuch order and furniture as it* ſtandethe, called *Anet*; wher-
10 upon *ſhe hath* beſtowed all *that ſhe could make, as well in* building, *as in other* furniture *for pleaſure.* This ſending away of the Princes of Condé and Ferrara with the conte d' Eu to King Philip *is partly thought to be, as well a deviſe to have the* Prince of Condé and the conte d' Eu *abſent from the court when the King of Navare comith,* (for that they wold not have to great a ſhew *of that Houſe abowt him, at his* firſt *coming*) as alſo to be *a practice with the* Prince of Ferrare, to ſeke to winne *the King of Spain for the making of the Pope,* if th'other dye; for it is thought, he cannot eſcape: and faine wold *the French compas it, to make the Cardinal of Ferrara Pope*; which were according to their harts deſires. Mary, though there
20 be *no Cardinal the Quene's Majeſtie ſhall have* nede of, or that may ſtand her in any ſtede; yet he being *Pope, it is the* worſt *of all for hir:* and therfore, in myne opinion, it were well done to travaill *by th' Ambaſſador with the King of Spain, and with th' Emperour's Ambaſſador (if there be any with you)* by all poſſible meanes to let that; as I will not faile to do what I can here with *th' Ambaſſador of Venice, for the ſame* purpoſe: for it importeth to that State as moche as to any other.

The *Duke of Saxe* that hath bene abrode is now retorned hither againe; who was thought to have bene, eyther with the King of Navarre, or ells at his owne howſe to diſpoſe of things there, and ſo to convey him-
30 ſelf cleane out of this countrey aſſone as he can. I underſtand, that *they be advertiſed here from their Ambaſſador in England, that th' Earl of Arran is* arrived *there.* I have ſought to learne what I can *of the ſeales that are* new *made here:* and I heare, that *for France there is an* accuſtomed *ſeale made with the armes of France;* and *for the French Queen there is a ſeale in making,* wherin are *half the armes of France in the one half of the ſcucheon, and in the other half are the armes of England and Scotland quartered.* This is the *patron,* as I heare, that is *delivered to the graver to make* the ſaid *ſeale by.* Th'interrement (as I am enformed) is haſtenid as moch as may be, and ſhal be about the XII or XV of this monethe at the
40 furtheſt; and ſo is the ſacre, and other ceremonies belonging therunto:

for aſſone as the interrement is done, the King here goethe out of hand to Reins to be ſacred; and all this *to be done with as litle coſt as can be deviſed.* I have hitherto ſtayed *the delivery of any the Quene's Majeſtie's letters which I received laſt*, for ſuche reſpects as I have already writen unto youe: wherin I pray youe, that I may be fully anſwered and inſtructed. I have as yet received no *blackes for mourning*, and no more hathe *the Ambaſſadour of Venice.* What I ſhall do, I know not: notwithſtanding, I have *bought me a mourning cote and cloke.* And thus, having non other occurrences to write unto youe at this preſent, I take my leave of youe. From Paris, the IIII of Auguſte 1559.

Yours aſſured to commaunde

At the diſpetch herof, I herd not from youe ſins the XIX of July.



TO THE QUEIN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Paris, 8 Aug. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that (as I am enformed) the Duke of Alva hathe at the lenght liberty given him to depart hens in ſmall journeys towardes Spaine, appoincted to remaine within the limites of Fraunce till the XX day of this preſent: at whiche tyme in caſe he ſhal be certainly informed of the reſtitution of Corſica to the Genoes, and of Mont Alcino, with other th'appendances of the State of Siena, to the Duke of Florence; he is bound by his word to returne back againe, and to contynue as pledge in Fraunce, till the reſt of thinges to be done by King Philip be performed according to the late treaty. And if that at the ſaid day he ſhal be done t'underſtand, that neither Corſica, nor other thinges to be rendered up by the Frenche, be reſtored where they oughte to be; he may then depart into Spaine, and not be bounden to returne.

I Do not as yet underſtand, that *there is any new [commiſſion] for Noailes his continewing Ambaſſadour with your Majeſtie.* Monſieur Baſefountaine, Buſhop of Limoges, Ambaſſadour for this King in Flaundres, is retired thens to this court, as well for a new commiſſion for his legation with the King of Spayne (whome he ſhall follow by lande, as I am enformed) as alſo for the ſetting of order in his owne private things before his going. It is diſcourſed here, that *the Houſe of Guiſe* dothe uſe all the pollicye they can to inſinuate themſelfs to *the King of Navarre; and, for the* better manying

manying of that affaire, *do mind, at his comming (which is daily loked for)* to do him *all the honor they may*; and before *his arrivall*, to ſeme the more affectionate to *him, the Cardinal of Lorrain, and the Duke of Guiſe* do appoinct to *ride to mete* him by the *way*. How this doing of theirs will fall out, or how other thinges will ſuccede *toching the government of this State*, it is uncertaine *till his arrivall*; which by all mens judgmentis here will make *a perfect ſhew of the ſame*.

THE matter of Scotland doth cauſe the French to be much buſied and perplexid: for the ordering wherof they employ all their travaill and diligence, and minde to aſſay all poſſible meanes to contynue *Scotland to be at their* devotion. To which end (to beginne *their practice therewithall)* as I am enformed, *they ſent by Botuncourt, at his laſt* diſpetche, *diverſe blankes to the Queen Dowager, ſigned by the French King and Queen*; together with *order, that ſhe ſhall, as ſhe* ſeethe cauſe, not onely make donations and giftes *of the lands and goodes of* ſuche as *have at thys time offended, to others who have* ſerved *and abide by her*, but alſo to diſpoſe ſuche *other land and goodes* as by any meanes have this twelmonethe fallen within *her* diſpoſition, upon them who have or may deſerve the ſame; *and the ſaid blankes to be filled up after her* appoinctement. *They intend alſo to* uſe *great practice emong the* borderers, *and to do what they can to winne them*; *by* beſtowing upon ſum of *them penſions, and other ſome preſent rewards*, as they ſhall underſtande *men to be of* ſervice, and hable to deſerve them: *and for the inland men of Scotland; they think, they ſhall find the* meanes to bring them to *their order by one way or other. The men of war which the French ſend preſently into Scotland are appointed to go* under the *conduct of one Adrian, a* gentleman of the King's chamber, *late Governor to the French King's pages that dead is. The* number *he taketh with him is but four enſigns*; who ſhall aſſay to *land at Dunbar*, and by that meanes to *take foting*; ſuppoſing therby to have occaſion to *practiſe with ſuche as be* already the *Queen's friends, to* make them the better diſpoſed, and alſo to uſe meanes to allure others *to ſerve their turne*. Upon knowledge to be ſent by the *ſaid Adrian of his* ſucceſſe, and how he findeth things there; *Labroſs ſhall go into Scotland,* withe a ſmaller or greater number according to th'advertiſment that ſhall comme from thens, and ſhall *carry money with him* thither: with whome, or ymediatly after, *the Marques d' Albeuf ſhall* goo to *reſide there as viceroy of Scotland.* And ſo proceading thus by degrees, and *taking foting one after another, they* mynde to procede forwarde; and do utterly determine, *being once hable, to uſe crewelty* towardes *the noblemen and gentilmen in Scotland, to take their lives from them, and to annexe their lands, as forfeited, to the crowne of Scotland.*

UPON continuall inquiry toching *the matter of the ſeales* (wherof your Majeſtie wrote unto me heretofore ;willing me, in caſe I did underſtand, that *they here ment*, either *in proclaiming or ſetting forth of the French King's ſtile, or otherwiſe, to prejudice your Majeſtie*, that I ſhuld ſtay the delivery of *my letters of credence to the yong King and others here* about *him)* I have learned at his handes *which graveth the ſeales, at this preſent of new, that there be indeed two ſeales made; the one with the armes of France alone, which* hitherto hathe bene *uſed for matters of France, wherein the King hath only to do; the other with the armes of England, France, and Scotland, quartered and ſet out*, as I have heretofore ſignified to your Majeſtie; which is not yet (ſo farre as I can learne) *uſed, but the ſame is ment to be* employed for all ſuche maters as do concerne *the affaires of Scotland.* Whiche thinges concorring thus together, from tyme to tyme, have moved me to ſtay hitherto *the delivery of your Majeſtie's letters to the French King and others* about him: wherin, ſaving your Majeſté's correction, I take my ſelf to have done according to your Highnes inſtructions laſtely ſent to me. For my better underſtanding wherof, and more certaine proceading in your Majeſtie's ſervice here, it may like your Highnes to ſignify your pleaſure unto me; whiche I ſhall endevour myſelf, to the uttermoſt of my ſimple knowledge and habilité, to followe and execute accordingly.

THE King here (as I am enformed) hathe ſent to require the conte d' Egmont and the Prince d' Orange, that like as they departed hens upon their worde, ſo according to their promiſſe they will returne hither backe againe. All the cardinalles of this countrey, except the cardinall of Lorreine, are appoincted furthwithe to put themſelvis in order, to repaire towardes Rome for th'election of a new Pope: for this laſte Pope (it is ſaide) either is deade, or in ſuche caſe as they are not like to find him on live at their coming to Rome. And it is judged, that one of theſe cardinalles, Carpi, Moroni, Sancta Fiore, or Ferrare ſhall have th' election at this tyme to be Pope. The VI of this preſent the yong King was at the Turneilles, where as yet the late King's corps lyethe, to do ſuche ceremonyes, with holly water and otherwiſe, as the Kings here in like caſes are wont to do. Th'interrement (is ſaid) ſhal be the XIII of this preſent, and the King's facre aſſone after, and with ſo litle charge, as with honour may be. I underſtand, that *the Duke of Guiſe hath cauſed two thouſand Corſelets to be* laid up in the *houſe of Burbone, nere to the court, to ſerve in caſe of innovacion; if that any ſuch matter ſhuld happen upon the arrivall of the King of Navarre.* Yeſter evening at ſupper tyme there came to my lodging an Herault of armes, which brought unto me, for to mourne

w ithall, as moch clothe of this contrey as doth make eight Engliſhe yardes: he was (he ſaid) ſent unto me from the coneſtable with the ſame who prayed me to receive it: and I do underſtand, that the like is done to other Ambaſſadors here. And thus I beſeche God long to preſerve your Majeſtie in healthe, wealthe, and all felicité. From Paris, the VIII of Auguſte 1559.

Your Majeſtie's moſt humble and obedient ſervaunte and ſubject

N Throkmorton

To the righte honorable sir William Cecill knight, the quein's majestie's principall secretary.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Paris, 8 Aug. 1559

Paper Office.

From the Original.

MR Secretary, I wrote unto youe heretofore toching one *Nesbet*, a gentleman of *the Earl of Arran, and of his going into Scotland*; *who*, as I underſtande, is ſince that tyme paſſed, mynding to retourne by the *court of England. For which cauſe*, I have thought good to put youe in remembraunce, that *if the ſaid Earl of Arran happen to be in England at his* retourne by youe, that youe ſhall do well to finde the meanes, that he coming from *the Duke Chaſtelherault may ſpeake with the Earl*, and do him t'underſtande as well of that he hathe treated of *with his father the Duke*, as alſo of ſuche other occurrencis as *be in Scotland.* The bearer herof bringing me commendations from Mr *Calvin and Peter Martyr*, and declaring his coming into England with lettres from the ſaid Mr *Calvin* to your father Mr *Coke, and others there, hath given me boldnes to* diſpetche this paquet *by him*; *the rather, for that he ſemed to me affectionat to religion.* And ſo, referring youe for the reſt to the Quenis Majeſtie's lettre, I take my leave of youe. From Paris, the VIII of Auguſte 1559.

Yours aſſured to commaunde

N Throkmorton

POSTSCRIPT. *I have written in my letter to the Quene's Majeſtie, that one Adrian* ſhuld have the *conducting of the men of war which be now preſently ſent into Scotland*; whiche was the *intelligence that was given me:* but now, upon further inquiry, I do underſtand, that *it is one called Octavian that goeth into Scotland with the ſaid men; who is a grome of the chamber, and one whom* MY LORD of Penbroke, and MY LORD Admyrall *do know well inough.* He hathe heretofore taken upon him *in England to be a Millenor; therby to gather ſuch* advertiſments, *as he hath had in* charge *to lerne there:* wherof it may like youe to enforme her MAJESTIE.

TO SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON, AMBASSADOR RESIDENT IN FRANCE, VIII AUGUSTI 1559, FROM THE QUENE'S MAJESTIE.

The Queen to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

8 Aug. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

TRUST YE and welbeloved, we grete yow well. We doo ſend preſently this berar, s^r^ Peter Mewtas, unto yow, to reſorte by your meanes to condole with the FRENCH KING, our good brother, the dethe of his father. Which meſſage as it was mete to have bene doone ſoner, ſo was there occaſion of differring it unto this preſent; for that the FRENCH EMBASSADOR here, ever ſence the dethe of his maſter, until the VI of this moneth, forbeare ether to come to us, or to ſignifye it in ſuch order as was requiſite. And therfore although we otherwiſe might underſtand, yet directly by order from the KING there we had it not ſignifyed untill thus late; and yet not otherwiſe but by the mouth of the Imbaſſador, without any lettre from the KING to us to gyve any creditt to hym: the lack wherof maye be imputed to ſome manner there, that untill the late KING's body be buryed, theye uſe not to gyve new commiſſion to the EMBASSADOR.

AT this preſent we ſend unto yow a commiſſion to require the confirmation of the laſt treaty concluded betwext the ſcotteſh commiſſionars and ours, as both by the copye of the treaty (which our ſecretarye ſendeth yow) and by the commiſſion ſhall appere: which as it muſt be required before the laſt [of] Auguſt, ſo maye ye uſe therin the beſt opportunité. Other things we have not preſently to wryte, than that s^r^ Peter Mewtas ſhall informe yow of: prayeng yow to indure the travell and care that ye have hitherto taken for our ſervice; and therof, we truſt, ye ſhall not lack comforte. Gyven under our ſignet.

Indorſed as above.

To

TO THE QUEIN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Paris, 15 Aug 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that the x of this preſent, upon ſuche oportunité of the tyme as methought was offered me, I repaired to the coneſtable to Meigret; where he received me very curteouſly. And when he had conducted me into a parlour, (where, at my cuming, he was walking) and cauſed me to ſit downe; after a few wordes of office paſſed to and from, I ſaid unto him: that a while agone your Majeſtie wrote unto me, that I ſhuld on your behaulf viſit him, and deliver unto him your Majeſtie's harty commendations and lettres; which hitherto I had differed to do, for that I ſawe him ſo buſied about th'interment as he was; and therwithall gave him your Majeſtie's lettres: ſaying, that your Majeſtie had commaunded me to declare unto him, that like as your Majeſtie toke th'amity and frendſhip betwene your Majeſtie and him to be perfect; and that your Majeſtie cold be no more his frend then youe were, nor he more your Majeſtie's frend then he was; ſo yonr Majeſtie was deſirous, he ſhuld make ſomme profe of your frendſhip, as youe wold do of his, in ſuch things as may occurre on this ſide from tyme to tyme: and therfore (I ſaid) your Majeſtie prayed him ſo to take and beare the deathe of the late King his maſter, as youe might not loſe him your Majeſtie's frende throughe his own penſifenes, as youe loſt the King your Majeſtie's good brother and allye by misfortune.

AFTER he had red the lettre, I am muche bounde (quoth he) to her Majeſtie, that it hathe pleaſed her to have me in ſo good remembraunce; having neither done, nor had occaſion to do any thing that might deſerve the ſame. And albeit I ſhall not now have ſuche occaſion as I wiſhe to do her Majeſtie ſervice: yet, for my part, ſhe ſhall alwayes find me ready therunto, not onely for her Majeſtie's owne ſake, of whome I underſtand as I do, being ſo qualified as no princeſſe of long tyme hathe bene, in ſuche ſort as if I did not ſo honor her and eſteme her (ſeing all the world dothe ſo) I ſhuld ſhew myſelf but a beſte; but alſo for the King myne old maſter his ſake, whome I knew loved her Majeſtie even from the botome of his harte, and who hath diverſe tymes ſaid theſe wordes unto me: Mon compere, when ſhall I have occaſion to ſee that woman, whome the world ſpeakethe ſo moch of? and that he thought, he ſhuld one daye have occaſion to ſee her Majeſtie; who, I know, (ſaid he) eſtemed her Majeſtie; as, if God had ſparid him lief, ſhe ſhuld have perceived.

AND ſo, offering to do me any pleaſure that laye in him, he beganne to enter communication with me toching my ſervaunt (of whome I wrote here-

tofore to my Lordes of the counſaill) who played upon the virginalles; and aſked me, whether I had him againe or not. I anſwered, No; but that I was in ſum hope to recover him againe. Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur (quoth he) will youe that I ſhall do any thing therin? aſſure your ſelf, I will do what I can: and why have youe not all this while uſed me in this mater? And ſo, leaving that talke, he ſaid, that forasmoch as he thought he had ſomme frendes in England, he deſired me, I wold both myſelf helpe him, and that amongs ſum of them he might be furniſhed of greyhoundes for the hart, and for the wolfe. I told him, that there were no wolfes in Englande. It forceth not for that, quoth he; for thoſe which be good for the hart will ſerve alſo for the wolfe. I promiſed him to do therin what I cold, and to ſend to ſomme of my frendis and his; and that I doubted not, but he ſhuld be ſatisfied according to his deſire: wherin the Maſter of your Highnes leaſe may be hable to finde the meanes to furniſhe the conneſtable of two or three braſe of greyhoundes (if it pleaſe your Majeſtie to commaund him) and to ſend the ſame over hither unto him; for that now, after the ceremonies of th'interment, he dothe withdraw himſelf ſhortly into the countrey. The conneſtable at that tyme told me, that the ſacre of this King ſhuld be the x of Septembre, and that he wolde depart from s^t^ Germins towardes Reins the XXII of this preſent.

The ſame day the conneſtable ſent Monſieur de Lanſac unto me, as well to declare unto me, that the next daye I ſhuld be at the Turneilles to conduct the body of the King to Noſtre-Dame churche, as alſo to enforme me what order was taken for my placing; and that for the maintennance of th'amity betwene the princes and the honor of the King, it was thought good, that the XII daye, which was the day of carying the corps from Noſtre-Dame to s^t^ Denys, th'Ambaſſadour of Portugall ſhuld be preſent and I abſent; and that, notwithſtanding, upon ſonday, which was the day of th'interrement, I ſhuld be at s^t^ Denys with the reſt of th' Ambaſſadours: and therfore prayed me, not to thinke it ſtraunge, thoughe for this reſpect I were abſent, when th'Ambaſſadour of Portugall ſhuld be there; which Lanſack eftſones put me in remembraunce of the greihoundes, wherof the conneſtable ſpake unto me.

The XI of this preſent, the corps of the late King was caryed from the Turneilles to Noſtre-Dame, with very great magnificence. There were of Ambaſſadors there, the Pope's Nuncio, accompanied with Marrillac, Archbuſhop of Vienna, I myſelf with the Buſhop of Challon, th' Ambaſſadour of Venize with the Buſhop d'Evereux, and th' Ambaſſadour of Florence with the Buſhop of Orleans: th' Ambaſſadour of Portugall was abſent, in reſpect of me; and th'Ambaſſadors of Ferrare

and Mantua were likewiſe abſent, in reſpect of th'Ambaſſadour of Florence, who is comme to congratulate. By the way the Buſhop of Challon, my companion, beganne to queſtion with me, how it chaunced, that of all this while there was non ſent from your Majeſtie to condole or congratulate; ſeing that King Philip and his allyes, and almoſt all the princes of chriſtiendome had ſent; and that the State of Venize had diſpetched two perſonages, who were in their way coming to condole and congratulate: ſaying, that it was thought ſumwhat ſtraunge, that there came non from your Majeſtie. I anſwered him, that I thought it was, for that their Ambaſſadour on that ſide had not bene with your Majeſtie ſince the King's deathe, nor had given your Majeſtie any knowledge therof: and that albeit your Majeſtie was enformed therof by me; yet in ſuche caſes it had not bene accuſtomed, that any ſhuld be ſent to condole, without knowledge given by their Ambaſſadour on that ſide; which as yet was not done.

THE XIII of this preſent, the corps was at St Denys interred. The cardinall of Lorreine ſaid maſſe, and was the miniſter of the chief ceremonies. The Duke of Lorreine, the Duke of Guiſe's ſonne, the Prince of Janvyle, and the Duke of Montpenſier his ſonne repreſented the ſame day the King's children, the Duke of Orleans, d' Angoleſme, and Angieu; who with the Duke of Montpenſier, and the Prince of Rochſurion were the chief mourners. There was an oration made: but becauſe my place was ſo farre of, as I could not heare the ſame; and alſo for that both the ſame oration, and other things and circumſtances of th'interrement ſhal be ſhortly (as I am enformed) in print, I omit to trouble your Majeſtie therwithall. When the ceremonies and offerings were ended, Vallois, the King of armes, ſtode up; and after he had ſaid thriſe, LE ROY EST MORT, he turned him about, and proclaimed the King on live, and the third tyme ſaid, VIVE LE ROY TRES CHRISTIEN, FRANCOIS LE DEUXIEME DE CE NOM, PAR LA GRACE DE DIEU ROY DE FRANCE, without any more; wherupon the trumpets ſounded: and thus was th'interrement perfected. Which done, all the Eſtats went to diner in the Abbots hall prepared for that purpoſe, hanged with blacke; and th'Ambaſſadors went with them. At a table on the right hand were ſet the Duke of Lorreine, the conneſtable, the Duke of Guiſe, the Prince of Janville, and the Duke of Montpenſier his ſonne, the cardinall of Lorreine and certaine other cardinalles, with a few of th'order; and at the ſame were the Ambaſſadors ſet according to their places.

AFTER diner, as I was entered into communication with other th' Ambaſſadors, the Duke of Guiſe came unto me; and calling me apart by my name, with verey curtoiſe uſage, and no leſſe good countenaunce (as

me ſemed) ſaid unto me: Mr Throkmorton, albeit I underſtande, that ther is ſomme quarrel betwene my brother the Prior and youe, for a man of yours, wherin youe have not bene hitherto ſatisfied: yet let not the ſame breade any unkindnes betwene us; and I will take upon me, that for the Quenis Majeſtie's ſake your miſtres, aud your owne, youe ſhall have your man reſtored againe unto youe. And here he beganne to ſet out your Majeſtie and his goodwill to the ſame, and how muche he did eſteme your Highnes; with the ſetting furthe of your vertues, offering to do your Majeſtie, and to me being your Ambaſſadour here, for your Majeſtie's ſake and myne owne, all kind of ſervice: and ſaid, he mervailled, I did not all this while uſe him in this my man's caſe. He ſaid further, that beſides myne ambaſſade, he did beare me particuler goodwill: and ſaid, that he knew me heretofore, in the tyme of my trouble; at which tyme he made diverſe demonſtrations therof, thoughe I knew not of it; like as the King his maſter that dead is knew well inoughe, and thoſe of his counſaill at that tyme, whome he toke to witnes; and that if I had ſought to them, I ſhuld have found, that they wold have uſed me frendly: Mary, he ſaid, they ſtode then upon their reputation, and, without offering of my ſelf, wold not ſhew their good opinion of me; which, he ſaid, was as moche as could be of a man of my calling and eſtate; which I ſhuld have founde, if I wolde have proved the ſame. And therfore ſeing, he ſaid, that I was now in place; he truſted, according to the good opinion he had conceived of me, that I wold do myne indevour for the contynuance of the peaxe and amyty betwene your Majeſtie and the King his maſter; like as he wolde, for his part, aſſiſte the ſame, and helpe, that on this ſide nothing be done to the contrary. To whiche his talke miniſtred unto me I replied with as good wordes as he gave: and amongs other things ſaid, that there ſhuld be no fault in me; and that I doubtid not, your Majeſtie wold have ſuch coſideration herunto, as he ſhuld perceive, that the opinion which they had of your Majeſtie ſhuld not be fruſtrate; nothing doubting, but your Majeſtie ſhuld find them as ready to contynue th'amity, as your Majeſtie was unwilling to do that which might ſounde to the contrary.

And herwithall he toke me by the hande, and brought me to th'Ambaſſadors againe: and then aſked me before them, what I herd of Stranguiſhe, and whether I knew he was taken or not. I anſwered, that I was a daye or two paſte enformed, that the ſhippes your Majeſtie ſet forthe to the ſea had taken him, and caried him into Englande; wherby he might perceive, that the doubt which (as I had herd) they had of this your Highnes ſetting forthe of ſhippes to the ſea was without cauſe: and that your

your Majeſtie's meaning was non other but, for the taking of all occaſions of not breaking of th'amity betwene the two realmes, to uſe all the meanes youe coulde to chaſtiſe and puniſhe ſuche as mighte by any meanes infringe the ſame: and that your care was not ſo moche, nor your charges beſtowed herupon ſo great, for Engliſhmen and your owne ſubjects, as for theirs and other ſtraungers; for he had not medled with any Engliſhemen, nor done any ſpoile upon them. Wherupon, before th'Ambaſſadors, he ſet out with good wordes, how muche this your good diſpoſition was to be liked; and wiſhed, that all princes wold do the like, wherby many occaſions of breache of frendſhip and amytye betwene them might be taken away. And then he told me, that he herd alſo, that a pirate of theirs was taken; and that there were found in Stranguiſhe ſhippe certaine Frenchmen: to whome (he ſaid) he thought, your Majeſtie wold ſhew favour, becauſe they be this countrey men; and therfore prayed me, when I did write to your Majeſtie, to ſignify unto the ſame his deſire, that if any ſuche be taken, that it will like your Majeſtie to ſend them over hither, to have according to their deſerts, and to be executed in example of others: which I promiſed him, I wold do; wherof it may like your Majeſtie to have conſideration accordingly.

It may pleaſe your Majeſtie further to be advertiſed, that upon the diverſe reaports of *the King of Navarre's coming hither, and the* incertainty *of his arrivall*, I thought good (becauſe I wold not let the mater paſſe to long; not knowing *the contentes of your Majeſtie's letters ſent lately to him*, nor of what importaunce the ſame might be *for your Majeſtie's ſervice*) to ſende Mr *Killigrew, the* VIII of this preſent, *unto the King of Navarre to Vandoſme*; with meſſage from *me, that foraſ*muche as I had not long agoo received lettres from *the Quene's Majeſtie my miſtres, directed unto him;* and had ſtaid the ſame ſtill *in my hands, expecting dayly his coming to Paris*; and nowe ſeing the ſame *was incertaine*, and that therfore I could not ſo ſone do your Majeſtie's *harty commendations unto him, as I wold wiſh; with them and to* deliver him *your Majeſtie's letters: I had ſent the bearer unto him*, to deſire him to ſignify *his pleaſur unto me, where and when it* ſhuld like him to appoinct me to attend upon him, *for the delivery of my letters. He received* Mr *Killigrew* very gentelly: and talking with him apart, ſaid, he thanked your Majeſtie for your remembraunce of him; and that he was glad t'underſtande your Majeſtie's wiſe, politique, godly, and diſcrete procedings in religion; which was, he ſaid, in ſuch ſort as ſounded to Godd's glory; and that he for his part, both in reſpect of your proceadings, and for your Majeſtie's vertues ſake (wherof he was well enformed) was deſirous to enter into frend-

ſhip with your Majeſtie: ſaying, that he thought, *God had hitherto* preſerved *your Majeſtie from ſo many dangers, for the* ſetting furthe *of his word; and (he truſted) had done the like by him, in having* preſerved *him from many perils*; and how deſirous he was to ſet furthe *religion as much as was in him*; which he wiſhed might be for the quiet, and ſetting furthe of Godd's glory throughe chriſtiendome (which he mynded, for his part) and to the diſcouraging of ſuch as ſhuld ſtand in contrary.

HE demanded of Mr *Killigrew, whether there were any* league *paſt between your Majeſtie and the Princes proteſtants of Germany. He anſwered, that he did not know what* was paſſed betwene *your Majeſtie and them:* Mary (he ſaid) he thought, that there was great towardnes of *amity and ſhew of friendſhip between you*; but how the ſame was paſſed hitherto, he knew not. *The King of Navarre aſked him alſo of th'Earl of Arran, and what* was *becum of him:* wherunto Mr *Killigrew anſwered, that he* knew nothing certaine; and told what he had herd of *his being at Geneva, and in Germany.* And ſo in th'end declared unto him, that I ſhuld, at his *cumming either to Paris or to the court, if I ſent unto* him, *know what* tyme *I ſhuld cum unto him to* delyver *my letters*; *and willed him to tell me, that he* mynded to be *here upon wedneſday the XVI of this preſent.* And therwithall queſtioning further of the newes of *this court, and among other things of the coronacion of the French King (which* Mr *Killigrew anſwered* him as he had herd reaported) *the King of Navarre ſaid, he mervailid what they ment to haſt ſo much the coronacion of the French King:* and ſo, after a fewe good wordes, licenced him to departe.

THIS is all which hath, to my knowledge, paſſed here ſince the ſending of my laſt lettres to your Majeſtie; which was the VIII of this preſent. In the conſideration wherof like as your Majeſtie may perceive, how their diſpoſition here ſemeth to be, and what is thought that your Majeſtie hath ſtaid all this tyme in not ſending of one to condole or congratulate, and alſo of the *proclamacion of the French King's ſtile at this interment (whereupon, as* I wrote before unto your Majeſtie, depended the certaine knowledge of the ſame) which was judged ſhuld have bene *done to your Majeſtie's prejudice:* it may pleaſe your Highnes, for further proceading with theſe men *and with the King of Navarre, becauſe there is not* hitherto any certaine direction for any Ambaſſadour from your Majeſtie; and that the lettres which I received laſt from your Highnes for my preſenting to this King (which with other lettres, for certaine conſiderations, I ſtaid in my handes, as I ſignifyed heretofore to your Majeſtie) be now paſt date, and unmete to be delivered; which may hinder your Highnes affaires, if that others be not ſent in ſtede of the ſame lettres with ſomme convenient ſpede; I

have thought it my duety to put your Majeſtie in remembraunce therof, and of ſuch things as (in my ſimple judgement) upon conſideration of things here, are to be remembred.

And firſt, becauſe that now th'interment is paſte, wherby th'occaſion of ſending of one to condole is taken awaye; to th'intent that they here may have *the leſs cauſe to judge any miſliking of them*, it may pleaſe your Majeſtie to conſider, whether it be not mete for your ſervice, that ſomme *great man may be ſent hither to* congratulate, therby to *qualifie the not ſending of one to condole:* which had nede to be before the ſacre, which ſhal be the x of September. Then becauſe that the State here being altered, the rulers are alſo chaunged; wherupon they which heretofore might have ſtand your Majeſtie in ſtede are now exempt, and others in their places; it ſhal be well done (ſaving your Majeſtie's correction) that *they may be by your Majeſtie's letters done to* underſtande *of your affection and good* opinion *of them*; *thereby to cauſe them think, your Majeſty hath no leſs* eſtimation *of them, than you had of others heretofore.*

For the better doing wherof, and wynnyng of their inclination towards your Majeſtie's miniſter here; it may like your Highnes to have in remembraunce to appoinct ſomme ſuche man for the ſame, as may be acceptable to them; and alſo to ſend lettres, aſſone as may be, for the preſentation of your Majeſtie's Ambaſſadour to this King; with other lettres to the Quene called la Royne mere and the yong Quene, the cardinall of Lorreine and the Duke of Guiſe, who be the chief manegiers of th'affaires; and the rather, for that the lettres which I heretofore received are ſo farre paſt date, as I thinke it in no caſe mete to uſe the ſame now at this tyme: wherof it may pleaſe your Majeſtie to have ſuch conſideration, as to your wiſdome ſhal be thought moſt convenient; wherin, in myne opinion, the ſoner your Majeſtie do determine your pleaſure, the more it ſhal be for th'advauncement of your ſervice on this ſide.

And albeit that I am enformed, that *the French King, for th'affaires of his realm*, mindeth not to uſe *any ſtile or ſcale* other then hathe bene accuſtomed; yet I am done t'underſtande, that the *young French Queen hathe a ſeale in making with the armes of England and Scotland quartered, which ſhe* mindeth to *uſe for the* affaires *of Scotland and other her private* affaires: *the ſtile about which ſeale is, MARIA, DEI GRACIA, REGINA FRANCIÆ, SCOTIÆ, ANGLIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ.* Which mater albeit it be not ſo certaine as to worke therupon: yet foraſmoch as I am credibly ynoughe enformed therof; it may like your Majeſtie, upon conſideration of the ſame, to give ſuche inſtructions to him whome it ſhall pleaſe your Majeſtie to ſend *to congratulate, and to your Majeſtie's*

Ambaſſadour reſident, as in caſe be the mater ſhall fall plainly out *for the uſe of that ſeale*, they may do therin as ſhall ſtand beſt with your Majeſtie's honor.

I AM enformed (and yet theſe men ſay nothing unto me therof) that Monſieur de Noailes ſhall ſhortly be revoqued from your Majeſtie; and that in his place there ſhall cum to reſide there one Monſieur s^t^ Pierre, brother to Monſieur Laleigre; and that alſo a great perſonage ſhall comme thither, for the confirmation of the peax. It may like your Majeſtie alſo to have in remembraunce to require your fourth hoſtage, the Viſdame of Amiens; whoſe ſervaunt a few dayes agoo came unto me to know, whether his going thither into Englande required any ſpede. I anſwered him, that it was not a litle mervailled at, that the ſaid Viſdame ſtaid ſo long: and therfore told him, he ſhuld do well to haſten his going; for otherwiſe it might be thought, they minded not here to have ſuche reſpect to their honor as was loked for.

I AM enformed, that the *Frenche have a ſecret practice in hand for the ſudden ſurpriſe of Barwick*, and that is by the way of *the clif there at the low water mark; whither they mind upon a ſudden to bring their men, and ſo* (*doing the gard of that place out of the way*) to be poſſeſſed therof, and to keep the ſame per force. For the better bringing wherof to paſſe, *they will have* diverſe *ambuſhes about that place, if one of them ſhall not be* hable to ſerve *the torne, to give the attempt diverſe ways:* wherof it may like your Majeſtie to cauſe *the captain of Barwik to be enformed, that he may be the better* provided *and appointed* againſt *all ſudden attemptes that may be* made.

I AM given t'underſtand, that *the Cardinal of Lorraine hat hopenly reported*, and that the counſaillors *here have done the like to many of their friends*, and the ſaid *Cardinal hath cauſed ſome men of* eſtimation purpoſly to declare unto me, *that the Queen Dowager of Scotland hath overthrowne and ſlain a thouſand two hundred Scots of her* ennemies, *and hath almoſt diſcomfited all the* reſt of the *Lutherians (as they call them) which were* againſt *her in Scotland; and that ſhe is by force* entered *the caſtle of Edinburgh, and* kepethe *the ſame in her handes.* I am alſo enformed, that *Labroſs and the Buſhop of Amiens are embarqued* towards *Scotland; which Buſhop is gone* thither *as well commiſſary for the French King, as to remain there Legate for the Pope*; and that there *ſhall be ſent, as ſoon as may be, a power of men* thether *to do their enterpriſes withall; of whom they mind to* leave contynually *there a thouſand men of armes, beſides footmen.* Which coming ſo to paſſe, it may pleaſe your Majeſtie to waye, that they are not like to leave them there *to be idle; and to* conſider, what annoyaunce they

may

may do *upon your Majeſtie's borders*; *and to* provide *for them in time, to prevent their malice, if they* pretende *any*.

I HEARE, that the DUKE of Savoy is not well pleaſed, for that the forts, which were appoincted by the late KING to be reſtored unto him unraſed, are, notwithſtanding, by MONſIEUR de Briſac (who ſtill kepeth his men of warre there) raſed to the DUKE's handes: which (if it be ſo) will cauſe the DUKE to be the leſſe pleaſed with their doings here, and breade ſomme miſliking, as it is thought. All the Frenchemen, as I am enformed, are retired from Corſica: nevertheles, the Genoes are not entered there; and the Corſois, altogether unwilling to comme under their rule, have made requeſt to have a FRENCH gentleman to be their LORD, and they offer themſelfs to becomme his ſubjects. How they ſhal be anſwered, I cannot tell; but they ſay, that rather then the Genoes ſhall have the rule over them, they will ſubmit themſelfs under the Turque's dominion, and becomme his tributaries.

MY LORD Gray is by the conte Rochefokault daily more and more crewelly handeled. He is preſently kept at a caſtell of the ſaid conte, beſides Bloys; where he is clerely exempt from liberty, and ſhortly is threatened to be removed (if the conte in the meane tyme be not ſatisfied) from thens further of, as farre as Gaſcoigne. What grief this is to the poor gentleman to be conſtrained to pay more then he is worthe, what importaunce he is of for your MAJEſTIE's ſervice, and what ſmall habilitie he is of to ſet himſelf at liberty, your MAJEſTIE (I ſuppoſe) be by this tyme, both by his ſonne (who is there, to ſe what may be done for his father) and otherwiſe ſufficiently advertiſed. He heareth nothing from thens; and, without your MAJEſTIE's helping and gracious hande, is never like to be rid of the conte his tiranny: moſt humbly beſeching your MAJEſTIE to have ſuche regard of him, as both may be to the ſervice of your realme, keping the poor gentleman's HOUſE from utter decay, and to your MAJEſTIE's honour; which ſpecially moveth me, for duetye's ſake, to be thus earneſtly a ſuter for MY LORD Gray, as knowethe God: who long preſerve your MAJEſTIE in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Paris, the xv of Auguſt 1559.

Your MAJEſTIE's moſt humble and obedient ſervaunt and ſubject

N. Throkmorton

To the Quein's most excellent Majestie.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.
From Paris, 25 Aug 1559
Paper Office.
From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſtie to be advertiſed, that the XIX of this preſent Sr Peter Mewtas arrived here at Paris; by whome I received your Majeſtie's lettres to my ſelf, together with a commiſſion for confirmation of the treaty betwene your Majeſtie and Scotland, and a copy of the ſame treaty mentioned in the ſaid lettres. I received alſo your Majeſtie's lettres for my credence to this King; with others to the King and Quene joinctly, to the old Quene, to the Duke of Guiſe, and to the cardinall of Lorreine.

By my laſte lettres of the XV of this preſent I ſignified unto your Majeſtie, howe curteouſly the Duke of Guiſe uſed me at St Denis, the day of the King's interrement: and that, amongs other things, he promiſed me the reſtitution of my virginall player; whiche gave me hope, that within a day or two after I ſhuld have had him ſent home unto me. Whiche hope failing, I ſent one to St Germins to put him in remembraunce of his promis: and, in ſtede of my man's expreſſe delivery, was brought me a lettre from the grant Prior to his capitaine at Marſeilles; with further meſſage, that if I wold ſend for him thither, he ſhuld be ſent unto me, for upon his apprehenſion he was furthwith ſent to the gallees. And albeit this uſing of me gave me cauſe to thinke, they but dalied furthe the mater; not meaning to reſtore him: yet have I ſent one with the Prior's lettres to Marſeilles, to ſee th'event of the mater, being the place diſtant from hence 320 Engliſhe miles.

I am enformed, that *the Duke of Guiſe hath cauſed one* Duke *Francis Vander Loughenburg* to be interteigned, and that there is a preſent in money prepared for him; (his countrey liethe *eſtward above Hamborow, along the ſea coaſt, betweenHam and Megleburg. He hath married Duke Maurice his* ſuſter, and hathe *a havon or two thereabout at* commaundement; by the whiche it is judged, in caſe it be for *the levying of men of war*, he may worke ſome annoyance *to your Majeſtie by the way of Scotland)* and that alſo there is ſent from hens into Almaine, to be preſented to ſomme noblemen and gentlemen, one and other, 25000 crownes; wherof as yet I cannot learne any particularités. *Th' Ambaſſador of Sweden is ſecretly* diſpetched hens; who, being one night before his departure at ſupper in a place where he had good chere, declared to *the Duke of Luneburg*, that he had commiſſion for the taking up of *ten thouſand footmen and four thouſand horſemen: and one called Conte Galhorn remaineth behind*; and, it is thought, ſtayethe for the mater of *Sweden*, and to bring with him

the full reſolution for the diſpetche therof. For your Majeſtie's better information wherof from tyme to tyme, and alſo for the underſtanding, *upon whom this money ſent into Germany is* employed, and of other the circumſtances therof and maters which I write preſently to your Majeſté toching *Germany:* it may pleaſe your Highnes to ſend commiſſion to *Chriſtofer Mownt*, to th'intent he may ſignify ſuche knowledge as he ſhall have of the ſame to your Majeſtie. It is judged, that a good portion therof ſhal be beſtowed eyther *upon the Lanſgrave, the Palſgrave, or the Duke of Wirtenberg:* and, in my poor opinion, your Majeſtie hathe not nede ſo moche to regarde th'interteignment of *the high Almayns, as* thoſe *which be upon the ſea coaſt*; *who may onely upon the ſudden* annoy *your Majeſtie*.

The xvii of this preſent Monſieur de Vielleville and de Noailes dined with me: which Vielleville ſpake oftentimes unto me in the commendation of your Majeſtie, with ample declaration of his good affection to the ſame. He declared unto me, that *the young French Queen doth* daily increaſe in *ſicknes and wekenes*, and that the ſame was *of no long continuance*; and therupon *wiſhed, that it might* comme *ſo to paſſe*; whiche, he thought, a great many wold be glad of: but (quoth he) *I wiſh but in vain, for the Queen's Majeſtie is too wiſe for a child.* He declared alſo unto me, that upon the ſuſpicion of *th'Emperour's Ambaſſadour's arrivall*, which was but twoo dayes *before, he was appointed to repair to Metz*; not having liberty, before his going, ſo moche as to ſee his owne houſe in the countrey. Th'Emperour his Ambaſſador's name is le Baron Guilaume de Trucches, the cardinall of Auguſta his brother; who came hither to condole and congratulate with this King, and the xxii of this preſent he departed hens. Before whoſe departure, I thought good, in the compeny of Mr Mewtas, to goo and viſet him, the xx of this preſent, on your Majeſtie's behaulf; ſaying, that for the good amity and alliaunce betwene your Majeſté and th'Emperour his maſter, alſo for th' old league and frendſhip betwene the House of Auſtriche and the House of Englande, your Majeſtie was pleaſed, that I ſhuld viſit him on your behaulf, and do him the honour I could. Wherunto he gave me thankes; and ſaid, he doubted not of that I told him, neither of the like good diſpoſition in th'Emperour towardes your Majeſtie: and ſaide, that he wold ſignify this moche unto him. He told us, that he judged, that *th'Ambaſſadours which were named to cum from th'Emperour to this court*, to require Metz and certaine other townes, *ſhall not cum at all.* He inquired of me, *in what termes the matters of Scotland were*; wherunto I anſwered *as I thought moſt mete.*

Old Monſieur de Lorges is diſplaced from the capteinſhip of the Scotts gard; and in his place is entered one Monſieur d' Ou, a mere Frenchman,

whiche liketh not the Scottiſhmen all the beſte. The King is departed from s^t Germins the XXII of this preſent, and by ſmall journeis repaireth towardes Reins; where, as I underſtande, the ſacre ſhal be the V of the next monethe: wherat (becauſe that all th'accuſtomed ſolemnités uſed heretofore wold be chargeable, and that the King will not as yet leave of the dueil) there is order taken, that for that preſent day no noblemen nor ladyes ſhal be apparailled with any goldſmith's worke, or embrodery; but ſhall onely weare velvet or other ſilke, without any great ſhew; and that the next daye they ſhall enter into the dueil againe, and ſo contynew for this twelmonethe. Monſieur de Chantoney, brother to the Buſhop of Arras, is (according to that I ſignified heretofore unto your Majeſtie) arrived here to reſide Ambaſſadour in this courte from the King of Spaine; who was by the Duke of Alva, the XV of this preſent, preſented at s^t Germins to the King here; which Duke, the XVII of the ſame, is departed towardes Spayne. *The Marquis of Trans*, as I am informed, hathe writen hither to *the Cardinal of Sans*, and *the French Ambaſſadour hath written to the French King again, that th'Earl of Arran is in England; and that your Majeſtie giveth aide to the rebells in Scotland*, as they call them. *Since the King of Spain's Ambaſſadour arryved here*, we have uſed one to another ſuch curtoiſy of viſitation, as in ſuch caſes is accuſtomed. And by all that I can underſtand by himſelf, and by others of him, he ſemethe to be well inclined to your Majeſtie's ſervice; and hathe offered me great curtoiſy toching the ſame, with ſomme declaration of *his maſter's contentacion and* propenſion therunto. He ſemethe to be *a wiſe man, in my judgement, and is of the order of Calatrava.*

The XX of this preſent, the ſaid *King of Spain's Ambaſſadour was at the courte*; and the XXI of the ſame he ſent a gentelman unto me, and alſo advertiſed me by one whome I ſent unto him, that, at his being at the court, amongs other things *the Cardinal of Lorraine ſaid to him:* that like as he toke *the King of Spain, his maſter, ment* to interteigne *the amity between him and the King, his maſter*; ſo he ſhuld do well, *being his miniſter, to do all that he could for the* contynuance of the ſame, and taking awaye of all occaſions to the contrary. And therfore, conſidering now, quoth *the Cardinal*, how the treaty ſtandethe betwene them; wheras *th' Earl of Arran was*, under *color of religion, departed France*, and had been *at Geneva*; *and it* was thought, wolde ſeke occaſion to *cum through the Low cuntrey, to embarque* towardes *England* or *Scotland:* he required *th' Ambaſſadour to write unto the Duches of Parma*, or to ſuche as *the King of Spain had left in* chief authorité *there, that if th' Earl of Arran arrive in any of their portes or towns, that he may be ſtayed, and* kept till further order

order were taken by *the French King*; *and (the Cardinal ſaid) the King, his maſter, will write into England to his Ambaſſadour*, to require *the like of the Queen's Majeſtie*, according to the auncient cuſtumes *of England and France*; *and in caſe ſhe do* refuſe ſo to do, or otherwiſe *wink at the matter*; *being a* ſubject *to the Queen as Queen of Scotland, and alſo vaſſal to the French King, for his fees* which he hathe *of this King*; *ſhe ſhall therein do* contrary to the treaty, and ſet *the French King free for the reſtitution of Calleys, and for the bond of the payment of five hundred thouſand crownes*, and altogether at *liberty to take his* advauntage, and do after as he ſhall ſee cauſe: which was ſpoken *with ſuch contenance by the Cardinal, as though he* wold wiſhe *your Majeſtie to deteine th' Earl of Arran in England*; or that he paſſed not moche, what *your Majeſtie did*, eyther to graunt or denye his *ſending hither*. I thinke, it ſhuld be for the furtheraunce of your Majeſtie's ſervice *to write to the Buſſhop of Arras*; and to ſignify unto him, what frendſhip your Majeſtie underſtandeth he and his brother *the Ambaſſadour here beare* towardes your Majeſtie.

THERE is arrived here from Venize, to condole and to congratulate, on signior Giovanni Capello, who about five yeris paſte reſided Ambaſſadour here with the late King; by whome he was made knight, at his departure from hens, at that tyme. I underſtand, that there are already *ſhipping at Calleys four enſigns of footmen*; *and that there do go* furthwith, to be there *likewiſe embarqued, three bands of men at armes, being the bands of the Marques d' Alboeuf, De Labros and De Beauvois.*

THE XX of this preſent, I ſent to the court at s^t^ Germins to the cardinall of Lorreine, to know what tyme Mr Mewtas and I ſhuld repaire thither to have audience: and he ſent me anſwer, that there ſhuld be the next day one ſent unto us, to give us knowledge therof. Which not being done accordingly; I ſent eſſones, the XXIII of this moneth in the morninge, Somer to Gonaſſe, whither the King was removed from s^t^ Germin's, to declare from me unto the cardinall, that, becauſe I thought he was muche empeched with affaires, I had ſent him to put him in remembraunce of the tyme to be appoincted for audience at the King's handes. The cardinall gave him anſwer, that he had ſent Monſieur de Noailes to us. I was the more earneſt to preſſe the cardinall in this mater; for that I thought it moſt convenient, that the confirmation of the treaty were required at their handes before the laſte of Auguſt; for which cauſe, I uſed the more expedition for the diſpetching therof. According to the anſwer, the ſaid De Noailes, and La Marque with him, came the XXIII of this preſent to me to diner; and, toching Mr Mewtas and my going to the court, told us, that the King had appoincted us to be with him at

Villecowtrey the xxvii of this preſent; where the ſame day we ſhuld have audience.

THE xxiii of this preſent, *the King of Spain's Ambaſſadour* ſent a gentleman of his unto me, to declare, that he had ſum mater to communicate unto me; for whiche cauſe he deſired to ſpeake with me. Wherupon in the afternone I repaired to his lodging, taking Mr Mewtas with me. After we were ſet, and had talked, to and from, of diverſe things of no great moment; he beganne to declare the circumſtances of that which *the Cardinal of Lorraine* had told him, as I have before writen to your Majeſtie, and after what ſort he handled the mater with him: and ſaid, that at his being at *the court, after diner he* was *in the cumpeny of the French King and the French Queen: which Queen, he ſaid, loked very evil; and was ſo weake, as, even* before all the preſence *that was there, ſhe fell on ſounding*; *and* was *in very dangerous caſe, as ſhe is always after meale. When ſhe was with aqua compoſita and other things* revived, *and retired; the Cardinal of Lorraine* entered communication with him toching diverſe maters: which having paſſed to and from betwene them, at the lenght *the Cardinal* brake with him as I have before writen. Wherunto he for his part replied, and ſaid: that like as *the French King was earneſt* againſt *thoſe which were of th' Earl of Arran's religion*, and did uſe *great execution upon them*; *ſo was the King of Spain, his maſter*; *ſo as*, he thought, *th' Earl of Arran did know it well* ynoughe, and therfore wold never adventure to comme into *the Lowe countreys* to committ himſelf to ymmynent daunger: in which caſe (if he happened to cum that wayes) *the King of Spain wold have reſpect to the amity, as* apperteined: wherwithall he thought *the Cardinal of Lorraine had ben ſatisfied.*

THE King of Spain's Ambaſſador was likewiſe in hand with him, for the delivery and liberty of certaine gentlemen *of Spain which the French had put into the galleys*, and of other things on the behaulf of *the King his maſter:* for the direction wherof, and what anſwer he ſhuld write to his maſter, *the Cardinal promiſed to ſend* him a *billet:* wherupon he ſaid, he wold ſtay the writing of his lettre to *the Duches of Parma.* Herupon *the Ambaſſador deſired* to goo *in to ſee the Queen his miſtres.* Whether *the Cardinal conducting* him; he was *no ſooner in, but that the French King and Queen* followed: and ſtreightwayes *came in the old Queen. After the French Queen had deſired* him to hold *her excuſed*, that throughe *wekenes ſhe* cold kepe him no longer *cumpeny before*; *the Cardinal ſaid unto th' Ambaſſador before them all:* Sr, *the King, my maſter*, dothe pray youe to do him a pleaſure. I wold it laye in me to do his Majeſtie ſervice, quoth *th' Ambaſſadour:* there ſhal be no default in me. Well, quoth *the Cardi-*

nal, you muſt do ſo muche as write him a lettre to the *Duches of Parma, for the taking of th'Earl of Arran. Whereunto the Ambaſſadour* graunted. And it ſemed (as he told me) that it was ſpoken colerickly: for albeit *th'Ambaſſador* was moved in the mater before in private talke, who thought that *the Cardinal had ben* ſatisfied with his anſwer, and wold no more have moved the mater; yet he repeted the ſame, unloked for, *before the King and the Queens.*

SINCE his retorne from the court, *De Laubeſpine the Secretary* was with him, the XXII of this preſent, to require *the letter to ſend to the Duches.* He anſwered (he ſaid) that *the Cardinal* promiſed him a *billet*, without the which he could not directly tell what to write. The next day after, the *ſame Secretary*, the BUſHOP of Limoges, who ſhall be AMBAſſADOUR in Spaine, and another of the courte robe, whome (he ſaid) ſhuld goo to reſide in Flaundres as AMBAſſADOUR from hens, whoſe name he knew not, *came unto him, and entered into* communication with him: wherwith they paſſed the tyme a good ſpace; and at the lenght they aſked of him, whether the *letter were written or not, and* preſſed him for the ſame. By my troth (quoth he) youe have all this while letted me: and ſo told us, that he graunted their earneſt requeſt: and for their ſatisfaction (quoth he) I have *ſent a letter to the Duches by one poſt, and by another have written to her and unto my brother* my poor opinion, what I thinke good to be done therin, contrary to *their expectacions here.*

I THEN toke occaſion to ſay unto him: S^r^, (quoth I) here is a gentleman comme from the QUENE my miſtres (and ſo converted my ſpeche to Mr Mewtas) who, upon his retorne home, ſhortly ſhal be hable to make reaport to her HIGHNES of this frendſhip youe uſe towards us *for the Queen's Majeſtie's ſervice.* Well (quoth he) I like it well: and ſurely I wold wiſſhe, ſhe ſhuld be enformed of theſe things *by word of mouth, and not otherwiſe. For (quoth he)* theſe *matters are not to be* committed to *the decipher-ing of every Secretary: for oft times I know, for your* ſervice, that whiche *you do not*, and youe do the like *that I know not. Wherefore ſeeing things be as they be*, and that *one of us* muſt *be zealous of another*; and for that the ſtate of *the one dependeth upon the* ſtate *of the other*; *I wold not wiſh ſo much as my name knowne* in theſe matters: for if we be *once ſuſpected to have intelligence together*, we ſhall not be hable to do that we wold one for another. Which albeit I promiſed him to do; yet I thought it my duety, in the meane tyme, to ſignify this moche unto your MAJEſTIE toching this my proceading with *the ſaid Ambaſſadour.*

THE XXI of this preſent a man and a woman, being carried towards Meaulx to be executed for religion, were by the way reſcowed and car-

ried away. There is in this towne more, to the number of XIX, which are condemned for the like, and ſhal be executed; ſomme in one place, and ſomme in another. *The Duke of Saxe* (as I am informed) the XVIII of this preſent toke his leave to depart into Italy: and from thens he retorneth *into Germany*; *where he hath* offered, for *the ſervice of the French King, whenſoever he ſhall have* commiſſion, *to levy five thouſand footmen and two thouſand horſemen:* whiche order (it is ſaid) he hathe already; and that he ſhall have *licence to conduct the ſame into Zeland,* and there to embarque the ſame *in the King of Spain's ſhips.* Thus moche I was enformed of him: and yet I am advertiſed, upon further inquiry, that it is but ſpoken of purpoſe by ſomme who beare him no good will. Howſoever it be, it may pleaſe your MAJESTIE, *by your miniſters,* not onely to uſe meanes to know the certainty herof, but alſo what is *done upon the ſea coaſt eſtward; whereunto the greater* regard is to be had. *One hath offered* himſelf *unto me for your Majeſtie's ſecret ſervice*; and ſaiethe, that he *hath good meanes ſo to do, being well* acquainted *with the officers of the ſea here,* with the *Maſters of the requeſtis, Secretaries of this court, and the Governours of the frontiers*; who, he ſaiethe, wyll kepe *nothing from him.* If your HIGHNES thinke *ſuch one mete to be inter*tained; I wold be glad t'underſtand your MAJESTIE'S pleaſure herin, and how farre I ſhall proceade with him *for his intertainement.* He preſſethe me for anſwer; whiche I differre, till I heare from your MAJESTÉ: whome I beſeche God long to preſerve in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Paris, the XXV of Auguſte 1559.

Your MAJESTIE'S moſt humble and obedient ſervaunt and ſubject

N Throkmorto

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen,

From Paris, 25 Aug 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original in his own hand.

TO THE QUENE'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTYE.

IT may pleaſe your MAJESTYE, I ſpake wythe *the King of Navarre at Sainte Dennis, thre leagues from Pariſe,* the XXII of this preſent, abowte XI of the clocke *in the night,* by his owne appoyntment: unto whom I delyveryd *youre Majeſty's letters*; and ſayd unto him, that your MAJESTIE commandyd me to preſent unto hime your moſte hartye commendations, together wythe *youre letters* gevinge me further credytt to ſaye unto him,

as

as he ſhude perceve when he had *red youre ſaid letters:* and the very words wyche I uſyd unto him I have ſent your Majeſtie here incloſyd.

" Et pour aultant, Sire, que nul reſpect puiſt tant aſſeurer l'amitye en-
" tre les princes, que quand ilz ſe allyent enſemble pour advancer l'hon-
" neur et gloyre de Dieu; veu qu'en luy ſeul conſiſtent le bien et mal
" des faictz et actes de tous princes: la Royne ma maiſtreſſe, poſant ceſte
" fondation, eſt bien contente de ſe joindre en telle alliance et amitye
" avec vouz, que tout le meilleur moyen de la vraye religion ſoit deue-
" ment advancé, au bon plaiſir de Dieu; et par cela que vouz deux ſoyés
" en telle aſſeurance, que les ennemys ne puiſſent en riens profiter, ne con-
" tre Dieu, ne contre ſa cauſe, ne contre vouz deux comme ſes miniſtres.
" Et de la part de la Royne, Sire, elle ſera fort joieuſe de prendre occa-
" ſion de bien bon ceur vouz gratifier, et faire en voſtre endroit le meil-
" leur plaiſir qu'il ſera poſſible; affin que mieulx vouz puiſſiez cognoiſtre
" la bonne affection qu'elle a envers vouz.

For anſwer whereunto he ſayd, he thankyd your Majeſtie, that yt wolde pleaſe youe to ſhewe hime ſo greate *amitie*, having never deſervyd any ſuche thinge at youre hand: and further he thankyd God for youe, that he had preſervyd ſuche *a Princeſs* from ſo great peryls and dayngers as youe had bene in, to advance God's true religion and cauſe. He ſayd, there was no dowte, but God dyd meane to ſerve himſelffe *by youe* to his glorye and the benefytt of chriſtendome: and for *his parte, he* wolde not *fayle* to doo the *beſt he coulde*; rejoyſinge, that he had ſo good a colleague in ſo *good a cauſe*; ſayinge, he wolde not fayle to doo the beſte he coulde in *that good enterpriſe*, and wolde be redye to *gratify his good ſuſter* to the uttermoſte of his power. He ſayd, tyme wolde not ſerve nowe to make any longer talke; for he had many *eyes* upon hime, and ſo had I. Then he demandyd of me, yf I wolde reſte there that nyght. I ſayde, unleſſe *he willid me*, I wolde not; *for feare* of *ſpial*. He ſayd, I had reaſon; but he was ſorye for my late and dayngerous journeye, the waye beinge ſo peryllous as it was; and ſo offeryd me ſome *conducte of his folks*. I ſayd; thowgh yt were good for my ſaftye to have compenye, yet yt was not good to kepe *oure metinge ſo ſecret* as it was mete, and *as he was deſierous it ſhulde be;* for his *folks wolde marveile* to *conducte* on *unknowen ſo late:* and ſo I toke *my leave of him*. This talke was in his garderobe, where no body was preſent but his *Secretary*; who *harde nothinge that was ſpoken*.

The xxiiii of *this preſent, the ſaid King of Navarre* ſent a gentylmanne unto me in the morninge betyme, and deſyeryd me in cape to mete him wythe a lacquay and a page, *at the Auguſtine Friers*, at viii of the

clocke, in the *cloiſter*; whether *he* wolde comme after the *ſame maner*. Where when we were mett; *the ſaid King of Navarre*, after a longe declaration of his good affection towards *your Majeſty*, tolde me, that he wold *write unto your Majeſty with his owne hande*; for *he* wolde truſte no bodye but *himſelfe*; and wyſſhyd, youe wolde doo *the like* always *to him* (he caryd not, wether *it were in Frenche or in Italien:*) for, ſayd he, all princes have corrupte miniſters abowte them; and yf ether the *Frenche* or *Spaniſhe* miniſters ſhulde *knowe of the amity and* intelligence betwexte *the Quene your miſtres and me*, it ſhulde be dayngerous *for us bothe*, and hynder the good *enterpriſe that we are abowte*. I aſſuer you, Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur, *the King of Spain and the French King* hathe great intelligence of *your doings in England*, and ſuche as yowe wold lyttell beleave: therfore I praye youe, as yowe are a gentylmane, deſyer *the Quene to truſt no body* in the matters betwexte *her and me but herſelfe*. I determyne, ſayd *he*, or it be longue, to ſend on that I truſt well *to the Quene*, wythe my mynde in ſondrye things: and therfore, ſayde he, I praye youe ſend on of your moſte truſtieſt *with him*, that maye ſecretlye brynge *him to the Quene's ſpeache*; but in ſuche ſorte as no body maye knowe from whence he commethe, neyther wherfore.

I PERCEAVE by his diſcourſes to me, he wolde have youe *marry* none of *the Howſe of Auſtria*, neyther *the Earl of Arran*, neyther any that I have hard namyd. Methinkethe, he meanethe to make *an offer unto youe* of ſome of his frynds; for he deſyerethe, that youe wyl be advyſed by him *in youre mariage*. He ſayethe, that the *hoole famuly of Auſtriche be greate Papiſts*, whatſoever any body ſayethe. He ſayethe, *your marriage is* the makynge and marrynge of all. He ſayd at lengthe, Monſieur, dictez ſur voſtre honneur franchement, ys the *Quene youre miſtres* at lybertye? Wherunto I uſyd as good words as I coulde to perſwade hime, that *youe were* at lybertye, and not yet reſolvyd what *youe* wold doo. And ſo, wythe many good words of his affection and meanynge towards *youe*, he bade me fare well; and wyllyd me to reſorte unto *him*, after I had my nexte *audience of the French King*. He tolde me, that the *Emperor's Ambaſſador, the Barron Truccus, brother to the Cardinal of Auguſt*, had here made great inſtance to have the *Lutheriens* ponyſſhid, and allowyd this theyr procedynge here againſte them nowe in the begynninge of the *King's raine:* ſo as youe maye perceave, ſayethe he, *the good devotion of the Emperore, and all his*. And, ſayeth he, to make an ende for this tyme (for thowghe *we be diſguiſed we maie be knowne*) I praye youe, as youe eſteame your honnor, let no body knowe of theſe matters and oure talke, but *the Quene your miſtris and her Counceller that ſhe beſt truſtethe:* and I ſaye

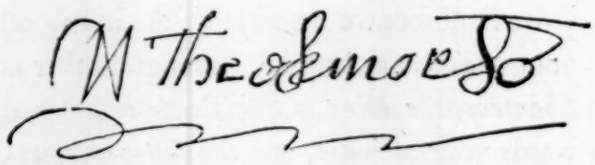
unto youe ſur la parolle *du prince*, I wyll truſt no body herewythe but *my ſelfe*. So, after I had aſſueryd him of *your Majeſty's honor*, ſecrecye, and wyſedome, and ſayd ſomwhat of myne owne fidelytye, we partyd.

THE XXIII of this monethe the coneſtable ſent his ſecrettorye to me, withe a letter to your Majeſtie and another to my ſelffe; bothe wyche yowe ſhall receave herewythe. As in my other letter I have advertyſyd your Majeſtie at lengthe, emongſte other occurrants, that Monſieur de *Shanteny, the King of Spain's Ambaſſador*, dyd ſhewe *a good affection* towards your Majeſtie, and the *ſaftie* of your contreys: ſo yt maye pleaſe youe to ſignifye *your good acceptation* therof to *Monſieur d'Arras, his brother*; but in ſuche ſorte, as yt comme not to the eares of *the Frenche*. And as I wolde wyſhe, your Majeſtie ſhuld honorablye and very graciouſly *receave the Earl of Arran in your courte;* gevynge hime as good *hope* as *any other* (for yf he be the ſame that *they here report of him, he is as well worthy as any other :)* ſo yt maye pleaſe youe to gyve ſuche order, that his *beinge in England be moſt ſecret*; and *that he be not knowen* nor *diſcoverid* to any, but ſuche as be ſtaunche and youe doo well truſte: for ſo yt importethe, that *the Frenche* catche no apparant occaſion *to ſay, that your Majeſty dothe not keape your treatye.* It is to be taken hede of, *that the Frenche Ambaſſador* have no knowledge *where he is:* for then *he* wyll *preſſe youe to apprehende him.* And yf there ſhulde be ſuche *ſpial, as the Ambaſſador* myght have *intelligence*; yf *the Earl of Arran* were not of *ſo great importance as he is*, in no wyſe *he is to be deliverid*; as, I am ſuer, your Majeſtie dothe well conſyder.

BY my nexte letters I wyll advertyſe your Majeſtie, what is the diſcourſe of wyſe menne, and well affectyd to youe and to th'advauncement of *religion*, concerninge *the Earl of Arran and the King of Navarre.* Monſieur de Momorancy hathe ſent your Majeſtie a dozen galyards for a preſent; wyche, togethers wythe his letter to me, youe ſhall herewythe receave. Yf I durſt be ſo bolde to enforme your Majeſtie, wythowte your offence, howe youe maye be well ſervyd in this charge that I occupye; I wolde recommend unto youe Sur Peter Mewtas as a fytt manne, whoſe credytt and good grace ys here convenient wythe thoſe that rule: and he hathe, beſydes the good partes that belongethe to a good Miniſter, a faythfull zeale to promote your work of *religion*; wytche, beſydes devine ſucceſſe, is now a great peace of *your policye.* So as yf it myght lyke your Majeſtie, at the expiration of my ſix monethes ſervyce, (wyche ſhal be at Myhelmas nexte) to revoke me; I thinke, youe ſhulde be ſufficiently ſervyd here: and then youe myght ſerve your ſelffe by me there, or,

at your good pleaſure, els where. Thus almyghtye God preſerve youre Majeſtie, to his honnor and your owne felicitye. From Parys, the xxv of Auguſt.

Your Majeſtye's moſt humble faythfull obedient ſervant and ſubject



TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, PRINCIPALL SECRETARY TO THE QUEENE'S MAJESTIE.

Sr Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Paris, 25 Aug 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR Secretary, I have receyvid your lettre of the XVII by Mr Grey: and the XXIIII of Auguſt I receyvid others from yow, of the XX of the ſame, by Savage; and thank yow for the ſame. I underſtande by the later of the Queene's Majeſtie's indiſpoſition: the which is no ſmall diſcomforte unto me; but I truſt, ſhe ſhall not be longe troubled therwith, ſeeing (as I gather by th'end of your ſaid lettres) it begynnith to be in ſomewhat better tearmes. It ſhuld ſeeme by the maner of it, that it was a double tertian; which will ſoone be corrected with good looking unto at the begynninge: wherin her Highnes muſt be content to alter a litle her dyet, leave of travelinge, and refrayne her appetite. I am gladde to underſtand of your recoverye: and ſeeinge yow ſeeme to know wherof your hindraunce came; yow can the better tell, how to gyve ordre for the like accident; which muſt be conſydered everye daye from hence furthe: and beſydes that, your long ſittinge and wrytinge do yow no great pleaſure in that behalf.

I AM gladde t'underſtand, that thoſe *bruicts of Scotland* wherof I wrote to yow before proove alltogether untrew, and alſo of other *matters owt of Scotland* mencyoned yn your ſayd lettres. It will make me from hence furthe gyve the leſſe *credict to theſe mens reportes* in ſuch caſes. Yndeede I doubtid the ſame the leſſe, for that it quayled heere ſodaynelye.

SIR, wheras I underſtand by yours, that yow *looke ſhortly for th'Earl of Arran in England: if he be not allready there* before your receipt heerof, I muſt moſt hartely requyre yow to be *very circumſpect in providing for his coming and abiding there. For the Cardinal of Lorraine*, in talke *with the King of Spain's Ambaſſador of late*, requyred *him to write to the Ducheſſe of Parma or other Governours in Flanders*, that in cace *th'Earl of Arran*

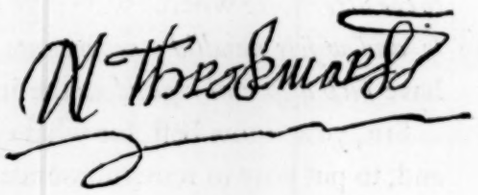
ran came there, upon their knowledge therof to *cauſe him to be ſtayed and ſent hither:* and ſaid alſo, that *they wold write to their Ambaſſadour in England* (as I thinke they have done alreadye) *to require the like of the Queen's Majeſtie*, according to th'auncient agreements and leagues betweene the countreys for that pourpoſe; and the ſame *upon paine of the breache of the treaty*, as I have written preſently to the Queene's Majeſtie at more length heerof. And therfore yf by anye meanes *the knowledge thereof come to the French Ambaſſadour, he will not faile to proſequute that matter to the uttermoſt:* wherof wayeinge *the danger, the thing cannot be to warely and wiſely handlid; whereunto I cannot but hartely* requyre yow to have *ſuch a ſpecial regard*, as the importance of the cace requyrethe.

Sir, yow know beſt, for what tyme I was ſent over to contynue heere: and, to put yow in remembraunce therof, it was firſt for three monethes, and afterward encreaſſed to ſix monethes at the uttermoſt. And becauſe I muſt needes clayme the promeſſe then made me to be duetye (ſpecially, comminge from ſo good a place) and looke that it be kept accordinglye; I am the bolder to tell yow, that the xvii of Octobre next expyre my ſaid ſix monethes. And in cace of difficultye to fynde one meete for this place: for that s^r^ Petre Mewtas is a man well knowne in this courte, having had to do with ſome of theim before; and no leſſe acquainted with their humour and trade of this countrey, then verie experte and readye in their tongue; and a man (as yow know) of good havyour and witte, and well able to all reſpects to doo the Queene's Majeſté very good ſervice in this place; in myne opynion, he wer a verie meete man (her Highneſſe being well pleaſed therwith) to reſyde heere her Embaſſadour after me: who, now uppon his retourne home, being appointed therunto, maye put himſelf in ſuch ordre, as he maye be heere agayne for that pourpoſe by the begynninge of Octobre, and I retourned to hir Highneſs preſence by my covenanted daye. As for his ordre and inſtructions for the Queene's Highneſſe's ſervice heere; I will hyde nothinge from him (that happeninge) wherof I maye inſtruct him for th'advancement therof, and lette him underſtand all ſuch other directions as may ſerve for knowledge of ſuch matters as he ſhall deſyre to take light by, and ſuch other things as ſhall anye waye ſtande him in ſtead. Heerin I beſeeche yow ſo to travaile for me, as my hope be not fruſtratid.

And as touching Concio; he hath ben heere theſe eight or ten dayes, and ſpoken with me: of whome your father in law and Mr Wroth can better enfourme yow. He bearith a verie good affection towards our countrey, and is well affectioned in religion, and otherwiſe a verie neceſſary man to be entretayned. He makith accompt to departe hence ſhortly to-

wards England: and at his comming yow ſhall perceyve more of him, either by himſelf, or by my lettres at Mr Mewtas retourne. For other matter that hath occurrid heere ſins my laſt lettres I referre yow to my lettre now ſent depechid to the Queene's Majeſté. And wiſhing her Highnes good and ſhort recovery, and yow perfict health, I take my leave of yow. From Paris, the xxv of Auguſt 1559.

Yours aſſuredly to commaunde



POSTCRIPT. Though Concio be a man, in myne opinion, for the towardneſſe that is in him, meet to do good ſervice in maters *of fortification*; and, I thinke, will demaunde no *great intertenment:* yet, for deepe judgement, he is not therin to be comparid *to Portenary*; of whome ye ſhall heere more, ſhortlye.

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHTE, THE QUEIN'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicolas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Ferté Melun, 3 Sept. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

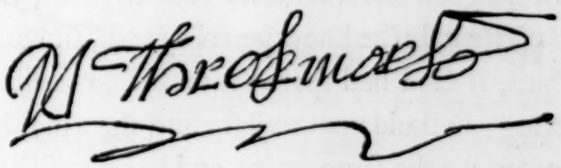
From the Original.

SIR, wheras I wrote unto youe heretofore on the behaulf of John *Melvin*, upon the deſire he had to ſerve the Quenis Majeſtie, and to be employed upon the borders: I do ſithens underſtand by his lettres ſent unto me, that he remaineth at London unemployed notwithſtanding. He ſaieth, that youe have made an overture of ſervice unto him to be done in the *inland:* wherunto albeit he have (as in any other ſervice he can do) a good will and affection; yet, waying his elder brother's caſe, he may not ſafely repaire thither. Mary, for that he is a *Scottiſhman*, and may with leſſe ſuſpicion enter upon the border to lerne intelligence and to practiſe, then an Engliſhman may; and alſo for that he doubteth not, (being acquainted bothe with *Mr Knoks* and others, by whome things may be learned and wrought to good purpoſe) to do moche better ſervice, then otherwiſe he ſhal be hable to do: it may like youe therfore, his deſire conſidered, to do that may ſerve moſt for th'advauncement of the Quenis Majeſtie's ſervice by him.

AND albeit I know, that there is nothing omitted by youe, that may be requiſite for *the practiſe now in hand northward*; I cannot but, when

things comme to my remembraunce which in myne opinion ſeme neceſſary to be done, intimate the ſame unto youe. *The maſter of Maxfeld*, who brake out *of the priſon of Edinborow*, is a great enemy (as I am credibly informed) to *Monſieur d' Oſell*, for ſomme particuler and private cauſe, beſides his hatred generally to *the Frenchmen*. Foraſmoch as he is in ſoch termes with them, and is of himſelf hable to make a great party againſt them, and hath a great many at his devotion ready to follow him; it were well done, ſomme meanes of practyſe were deviſed, to be miniſtred unto him in ſuch ſort as ſhal be thought moſt convenient: the maner wherof (becauſe youe have greater commodité, upon daily advertiſments *from Scotland* then I have) I remit to your judgement and deviſe. Youe ſhall receive herwithall a lettre, which I pray youe to cauſe to be ſent with expedition, and delivered according to the direction. And ſo I take my leave of youe. From Ferté Melun in Valois, 3° Septembris 1559.

Yours aſſured to commaunde



L'ABBATE de St Salute is here, and doth remayne about the DUKE of Savoy; with whome he goeth into Savoy. If favor and good grace be helpes for the QUEN's mynyſter here, then ys Mr Mewtas the fyttyſte man you can ſend hyther to ſuccede me: and I pray you, Mr Secretory, ſhewe me your frendſhyp yn thys matter; that I may be revokyd, before I enter ynto three new monethes; wyche do begynne the XVII of Octobre next.

TO THE QUEIN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Ferté-Melun. 4 Sept. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your MAJESTÉ to be advertiſed, that ſince the diſpetching away of Barnabé my ſervaunte, the XXV of the laſt monethe, with lettres unto your MAJESTIE, Mr Mewtas and I the XXVII of the ſame (according to th'appoinctment of the cardinall of Lorreine, ſignified unto us by MONSIEUR de Noailes) repaired to the court, being at Villier-Coſterez. Upon our arrivall we were conducted to the cardinall his chamber; who, accompanied with the grand PRIOR, attended for us to diner. During the tyme wherof, there paſſed nothing of moment in our communication; ſaving that the cardinall declared unto us, that the cardinall of

Trent had ſent one in poſt to this court, who arrived the xxv of Auguſte with newes that the Pope was ded; and that therupon his brother the cardinall, and diverſe other cardinalles of Fraunce were gone to Rome in poſt. After diner the cardinall went a litle aſide. Wherupon I drew nere unto him, and beganne to declare the cauſe of the coming of Mr Mewtas and me thither. And then, delivering unto him your Majeſtie's lettres and commendations, I ſaid: that, becauſe he was now in place of authorité about the King his maſter, (as he well deſerved) like as he had bene a ſpecial doer in the conducing of the peace betwene the late King, your good brother, and your Majeſtie; ſo youe truſted, that the rather by his meanes the ſame ſhuld be contynued and confirmed betwene your Majeſté and the King his maſter that now is. For whiche purpoſe (I told him) I had received your Majeſté's lettres of commiſſion under your great ſeale, to require the ratification and confirmation of the treaty for Scotlande: whiche I ſhewed unto him, and he toke and red the ſame.

Whiche done, after thankes for your Majeſtie's lettre, and declaration of his good affection unto your Highnes, he ſaid unto me: that as your Majeſté loſte (he knew perfectly well, and ſo ſhuld your Majeſté have found him, if God had ſpared him lief) a perfect frend and allye of the late King; ſo ſhuld your Majeſté find the King, his maſter that now is, redy to contynue the ſame amity, and to increaſe it; wherin his furtherance ſhuld not want. Mary (ſaieth he) ſeing the King hathe ones ſworne; methinkes, it nedeth not, that he ſhuld ſweare againe. Sr (quoth I) youe ſee, what commiſſion I have; and I can goo no further. Well (quoth he) if youe preſſe the ſame othe; youe ſhall have it done, aſſone as there ſhal be any tyme convenient; whiche, becauſe this place is unmete for ſuche a ceremony, muſt nedes be differred. Sr (quoth I) at ſuche tyme as the King did ſweare laſte for the confirmation of the treaty, he did it in the perſone of the King Dolphin: whiche now being altered, and ſum things paſſed ſithens of further mater then was then concluded; methinks, the Quene, my miſtres, hathe reaſon to demaunde the confirmation therof in this ſorte: and loke, what the King here dothe, the Quene my miſtres will be content to do the like. Three dayes agoo (ſaiethe the cardinall) we ſent to our Ambaſſadour in England a like commiſſion to demaund the confirmation and ratification of the late treaty for Scotland, and to deliver the like to the Quenis Majeſtie from hens; the copies wherof (if youe will ſende your secretary unto me to the court for the ſame) I will ſende youe: and ſo he called secretary Burden unto him, and before me gave him commaundement, that when I ſent for the ſame he ſhuld deliver them. He then aſked me, how your Majeſtie did; and ſaid, he herd that youe were ſicke. Wherunto I

anſwered

anſwered, your Majeſtie had bene a litle troubled, but now (God be praiſed) youe were in better caſe againe. And then he demaunded further of me (as me thought, with a troubled countenaunce) what I herd of King Philip his embarquing; and ſaid, he mervailed he ſtayed ſo long. Wherunto I anſwered, that I knew nothing.

Having thus farre proceaded with the cardinall, he conducted us into the hall; where the Duke of Guiſe met us, with whome he left us deviſing about a quarter of an howre. Wherupon I delivered your Majeſtie's lettres, with commendations unto him; ſetting furthe your Majeſtie's good opinion of him, and truſt youe had, that he wold helpe to the contynuance of the amity betwene your Majeſtie and the King his maſter: whiche he ſemed to receive very thankfully, with ſum declaration of his good will towardes your Majeſtie. And therupon came out of the King's chamber diverſe gentlemen to conduct us to the King, being accompanied with the King of Navarre, the cardinals of Lorreine, Burbon, and Guiſe, the Duke of Lorreine, the Prince of Mantua, and diverſe others noblemen and gentlemen.

Upon our coming to the King's preſence, firſt I declared unto the King, that aſſone as your Majeſtie was by his Ambaſſadour in England advertiſed of the deathe of the late King, his father, your good brother and allye, moche to your regret; ſo ſone (I ſaid) your Majeſtie had ſent a gentleman unto him, to condole with him: and ſo preſented Mr Mewtas unto him, who declared unto him the cauſe of his coming. After he had ended, and received anſwer of the King; I delivered unto the King your Majeſtie's lettres for my reſidence with him as your Majeſtie's Ambaſſadour: whiche after he had red; he ſaid, I ſhuld be welcomme.

And ſo after he had accepted me as your Highnes Ambaſſadour, and thanked your Majeſtie in a few good wordes, and declared the ſemblable affection on his part in all things towardes your Majeſtie; becauſe that the other lettre for the ratification of the treaty was joinctly to the King and Quene, I ſpake to the Duke of Guiſe, that I might ſo deliver the ſame: who ſaid unto me, that the Quene was in another chamber, and alſo that whatſoever the King dothe ſhe did the ſame. Wherupon I delivered the ſaid lettre to the King. Which red, he referred me for the mater therin conteined to his uncles, the cardinall and the Duke; to whome he ſpake to bring us in to the Queen: to whome we were furthwith conducted, finding her ſitting with her ladyes and gentlewomen about her. The cardinall delivered the lettre, ſent to the King and her joinctly, unto her. Whiche when ſhe had red; ſhe anſwered, that for the mater therin conteined, ſhe wold do as Monſigneur (meaning the King) and her couſins the cardinall and Duke ſhuld adviſe her:

and that like as Monſigneur (ſhe ſaid) minded to confirme the amity, and to obſerve the treaties; ſo ſhe wold alſo contynew th'obſervation of the ſame; and for her owne particuler wold not onely obſerve the treaties betwene your Majeſtie and her, as her good allye, but alſo as her good ſuſter and coſin: and ſo after ſhe had inquired of your Majeſtie, we toke our leave.

The cardinall conducted us to the ſtayer hed: where he told us, that within a day or two he departed thens towardes Reins, where (he ſaid) the King ſhuld be ſacred the x of this preſent; and that I ſhuld do well, becauſe of his abſence, to ſend to secretary Burden for the copies of the ratification of the treaties, which they had ſent into Englande: and ſo he left us. From thens we were brought into a chamber appoincted for us. Where after we had a while repoſed ourſelvis; we returned to Ferté Melun, where we lay the nighte before, which is foure engliſhe miles from the court. The King's mother was this day abſent from the court, by meanes that the Quene catholick was ſicke at Nantoillet; who is now well recovered againe, and at Villier Coſte-rez.

According to the cardinall his appoinctement, the xxviii of Auguſte I ſent Somers to the court; who there ſpake with the secretary: who told him, that after I was departed from the court, that the cardinall had ſaid, that ſeing the ſame were already ſent into England, he ſhuld not nede to deliver them againe to th'Ambaſſadour; and therfore told Somers, that he had them not ready; and that if he retorned the next daye, he ſhuld know what wold be done. And the next day I ſent againe unto the secretary; and his anſwer was moch what all one, as the other was before. Wherupon Somers told him, that the wordes of the treaty purported, that the ſaid ratification ſhuld be delivered to th'ambaſſadours of the princes, reſident with either other. Wherunto quoth Burden, if Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur do preſſe to have the ſame; I will ſend to Monſieur de l'Aubeſpine for them, who is gone home to his houſe, being licenced to be abſent for theſe two monethes, in whoſe handes bothe the treaties and the copies of the ratifications do remaine. And this is all I have done herin, notwithſtanding the cardinall's promiſſe unto me at my being with him. I appoincted him alſo to ſpeake with the Duke of Guiſe for me, and to ſay unto him, that foraſmuch as it was (as he knew) agreed upon in the treaty, that there ſhuld have bene four hoſtages ſent into England, who were named in the ſame; and that amongs others, in ſtede of Monſieur de Nuntoillet, the viſdame d'Amiens was appoincted one by the king that ded is, of whoſe going I had herde nothing ſithens: I deſired, I might be therin ſatisfied, to th'intent I might advertiſe your Majeſtie toching the ſame. He ſent me anſwer, that he wold move the King therin; and

that there ſhuld be ſuch order taken, as your Majeſtie ſhuld be contented and ſatisfied.

The firſt of September Mr Mewtas and I, according to ſuch word as was ſent us from the cardinall, repaired to the court; he to take his leave, and I to accompany him, and to deliver your Majeſtie's lettres to the King's mother. At our coming thither, we neither found the King nor the cardinall, nor any other appoincted to receive us: wherupon we ſtaid till after diner, whiche was in a chamber whether we repaired at our laſt being at the court. The cauſe of this our diſapoincting was by Monſieur de Noailes declared to be the ſicknes of the Quene catholique; whiche, being daungerous of a fluxe de ventre, cauſed the King ſodenly to remove; wherby we were forgoten. And when we had ſtaide a good part of the afternone, to ſee if the King wold arrive in any dew ſeaſon; Monſieur d' Aumale (who with the yong Frenche Quene was left behind) ſent us word by the ſaid De Noailes, that becauſe the King's coming was uncertaine, and that it wold be tedious for us to attende all the day, he wold adviſe us not to ſtay, but to depart to our lodgings, and to retorne to morrowe; at which tyme we ſhuld find the King, the old Quene, and the cardinall arrived. Wherupon after I had declared unto Monſieur de Noailes, that we thought this maner of uſing of us very ſtraunge, we departed.

The ſecond of this monethe, upon a ſuddein indiſpoſition of my body, having all the night before felt myſelf very evill at eaſe, and fearing an ague, I ſtaid at my lodging; and sr Peter Mewtas, acompanied with my folks, repaired to the court. To whome I committed the delivery of your Majeſtie's lettre ſent to the King's mother, as well for that I was not certaine how I ſhuld fele my ſelf herafter, and alſo becauſe that at his retorne your Majeſtie might underſtand ſo much as was to be done during Mr Mewtas abode here. At his coming thither he founde, that the King was riden on hunting. He dined with the cardinall; and after diner delivered your Majeſtie's lettres to the old Quene, and toke his leave of her and of the reſt. The maner wherof, with other circumſtances, it may pleaſe your Majeſtie t'underſtand by his owne declaration: to the which I alſo referre your Majeſtie, for the circumſtances of the reſt of my doings here at the court ſince his arrivall; who, having bene preſent therat, is better hable by word of mowthe, then I in writing, to intimate the ſame unto your Majeſtie.

It is judged, notwithſtanding the great party of the cardinall of Ferrare, ſpecially amongs the French cardinalles, the cardinall Carpi ſhall at this tyme be elected Pope. It is ſaid, that the Prince of Mantua ſhall

mary Madame de Tutteville. The laſt of Auguſte the Duke of Savoy arrived at this courte, and the firſt of September fell ſicke two leagues of from the court; and it is judged, he hathe a fever. It was ſaid, he ſhuld have departed towardes Savoy within ten dayes, leaving behind him the Ducheſſe in this courte: whether his ſicknes do alter his determination therin, I know not.

I am enformed, that one Monſieur de Carrowge, brother to the Buſhop of Evereux, a gentleman of this King's chamber, and of the faction of Guiſe, ſhall furthwith be ſent into England to your Majeſtie. It is ſaid alſo, that Monſieur de Montpeſat, Lieutenant to the Duke of Guiſe, ſhal be ſhortly ſent into Almaine to th'Emperor: who, it is judged by ſomme here, hathe given couraige to theſe men to contynew their perſecution for religion. It is reaported, that of late there hathe ſomme contention riſen for places about this King. The King of Navarre, becauſe he is a King, ſemethe to aſcribe the pre-eminence to himſelf. The Duke of Savoy claimethe the ſame by the mariage of the King's awnte, and for Savoye; and the Duke of Lorreine by the mariage of the King's ſuſter. This being thus, maters are like to goo well; and occaſion (if it wil be) ſhal be given of amendement.

De Labros with one or two ſhips is retorned; upon occaſion (as it is ſaid) either of a contrary winde, or a leke happened in his voyage towards Scotlande: who landed at Diepe. The reſt of the ſhippes which departed from Calice, and other places, with the four enſeignes of fotemen, went forward and have taken landing in Scotlande. But howſoever the maters goo with them; I underſtand, that upon Labros his coming to the court, Monſieur d'Aumale and Monluc (who is a proteſtant) in diſcourſing of the maters of Scotland, were ſo earneſt in reaſoning, as D'Aumale ſware, they muſt apply their hool force towardes Scotland. Monluc replied to the contrary; and aſked, whether he wolde make warre in this tyme: for if youe have warre (ſaid he) with Scotland, youe are like to enter the ſame with England; and how we may beare that, it is to be feared: for th'Engliſhmen cannot abide to have the Scotts ſuppreſſed. Well (ſaieth D'Aumale) now is the tyme, for ellis they wil be to ſtrong; and if all men kepe promis we ſhal be hable to do it well ynoughe.

It may like your Majeſtie t'underſtand, that becauſe the court is now almoſte in the middes of the realme, and therfore farre from the ſea coaſte, wherby occaſion is partly taken awaye of learning the certainty of ſea maters; I have, for the better underſtanding of Labros his arrivall, given inſtructions to Cornwall and Croket (to whome it may pleaſe

pleaſe your Majeſtie to extend your marcy) to paſſe by Diepe and there to learne what they can, and to enforme My Lordes of your Majeſtie's counſaill therof. And alſo for that your Highnes may herafter be the better enformed of the marine cauſes on this ſide; it may pleaſe the ſame to give commiſſion to My Lorde Admirall, for order to be geven to ſuche Engliſhe merchaunts as paſſe to and from the coaſts and others, for the learning of ſuch things as may ſerve for your Majeſtie's ſervice.

The ſacre of this King is (as I am enformed) now differred till the XVII of this preſent. And thus I beſeche God long to preſerve your Majeſtie in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Ferté Melun in Vallois, the IIII of September 1559.

Your Majeſtie's moſt humble and obedient ſervaunt and ſubject

N Throkmorto

To the Quein's most excellent Majestie.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen,

From Ferté Melun.

10 Sept. 1559

Paper Office.

From the Original.

It may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that wheras in my laſt letres, ſent by sr Peter Mewtas, I ſignified *Labros his arrivall with two ſhips from Scotland* warde *to Dieppe*, together with the diſcours of that whiche was ſpoken of toching *Scotland by the Duke d' Aumale* and others: I am ſithens done t'underſtand, that the ſaid *Labros is* retorned againe *towardes Scotland*, without any *increaſe of men of war or ſhips*. A gentleman of *his cumpeny, named De Brian, came from him to this court from Dieppe; who is yet here*, but (as I underſtand) ſhall ſhortly be diſpetched *into Scotland through England: his* elder brother hathe *married the Lord Seton's widow*. There is alſo one of the ſaid *Lord his ſervants, named Robert Bog*, the VI of this preſent *arrived from Scotland; and one Proteſtant, the curror*, the VII of the ſame is likewiſe *arrived out of England*. Which *Bog hath* brought advertiſmentis *from the Queen Regent of Scotland, of the forward* ſtate of things *there toching religion*, and of the ſtrenght of *her adverſe* partye; and from *others there, that the ſaid Queen is not like to live long*, and alſo of *Sir Raſe Sadler his being at Barwike*.

Upon the conſideration of all whiche thinges, *they have, after* conſultation upon the mater, for that whiche is to be done *for their owne* advauntage (as I am enformed) determined, *ſeing religion in Scotland in*

ſuche towardnes as it is, and the *greater part on that ſide*, wherby they cannot *with force be hable* to bring to paſſe *things as they wold alltogether:* it is agreed amongs them, *for qualifying of the matter, and the* continuance *of the Scots at ther devocion*, to give them liberty to *uſe ſuch religion as they ſhall agree upon among* themſelvis, and to continue the ſame; *ſo as they will ſtill interteine their league with France, and* refuſe *to enter any other league with England*; whiche is the thing they ſeeme to feare, and therfore goo about to *take away all the* occaſions *and oportunités thereof.* For the better ſetting furthe and perſuaſion of whiche *practice, they have ſent for one named La Roche, who is* noted to be a great *preacher* amongs *the ſecret congregation here*, upon hope that, at his cummyng to the court, *the King's mother* ſhuld have herd him *preache. He* was *ſent to the court by Madam de Roy, ſuſter to th' Admiral of France and mother to the Prince of Condé his* wief; and yet, notwithſtanding, he is diſmiſſed backe againe to *Paris, without any preaching at all:* whiche it may pleaſe your Majeſtie *in time to conſider, and what is to be done for the* letting of *this practice.* For the better conducing wherof *to the French commodité*, ſuche as be of *the French faction in Scotland* do deviſe to ſend their *inſtrumentis, being Scots men, into France through England, therby to* abuſe *their favour to ſerve their purpoſe. The Prior of Saint Andrews by the ſaid Bog hath written a letter to the French Queen his ſuſter*, the contentis wherof I can as yet by no meanes underſtand.

The fifth of this preſent there arrived at this court one Don Frederigo de Portugall, of th'order of Calatrava, ſent from the King and Quene of Boheme in poſte, to condole with this King. The Duke of Savoy upon his falling ſicke is growne to have a tertian fever. I underſtand, that after the ſacre is diſpetchid (for th'order wherof the cardinall of Lorrein is already gone from Villiers Coſte-rez to Reins) the King here doth mind firſt to accumpany the Duke of Loreine and the Duches his ſuſter into Loreine, and after to take his journey for the conducting of the Quene catholicke towards Spaine. Monſieur de Noailes, ſince the departure hens of Mr Mewtas, hathe ſent me word, that order was given, that the ſaid Mr Mewtas his preſent ſhuld be 800 crownes. There is arrived at this court an Ambaſſadour from the Ducheſſe of Parma; who was preſented by the King of Spaine his Ambaſſadour at Villiers Coſte-rez, the VII of this preſent. I am enformed, that *they here begin to perſecute* againe for *religion* more then ever they did; and that at Paris there are *three or four executed for* the ſame, and diverſe greate perſonages threatened ſhortly to be called to anſwer for their *religion. Wherin the Cardinal of Lorraine* having bene ſpoken unto, within theſe two daies, hathe ſaid,

that it is not his faulte; and that there is no man that more *hateth extremités*, then he dothe: and yet it is knowne, that it is, *notwithſtanding, alltogither by his occaſion.*

THE Frenche cardinalles whiche are diſpetchid to Rome have (as I am informed) in commiſſion to give their voices to the cardinall of Ferrare, in caſe they ſhall perceive any likelyhood of their voices to take place for his election: if that poinct faile, then they are appoincted to give their voices to ſuche as the ſaid cardinal of Ferrare ſhall nominate unto them to be at his devotion. The cardinall Morone, who during the tyme of the late Pope was for the moſt part priſoner, is ſet at liberty; and was brought out of priſone with great ſolempnité by all the cardinalls there preſent, and by them conducted to the conclave: wherupon ſum ſay, he is like to be choſen Pope; for as for Carpi, who was judged as like as any other (and yet it is like ynoughe) to be elected; [he] hathe ſuche an ennemy of Ferrare, as it is thought he will do all he can to let Carpy his being Pope at this tyme: and it is ſuppoſed now, that th' election will fall upon one of theſe foure; Morone, Carpy, Puteo and Ceſſy.

MONTALCINO is rendered into the Duke of Florence his handes; who (it is ſaide) hathe honorably ſatisfied and contented not onely Bentivoglio, but alſo diverſe others who were not the beſt pleaſed with the mater. King Philip his fame and honour is ſo increaſed, bothe by the doing for his frendis as he hathe done, and his great liberalité, as he is throughe the world favored and eſtemed: and the reaport of all ſtraungers for the uſing of them is ſuche, as, if ever he happen to have warres againe, it is judged, he ſhall eaſely have as many men of warre to followe him from all partes as he can deſire; he is generally for his liberalité ſo beloved.

WHERAS I wrote lately unto MY LORDES of your Majeſtie's counſaill, that the *Buſſhop of Argile, brother to the Duke of Chaſtelherault*, wold ſhortly repaire into England: it may pleaſe your Majeſtie to underſtand, that the VII of this preſent he ſent unto me for a paſport, for his more quiet paſſing from the ſea coaſt to the courte; whiche I have ſent unto him. And for that your Majeſtie may be the better informed of him; he is a plaine, honeſt man, and ſimple, and of very ſmall practiſe; ſo farre as I could, eyther by my ſelf or otherwiſe, underſtand of him. I ſend unto your Majeſté herwithall ſuche articles as are brought hither from Scotland, and agreed upon betwene the Scottes and the Quene Dowagier. The King here the XI of this preſent dothe remove (as I am certainly informed) from Villiers Coſte-rez towardes Reins.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſtie to have in remembraunce the greyhoundes,

wherof I wrote heretofore unto the ſame for the coneſtable. I declared unto Monſieur Lanſack, that I had writen unto your Majeſtie and others for the ſame; and, in my poor opinion, they ſhal be well beſtowed: wherof it may like your Majeſtie to have conſideration. During the tyme of the King's abode at Villier Coſte-rez, *the Conſtable hath never been at the court:* and albeit *the King of Navarre be there, and* followe *the court; yet the Houſe of Guiſe doth all, and the King of Navarre medleth not.*

BARON de la Gard, being ſent for out of *Province from Marſeilles, is* arrived at the court here: where he is not onely very well received and moche made of, but alſo is like to have ſum *preſent charge; which* (as I underſtand) is for the ſetting *in order of galleys to be emploied the next ſpring* towardes *Scotland, and otherwiſe as they on this ſide ſhall ſee cauſe.*

The Duke d'Aumale his ſonne and heire, and the Baron of Curton knight of th'order (who was called the quenis knight) are deceſſed. Alſo the Duke of Venize, being one of the Houſe of Prinly is lately departed.

And thus, having non other occurrencis to write unto your Majeſtie at this preſent, I beſeche God long to preſerve the ſame in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Ferté Melun and Valoys, the x of September 1559.

Your Majeſtie's moſt humble and obedient ſervaunt and ſubject

N. Throkmorton

To the Quein's most excellent Majestie.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Reims, 19 Sept. 1559

Paper Office.

From the Original.

It may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that the ix of this preſent I received by a ſervaunt of s[r] Thomas Cotton's your Majeſtie's lettres, bearing date the xxviii of Auguſte, toching the ſollicitation of the Duke of Guiſe, for M[r] Cotton his ſon his delivery out of Madame de Crezecque's handes. According to the which I had repaired to the court myſelf to have ſpoken with the Duke herin; ſaving that, by meanes of the King's removing, I had no tyme convenient therunto. Nevertheles I firſt ſent to the court, and after wrote to the ſaid Duke; and proceaded in ſuch ſorte as by the Duke his lettres ſent unto me, and by the copies of myne ſent unto him, which I ſend your Majeſtie herwithall, it may pleaſe the ſame t'underſtande. Upon the ſequele wherof, albeit it be not my part to take

take upon me t'adviſe your Majeſtie; yet I thought it my duety (ſaving your Majeſtie's correction) to put youe in remembraunce of my poor opinion, that I thinke your Majeſtie's lettres writen hither in the favour of any of your ſubjects in like caſes doth rather hinder then further the ſuters: which, an other tyme, it maye pleaſe your Majeſtie to conſider.

I AM enformed, that there is lately *a great ſeale ſent into Scotland, with the armes of England, France, and Scotland quartered, having this ſtile: FRANCISCUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, FRANCIÆ, SCOTIÆ, ANGLIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX ET REGINA. The ſame armes are alſo graven upon the French Queen's plate.* And for the more certainty therof, ſr Peter Mewtas and I, at our being together at the court were *one day ſerved with the like at diner:* wherof I thought good t'advertiſe your Majeſté.

THE King of Spain his Ambaſſadour is very much made *of here, and hath* libertie *at all times to have* acceſſe to *the French King*, though he be *in bed:* whiche hathe made me to thinke, that if *we ſhuld mete* together *in any aſſemblé, the place were like to be offered* him. Wherfore waying with myſelf the *honor of your Majeſtie, as one* lothe to begynne a preſident to prejudice the ſame, and alſo the *friendſhip begun between the ſaid Ambaſſadour and me*, which is and may be for your Majeſtie's ſervice, as I have writen heretofore (which, in my poor opinion, is not to be broken) and therwithall the doubt I have how *the Frenchmen will order the matter, in* caſe we ſhuld be *appointed to be together at the ſacre:* upon the ſuppoſall of their ſmall devotion to *your Majeſtie, in reſpect of the King of Spain;* I have thought it better (under your Majeſtie's correction) *in fayning myſelf ſick to be abſent from the ſacre*, and to leave the mater for *my place as it was, than with my preſence there to hazard the diſhonor of the thing*, and breaking of the frendſhip betwene *the ſame Ambaſſadour and me, which* may ſo well ſerve for your Majeſtie's ſervice.

FOR the more apparaunce wherof on my part, and that, if *the ſame Ambaſſadour be at the ſacre, he ſhall not think any thing of my abſence*; I was the xxv of this preſent to viſit him at his lodging. Where, emongs diverſe things talked to and from betwene us, I declared unto him what I herd of *the French King his going into Lorrein*, and myne opinion alſo therof, to ſee what he wold ſay therunto. He told me, that he did underſtand, it was a practiſe of *the Duke of Guiſe and the Cardinal of Lorraine, for the* conducing of *a marriage between the Duke of Guiſe his ſonne and the Duches of Lorrein's doughter*; which I wrote to your Majeſtie heretofore was procured *for the Conte d'Eu, eldeſt ſon to the Duke of Nevers, and who, in* caſe *the Duke of Lorrein dye without iſſue, is next*

heire to the duchy: for which cauſe *the French do practiſe all they can* to make the *Duches of Lorrein French, which the Ambaſſadour* ſuppoſed wold be hard for them to do. And it is judged, that *ſhe ſhall cum to this court:* wherupon if *ſhe* bring her *doughter with her*, the mater is liker to take place; if not, *ſhe wilt not herken* therunto.

To whiche I replied, that I had herd of another mater: and that was, that *the Duke of Guiſe did practiſe to marry his ſon with a doughter of the Duke of Cleves*; which made him a litle to ſtartle: and therfore I told him, that they had nede to loke about them. And ſo have youe to, quoth he: and ſaid, *that though the Duke of Saxe* (of whoſe going hens we had ſum communication) was ſaid to *depart in ſome diſgrace*; *that in deed it* was not ſo, but that th'end therof was to *annoy your Majeſtie.* And therfore I wold adviſe youe (quoth he) to have an eye that way; and as for *us, I warrant you, we will* watche them: and I have already writen herof to *the Emperor at good lenght, with adviſe to loke well to his doings.* And becauſe he ſemed to be thus plaine with me, upon mocion made of *the French King his going to Lorrein*; I declared alſo unto him, *what haſte the French* made for the bringing of *his miſtris into Spain*, and what I had herd therof. I wys (quoth he) they nede not to make ſo moche haſte, for it will not worke them ſo good a torne as they loke for: and they may take there leiſure therin, for ells it may hinder them more then they are aware of.

We had alſo ſome talke toching *the Earl of Arran*; *and he aſked me news of Scotland, and what I had heard of the Earl of Arran. I told him, I had heard, that he hath been at Andwerp, and there did take ſhipping, and was landed at Leith in Scotland.* Wherupon he told me, that *the Cardinal of Lorraine had the laſt day ſaid unto him*, that he had herd aſſuredly, that *th'Earl of Arran was gone into Denmark (which the Ambaſſadour thought he did, to hear what he* wold ſaye:) and that like as he had deſired him to *write into Flanders for the ſtay and apprehenſion of the Earl of Arran*; *ſo had they written to their Ambaſſadour in England, to* move the *like matter to your Majeſtie: who, the Cardinal of Lorraine ſaid, had* allredy aunſwered *their Ambaſſadour, that if the ſaid Earl* happened *to arrive in England,* eyther *ſecretly or apertly, in* whatſoever ſort it were, *that if your Majeſtie may lay handes of him, you wold upon your* honnour *cauſe him to be bound hand and fote, and ſent unto them*; ſuche was *your* inclination *(the Cardinal of Lorraine ſaid) to the* obſervaunce of the treaty, and contynuance of th'amity. Wherunto *(quoth the Ambaſſadour)* I replied litle; but thought, that he tould *the Queen's Majeſtie's tale to his* owne advauntage.

AND therwithall told me, that (unloked for) worde was brought him, that the *Marques d'Alboeuf* was in all ſecrecy diſpetchid towardes *Scotland, and gone hence* allready; *without carrying with* him *any number of men*, but onely his owne *band and the Duke d'Aumale his band: and that the French* do daily *ſend by two or three hundred at a time*, without any bruicte: declaring withall, that when they had, under *color of religion and* ſuppreſſing *of Lutherians in Scotland*, brought *as many men thither as they* wold, *with ſuch enſigns of Almains* as they ment to have *into Scotland, that they* wold make *Engliſhmen the only Lutherians:* and therfore adviſed *your Majeſtie to take hede; for the end of their doings (quoth he)* if youe provide not for it *in time*, will turne *to your undoing*. And ſo to yours *(quoth I) if you take not hede:* and then begunne to diſcourſe unto him, what hazard *their Low Countrey ſtode in by meanes of Calais:* whiche he confeſſed unto me to be trewe; and ſaid, that it was already conſidered, and alſo the greate *charges the ſame cauſed them to be at. For if the French* keepe it ſtill *in their hands* (*quoth he*) we muſt *be forced to make fortifications at Gravelins and Burborough, and to make the ſame* ſerve us *in lieu of Calais:* declaring unto me, that one had made an offer *to make at Gravelins a haven for threeſcore thouſand crownes.* Thus your Majeſtie ſeeth th'effect and principall poincts of the talke paſſed betwene *the King of Spain's Ambaſſadour and me:* wherof I thought good to informe your Majeſtie, remitting the conſideration therof to your grave wiſdome.

THE XI of this preſent the King removed from Villiers Coſte-rez to an abbaye two leagues of, called Longpont; the next day to La Fere in Tartenois, a houſe of the conneſtables; from thens, the daye following, to Fymes; and the XIIII of this preſent to an abbay three leagues from Reins: where the XV of this monethe he made his entry, and was firſt received at the gate by a maide repreſenting the towne of Reins; who (after a few wordes ſpoken of ſubmiſſion) delivered the keys therof to the King, who gave the ſame to his Lieutenant the Duke of Nevers to open the gates which he found ſhutte. There was in that place very litle or no ſhew at all; *ſaving that the armes of England, France, and Scotland quartered* were very *brimly ſet out to the* ſhew *over the gate*. From thens he was ſtreighte conducted to the churche of Noſtre-Dame, and there received by the cardinall of Lorreine and the cardinalls Givry, Burbon, and Chaſtillion in their pontificalibus, accumpanied with ſum croſſes, and a number of prieſts in copes. When the King was ones entered into the churche, the cardinall of Lorreine made an oration unto him: which ended, the King proceaded towardes the chore, being lad on his right ſide with the cardinall of Givry, and on his left ſide by the cardinall Chaſtillion; by whome he was brought

to the highe altar: where after he had kneled a while and made his prayers, he offered to the altar a golden ymage of s^t Frauncis, and kiſſed the croſſe; and ſo went to his palais, without any other ceremony or ſhew at all. The King himſelf and about XVI of his order who came with him were apparailled onely in blacke velvet cotes; having therupon their collers, withowt any other ſhewe. Sone after, the ſame day, the yong Frenche Quene made her entry, and was received at the gate with a litle oration, without any other ceremony, and ſo with a ſmall traine conducted to the palais.

THE ſacre and coronation, which was appoincted to have bene the XVII of this monethe, for that the Duke of Savoy was the ſame daye troubled with his ague, was differred till the XVIII of the ſame: which day the ſaid ſacre and coronation were executed; wherat there were the ſix Peris of the churche, and the ſix Pairs of the temporalty, in their habit accuſtomed for the like ceremonye. The Peris of ſpiritualty were placed with the Buſhops on the right ſide of the chore; and the temporall Peris, viz. the King of Navarre repreſenting the Duke of Burgundy, the Duke of Guiſe the Duke of Normandy, the Duke of Nevers the Duke of Guyon, the Duke of Montpenſier the conte of Flaundres, the Duke d'Aumale the conte of Champaigne, and the conneſtable the conte of Tholouſe, on the left ſide; on which were alſo the knightes of th'order, and th'Ambaſſadours of the Pope, the King of Spaine, of Portugall, of Mantua, and two gentlemen ſent from the ſtate of Siena. For the reſt of the ceremonies, the ſame were executed in ſuche ſorte as hathe bene heretofore accuſtomed. Th' old Quene, her doughters, and all the ladyes of the court (except the yong Frenche Quene) were all apparailled in the dueill. The knights of th'order, and all others who had no robes, ware onely velvet, or ſome other ſilke blacke, without eyther goldſmithes worke or embrodery. The Duke of Savoy was preſent at theſe ceremonies.

I WROTE lately toching a lettre ſent hither from *the Prior of Saint Androwes and the Earl of Argile*, of the contents wherof at that preſent I knew nothing. Since which tyme I am enformed, that th'occaſion of the ſending therof roſe upon a ſharpe lettre written *from the French Queen unto them:* th'effect wherof was, not onely *to charge them with rebellion, unnaturalnes, and unkindnes*, naming *them both rebels and traitors*; but alſo to put them in remembraunce of the *great benefites they had received out of this countrey*, which were therin dilated unto them, with forgetfullnes of their duetyes. Wherunto they in their lettre anſwered, that they were neither *rebels nor traitors*, but were as ready to *ſpend their blood in the maintenance of her ſtate as any other*; affyrming, that *ſhe had powers of their life, lands,*

lands, and goodes, which they wold employ in *her ſervice:* but foraſmoch as they underſtoode, that there were *men of war prepared to be ſent into Scotland for their ſuppreſſing,* toching the mater of their *conſciences and God's cauſe;* they ſaid, that for the defence therof *they feared no* power *nor puiſſans of any prince or potentate;* not doubting, but, with *the Lord's aide, they* ſhuld be hable to *defend God's cauſe,* who was *onely hable to defend them:* and as *ſhe had power to* commaunde *their bodies, ſo* ſhuld *their ſoules and conſciences be free. And* this was th'effect of that wherunto their anſwer tended, as I am informed.

THE cardinal of Lorraine hath of late ſet out ſtraict and very extreme injunctions; and hathe taken the patron, as I do underſtande, of the cardinall Pole, and the Buſhop of London his injunctions, ſet out by them in Quene Marie's tyme. The ſame were *given unto the cardinal by one Eldar,* who hathe bene heretofore in *England,* and is as great a practiſer, and as daungerous *for the matters of England, as any that I* know. Wherfore it were well done, that good regard were had to ſuche as with whome he was *acquainted in England; for he* letteth not to incenſe *the Cardinal of Lorraine with all ſuch matter as he* thinketh wil be acceptable unto him: and indede *he is in good credit with the Cardinall,* for ſuche maters.

The xv of this preſent the conte d'Egmont arrived here at this court; and the Prince of Orenge is appoincted to comme after, to remaine for a tyme here, till certaine things in the treaty be performed. I underſtand, that the ſaid Prince's ſtay for not comyng with the ſame conte, is, that foraſmoche as the ſaid Prince and conte were left bothe in one commiſſion as ſuperintendents to the Duches of Parma, who can do nothing without them (being the King of Spaine his Lieutenants in the Lowe-countreis) th' Ambaſſadour of Spaine here reſident and the ſaid conte do make ſute for the ſaid Prince's ſtay and abode in the Lowe-countrey: which if they cannot obteine; the Prince of Orenge wil be here ſhortly, as it is ſaide. One that came lately from Mont Araby brought word to this court, that King Philip arrived there the viii of this preſent. Since which tyme there is a poſt cum from Valladolid (where he left the King) who arrived here the xvii of this preſent, and hath brought lettres to the Quene catholique: and ſo farre as I can learne, ſhe ſhall not goo into Spaine till the ſpring of the yere.

I am enformed, that the *Legionaries,* which of late were caſſed and layde downe in this countrey, ſhall of new be revived, and renewed in every countrey where they were appoincted before. It is ſaid alſo, that *Rockrolle, who was* ſent lately *with the Duke of Saxe,* ſhall eftſones ſhortely be ſent in the compeny of *Montpeſat to the Emperour, to* deſire him to

give *the French licence to levy men in Germany, to be* employed *in Scotland.*

THERE is a gentleman diſpetched hens lately *through England into Scotland, to carry* thither an *interim for the ſtay of matters in* religion *in Scotland, till* furder order *be taken and things* pacified. And the XVIII of this preſent there is very brymme newes in this courte, that there hath of late bene *a conflict betweene the Engliſhmen and Scots, and that there be two Engliſh ſhips taken by the Scots:* but I do not underſtand, that the ſame is credibly reaported; and I judge it to be a rumour of purpoſe ſpred by the *French, to* amuſe the world herewithall to ſerve their torne.

IT is reaported, that, wheras the conclave for the POPE's election was appoincted to have bene the ſecond of this preſent, the FRENCHE cardinalles at Rome (viz. Turnon, Bellay, Armeniac, Lenoncourt) for that the cardinalles of Guiſe and Sans, who went hens in poſte, were not as then arrived, cauſed the ſame to be differred till the VII of this preſent; at which day, it is ſaid, the cardinals entered into the conclave. Th'indifferency of th'election is betwene Puteo and Carpy, who (it is thought) hathe the greater number of voices. Since the deathe of the late POPE, the people of Rome have made a great mutiny, and have ſet at liberty all ſorts of priſoners, as well ſuche as were put in for hereſy, as alſo for debt or other cauſes: and beſides, to deface th'old POPE, and all the HOUSE of Caraffa, have not onely in wordes, but all other wayes poſſible, ſought to diſhonour the ſame; in ſuche ſorte as, atteigning to the ſaid POPE his ymage, they have cut the noſe therof and the eares away, and uſed all kindes of reproche to the reſt; and, for a greater declaration of their grudge towards him, have made an edict, that (under a great paine) no man be ſo hardy to kepe in his houſe eyther ymage, armes, or any thing that might be a memoriall of the name of his HOUSE. And alſo wheras the ſaid POPE appoincted the cardinall of Naples, his nephew, to be chamberlaine of the ſea apoſtolique: they have at this tyme, when he was in th'exerciſe of his office, and ſhuld take his place, diſannulled and utterly refuſed him; and have placed the cardinall Santo Angelo, brother to the DUKE of Parma in his rowme. Thus your MAJESTIE ſeethe the proceading of things now at the begynnyng of this holy election.

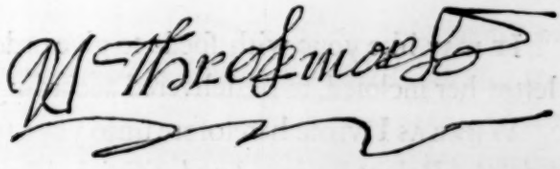
THE Duke of Luneburg is of newe interteigned by the *French King, and hath eight thouſand franks* penſion for himſelf, and for *four captains* four hundrethe crownes a pece yerely. *The Duke of Saxe, before his* departure, had aſſignation made unto him of *forty five thouſand franks.*

I AM alſo informed, that beſides *the two bands of men at armes, the Marques d'Alboeuf* eyther *carried with him, or appointed to* come after him, *eight enſigns of footmen: and the French do mind to* contynue *in Scotland*

five hundred men at armes, and thirty enſigns of footmen which ſhall remain there. It may pleaſe your Majeſtie alſo to be enformed, that not onely ſuche as from whome *I have many intelligencis, and* ſuche as *favour our doings*, but alſo *all other, of what* ſort *ſoever they be, that I my* ſelf *have talked withall, or that I do* underſtand of, *do gather and diſcourſe* generally, *that the French mind verily to have to do with us, as ſoon as* tyme and oportunité *ſhall ſerve them, and to* converte *all their force that waye.*

The King's journey towardes Lorreine holdethe ſtill: and it is ſaide, he mindeth to kepe the feaſte of th'order at Bar le Duke. The XVIII of this preſent, at after diner, the Duke of Savoy preſented to this King from King Philip th'order of the Toiſon. And thus I beſeche God long to preſerve your Majeſtie in healthe, wealthe, and all felicité. From Reins in Champaigne, the XIX of September 1559.

Your Majeſtie's moſt humble and obedient ſervaunt and ſubject



Postscript. *Octavian, of whom* I wrote to your Majeſtie heretofore, *is returned from Scotland, with news, that he hath without impechement landed the Frenchmen in Scotland, and beſtowed the ſame in Dalkith. As for Labros and the Buſſhop of Amiens; they are not as yet landed, ſo farre as I can learne. They give* ordre preſently *for the ſending of eight enſigns away by Roſs, who carried the laſt.*

To the righte honorable sir William Cecill knight, the quein's majestie's principall secretary.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Reims, 19 Sept. 1559

Paper Office.

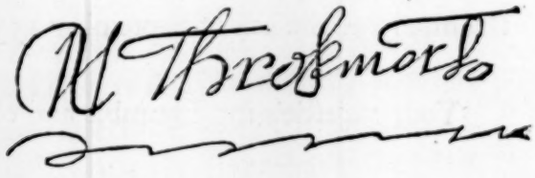
From the Original.

In my laſt I wrote unto youe, that I mervailled, I had herd nothing from youe *by Neſbet*; hering, that he was comme on this ſide, without repairing unto me: but I was deceived in myne opinion; for the XVII of this preſent he came unto me, and delivered me a lettre from youe, with declaration, that, becauſe he was appoincted by *the Duke of Chaſtelherault, upon his landing on this ſide, to repair to Chaſtelerew, to* ſpeake with *Hamulton the Earl his Lieutenant*, he ſtaid his coming ſoner unto me. Your lettre bare date the XXVII of Auguſte.

THE Duke of Chaſtelherault ſent lately lettres to the French King and

the cardinal of Lorraine, accumpanied with others from *the Queen Dowager of Scotland in the favour of the* contents *thereof*; *which were his* ſute for the delivery of *his ſon Davy, who is at Bois de Vincent.* He deſires to know, in what ſtate he ſtandeth for *the Dukdom of Chaſtelerew*; *and alſo* t'underſtand *from them of his ſon the Earl of Arran his departure*, together with the cauſe of the ſame, and what they knew therof: wherunto what anſwer they have made, as yet I cannot learne. And thus, referring youe for the reſt of th'occurrences on this ſide to the quenis Majeſtie's lettre, I take my leave of youe. From Reins, the XIX of September 1559.

Yours aſſured to commaund



It may like youe with ſpede to give order for the ſending away of the lettre her incloſed, to be delivered according to the direction therof.

Wheras I wrote heretofore unto youe toching *the ſuſpicion I had conceived of Robert Bethun, Lord of Crick*; I have ſince founde contrary cauſe, and perceived his inclination to *our doings to be good. He mindeth*, er long be to, *to repair into England, and from* thens *into Scotland. At his* arrivall youe maye uſe him *friendly*; *and the rather, for that he is the Earl of Arran his* kinſman and frende. I am ſory to here, that *the Frenchmen* are ſo quietly *landed without empechment.*

To the quein's moste excellent majeſtie.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen, From Reims, 23 Sept. 1559. Paper Office. From the Original.

It may pleaſe your Majeſtie, that ſince the ſending away of my letters dated the nintinth of this preſent, I am informed by a credible perſone, that the French are in hand with practice for the taking of Portſmouth and Wight, and have made inquiry for cartes and ſituacion of the ſame; minding to trouble [*you*] *and your realm that ways by the French onely*, whiles that *with their force of Almains and otherwiſe they ſhall be buſy northward. The common brute of all men toching the French Queen's title to England, withowt excepcion, is an aſſured* confirmation *of the French meaning towards your Majeſtie. For your Majeſtie's better information wherein, although I be here your Majeſtie's miniſter, yet could I wiſh to be preſent with your Majeſtie; where in my* opinion *(ſaving your Majeſtie's correction) I ſhuld be* hable *to do your Majeſtie as good ſervice as here.* The

THE XXI of this preſent, *the King of Spain's Ambaſſadour* came to *viſit me. All our* communication *was toching the French practices* againſt *England: and, to* conclude, *he ſaid unto me, that we had nede to loke* about us; *for it wold ſo cum to pas, as* either *we ſhuld be made a Piemont and be* devided, *or els a Milain, and ſo* conſtrained *to ſtand upon our gard* untill *we were weried.* I thought good the XVIII of this preſent to ſend to *the Conte d'Egmont to viſit him* (becauſe *I did take upon me to be ſick)* and to do *your Majeſtie's commands unto him; with* declaration of your Majeſtie's ſatisfaction for *the honor uſed* towards him *by the King your good brother, his maſter*; putting him *in rememberance of the auncient amité between the Low*-countries *and England with as good words as I could deviſe. He humbly thanked your Majeſtie: and ſaid, that he was ready to do the ſame all the* ſervice *he could; and that whatſoever* countenaunce *theſe men made, he wold be ſure to* hold *his hand hard upon them; and wiſhed your Majeſtie in any wiſe to loke well to your things in England. One Roz, a captain who conducted the laſt men of war which were landed in Scotland, ſhall* furthwith be diſpetchid *into Scotland again with ſix enſigns of footmen; which with twenty enſigns of French foot allready there, and four enſigns of Scottiſh footmen who are there* interteigned, *make up the full number of the thirty enſigns,* wherof I heretofore advertiſed your Majeſtie. *There are in arredines to be* diſpetched *alſo into Scotland two hundred men of armes.* Whiche advertiſments, *concurring alltogither* toching *the French diſpoſicion* towardes *your Majeſtie and your realm, it may* pleaſe *your Majeſtie to conſider; and to* beleve, that (accordiug to the commune proverbe) that whiche *every man ſayeth is like to be trew.*

IT may pleaſe your Majeſtie, *for the better meting with theſe mens practices, to* diſpetche *ſome mete man for practice among the baſe Almaines upon the ſea coaſt; as well thereby to be* hable *to have ſome of them to ſerve your Majeſtie in caſe of neceſſité, as alſo to hinder ſomewhat the* execution *of the French practiſes amongſt them.* It may alſo like your Majeſtie, for ſum conſiderations, to cauſe *the Lady Stafford to be appointed to be abſent from your Majeſtie's court.* And foraſmoch as *Monſieur de Carrouge is of the French King's chamber, and of the Duke of Guiſe his faction;* it may alſo like the ſame, that ſomme good interteignment may be uſed towardes him.

TH'AMBASSADOUR of Venize hath by his secretary ſent unto me in the favour of *il cavallier Barzelino*; who, he ſaiethe, findethe himſelf not well ſatisfied nor uſed *here, where he hath been intertained:* and therfore ſaiethe, he is deſirous to *ſerve your Majeſtie, and to becum your penſioner.* He is (as he told me) a man *of experience, both in affaires of war and peace;* wherof I thought good to informe your Majeſtie.

IL SIGNOR Giovanni Capello, who came from Venize to condole and congratulat with this king, is dead of a feaver at Paris; from whens he shal be conveyed to Venice, there to be interred. The conte d'Egmont is departed hens towardes Flaundres, and the PRINCE of Orange is arrived here; where (it is thought) he shall not contynue long, oneles the mater *for the surprinse of the town and castle of Guise which hath lately been attempted* do stay him here. How the same was begonne, or in what sort th' attempt was made, I know not certainly; but it hathe mist and taken no place, *for the Duke of Guise is gone thither in post.* Thus I beseche God long to preserve your MAJESTIE in healthe, wealthe, and all felicity. From Reins, the XXIII of September 1559.

Your MAJESTIE'S most humble and obedient servaunt and subject

N Throkmorton

IT may please your MAJESTIE to stay and respite the *execution of Stranguishe, till I may speake with your Majestie.*

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHTE, THE QUEIN'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Reims, 23 Sept. 1559

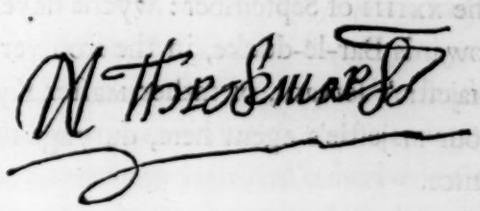
PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR Secretary, I write presently to the Quenis MAJESTIE *some matter of importance*, toching *our state*, directly *agreeing with* diverse advertisments sent by me heretofore toching *the Frenchmens practice* against *the Queen's Majesty and the realm.* I beseche youe, like as a great parte of the charge *of the governement* dependeth *upon your shulders*, so to *forsee, that the commune* wealthe *be provided for*; and that the *worst being prevented, the* best may *save itself*; *and not to judge of* these myne advertisments, as *Mr Wotton's were judged of for Calais:* for so it may be to *late, when the enemy is at the dore, to* put *any thing in execucion*; *which* now *may be with less care and* charge *provided for.* Wherin albeit I knowe your *carefullnes is great*; *yet being* dayly troubled *with the commune bruit of the French Queen's pretence to the realm of England, her* open *usurping of the armes, and all other things* sounding *to that end, which it greveth me to heare:* I cannot *hold my peace, but must* neds put youe in remembraunce herof. *Let us* [*not*] *tempt God too far*; *and as Queen Mary did, upon occa-*

ſion (as ſhe toke *it) of* miracle ſhewed towardes her *over her enemies, be negligent in* the charge committed to *the prince*; referring *all to God, without doing any thing ourſelfs; the ſucceſſe whereof we yet ſmart for.* For the reſt I referre youe to the Quenis Majeſtie's lettre, and ſo take my leave of youe. From Reins, the XXIII of September 1559.

Yours aſſured to commaunde



SYR, I have made a motion to hyr Majeſtie to lycence me to comme over yn poſt to ſpeake with the ſame. I do yt not withowte ſomme conſyderation, as methynkythe.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELENT MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Reims, 24 Sept. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

I WOLDE to Godd, I had ſome true *intelligence*, and good occaſion to varye in the courſe of my advertiſments to your Majeſtie, concerning *the Frenche* devotions and determinations. But they be ſo reſolvyd, and make ſo good a reaconynge in theyr opinion, that almoſt they care not who knowethe, that they mynde *to proſecute the Frenche Quene's titel to England.* The manner and circumſtances I have declaryd to your Majeſtie in my other *letter* ſent together *with this:* for the proviſion whearof, and what ys mete for youe to doo, I dowbte not but youere Majeſtie ys well and ſufficientlye adviſed. Notwythſtandynge, yf it mighte ſo ſtande wythe your pleaſure; I thinke, your proviſions ſhuld in no wyſe be hinderyd, neyther your ſervice here much ſett backe, to lycence me to comme over unto youe in poſte, and ſo to ſpeake wythe youe; albeit I made no longe taryinge, thowghe your Majeſtie be reſolvyd to uſe my ſervice lenger here. The preſident ys not ſtraynge; for I have ſene yt in caſies of leſſe moment, in the Kynge your father's tyme. What in theſe caſys I have to ſaye to your Majeſtie, neyther maye it well be commyttyd *to writinge*, neyther by ſuche advortiſment maye it be well conceavyd. Heareupon yf it ſhall ſo pleaſe youe, that I ſhall comme on this wyſe; maye it alſo pleaſe youe to ſygnifye your pleaſure unto me, whether I ſhall of my repayre into Englande make *the Freneh King or his Councel* prevye, or accomplyſhe the *jorney* as *covertlie* as I canne.

I AME movyd (in my oppinione, for the advancement of your Majeſtie's ſervyce) to make ſute unto youe for the reſpettynge of the execution of Stranguyſhe and all his complicyes; and nevertheleſſe, to kepe him and them in priſon, untyll it be your pleaſure that I ſhall ſpeake wythe youe: wyche God grawnte maye ſtand wythe youre Majeſtie's pleaſure to comme to paſſe wythe as lyttel delaye as maye be. Thus almyghtye God long preſerve your Majeſtie, to his honour and your owne felicytie. From Reynes, the XXIIII of September: wyche daye the Kynge departythe from hence towards Bar-le-ducke, in the frontyer of Lorrayne. Maſter Jones your Majeſtie's ſervant, or rather Maſter Kyllegrue maye ſupplye the place of your Majeſtie's Agent here, durynge the tyme of your Ambaſſador's abſence.

Your Majeſtie's moſt humble, faythful, obedient ſervant and ſubjecte

N Throkmorto

TO THE QUEIN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen,

From Bar le Duc, 30Sept. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that upon knowledge ſent me from Monſieur Carowge, the XXIII of this preſent, of his going towardes England, the next day in the morning I diſpetched lettres unto your Majeſté by him; ſuppoſing he wold have paſſed, as he ſignified unto me, ymediatly in poſt. Notwithſtanding, he is arrived here at Bar le Duc, and as yet is not diſpetched. Wherupon I thought good to repete unto your Majeſtie th'effect of my lettres delivered unto him; to th'intent, that if his ſtay here be longer then I loke for, your Majeſté may otherwiſe be advertiſed of the mater therin conteyned in ſum dew tyme. Whiche was: That ſince the diſpetching away of my lettres of the XIX of this preſent, I am enformed by a credible perſon, that the *French* are in hand with practice for the *taking of Porteſmouth and Wight*, and have made inquiry for platts and ſituation of the ſame; minding to trouble *your Majeſtie and your realm that way by the French only*, whiles that with their force of *Almaines and* otherwiſe they ſhall be buſy *northward*. The comon bruict of all men, toching the *French Queen's title to England*, without exception, is a certaine confirmation of their meaning towards *your Majeſtie:* for your better information wherin, albeit I be here your miniſter, yet could

I wiſhe

I wiſhe to be preſent with your Majeſtie; where, in myne opinion (ſaving your Majeſtie's correction) I ſhuld be hable to do youe as good ſervice as here.

The xxi of this preſent *the King of Spain his Ambaſſador came to viſit me.* All our communication was toching *the French practices againſt your Majeſtie:* and to conclude he ſaid unto me, that *your Majeſtie had nede to* loke about youe; for it wold ſo cum to paſſe, *as England ſhall be* made *a Piemont and be* devided, or *a Milain, and ſo* conſtrained to ſtand *upon gard, till* we were *weried.* The xviii of this preſent I thought good to ſend to the *Count d'Egmont* to viſit him, and to do your Majeſtie's commendations unto him, with declaration of the ſatisfaccion youe had conceived of th' honour uſed towardes him by the King his maſter, your good brother; putting him in remembraunce of the auncient amity betwene *the Low-countreys and England,* with as good words as I could deviſe. He thanked your Majeſtie humbly, and ſaid, that he was ready to do the ſame all the ſervice he could; and that, whatſoever *contenance the Frenchmen* made, he wold be ſure to hold his *hand faſt* upon them; and wiſhed your Majeſté in any wiſe to loke well to *your things in England.*

ONE Ros, a captain who conducted *the laſt men of war into Scotland,* ſhall furthwith be diſpetched thither againe with *ſix enſigns of foot*; which, with *twenty enſigns of French foot* already *in Scotland, and four enſigns of Scots* who are there *interteigned,* make *up the full* number of the *thirty enſigns,* wherof I heretofore advertiſed your Majeſtie. There are in arredines to be diſpetched alſo *into Scotland two hundred men of armes.* Which advertiſmentis concurring altogether, toching *the French diſpoſicion* towardes *your Majeſtie and your realm,* it may pleaſe your Majeſtie to conſider, and to beleve (according to the proverbe) that that which eche man ſayethe is like to be trewe. For the better meting with whiche *practices, it* may pleaſe your Majeſtie to diſpetche ſome mete man *for practice emongſt the baſe Almains upon the ſea coaſt*; as well therby to be hable to have ſomme of *them to ſerve your Majeſtie,* in caſe *of neceſſité,* as alſo to let ſumwhat *the execution of the French practices* emongs them. It may alſo like your Majeſté, for ſomme conſiderations, to cauſe the *Lady Stafford* to be appoincted to be abſent *from the court.* And foraſmoche as Monſieur de Carowge is of the King's chamber, and of the faction of Guiſe; it may alſo like the ſame, that there may be ſum good interteignment uſed towardes him.

Th'ambassadour of Venize hathe by his secretary ſent unto me in the favour of il cavallier *Barzelino*; who (he ſaiethe) findeth himſelf not well uſed here where he hathe ben interteigned, and therfore is deſirous

to ſerve your Majeſtie, and to be your penſioner. He is (by reaport) a man of experience bothe in affaires of warre and peaxe; wherof I thought good t'enforme your Majeſté. Il Signor Giovanni Capello, who came from Venize to condole and congratulate with this King, is dead at Paris; and ſhall from thens be caried to Venize to be interred. The counte d' Egmont is departed hens towardes Flaundres; and the Prince of Orange is arrived here, and ſhall (it is thought) depart ſhortly; onles the mater of the ſurprinſe of the towne and caſtell of Guiſe, whiche was lately attempted, do ſtay him here: but the ſame hath miſt, and the Duke of Guiſe is riden thither in poſt. And this was th'effect of my lettre delivered to Carowge. The rumor of whiche ſurprinſe, as I have learned ſince, roſe upon the Duke's going to Guiſe, and certaine pillage made by the garriſon of s^t^ Quintins, and is alltogether contrary.

The Prince of Orange is licenced to depart into Flaundres: he was remayning at Reins, uppon the King's comming thens; and is, as I do underſtand, already departed. The XXIIII of this preſent the King removed from Reins to a place called Noſtre-Dame d'Eſpine, two leagues wide of Chaalons; from thens, the XXV, to Vitry le Francois in Pertois: and the XXVI he arrived at Bar le Duc, where the Duke of Lorreine hathe made great feaſting, and kept open houſhould ever ſithens. The old Duches of Arſcot met the King there.

I am enformed, that of late it is agreed *here, that the Duke d'Aumale ſhall be ſent into Scotland:* whether that his brother *the Marques ſhall alſo remain there or not*, I do not as yet know. The XXVIII of this preſent *John Ribaud arrived here in poſt*, for order to be given *him for the* conveying of more *foot into Scotland*; which *he hath* reaported to a frend of his who is of ſomme credit.

There be lately diverſe mulets and horſes arrived out of England; which are ether comme from th'Ambaſſadour reſident there, or from ſum of the hoſtages. *Which thing* happening *in ſo ſuſpicious a time as this is*; *all their doings* tending to uſe *their force againſt Scotland, whereupon* the world judgethe their *evil meaning towards us:* it may pleaſe your Majeſtie to way, *whither it be not neceſſary, that their hoſtages there be well* loked to, and removed *far off from London, to remain in* placis *apart*; *whereby* occaſions of *their* conſultations together, upon ſuch advertiſmentis as they have *from hence and learn by their practice there, may be taken away: wherein they* ſeme to have a greate advauntaige more then *your Majeſtie hath*; *they having a counſail there, and your Majeſtie* but *one on this ſide*, and the ſame without *experience*; *remaining for* the moſt part in the hart of the countrey, farre from intelligence. It is ſaid by ſum, that *Carouge*

ſhall, upon his retorne backe from thens, be appoincted to *be Ambaſſadour with your Majeſtie*; *and* ſome others ſay, he ſhall *remain there as hoſtage, in the* ſtede *of the Marques of Neile.* He is noted a good man of warre as any is in Fraunce, for his tyme, and therwithall a man of greate practiſe.

I AM enformed, that hitherto the anſwer which hath bene made to the *Duke of Chaſtelherault's Gentilman*, toching ſuche requeſts as I ſignified unto your Majeſtie heretofore, is; that the King ſayeth, he will take adviſe in the mater, and upon his coming to Blees (whiche will not be theſe ſixe wekes, at the ſoneſt) give a reſolute anſwer of his determination in the ſame. The IX tenthes, which heretofore, before the wynnyng of Calice, were by the clergy here graunted to the King that ded is, do ſtill contynue; which amounteth to a great maſſe of treaſure. The XXVIII of this preſent there is one who ſemeth to be of good eſtimation arrived at this court, with lettres from the conte Palantine to this King, the Quene his mother, and to the Duke of Guiſe. Whiche day arrived alſo out of *Scotland one John Leveſton, who came through England*; *where, he* hathe reaported, he was *ſtayed four daies* before *he could be diſpetchid.* He bringeth newes, that the *Congregacion in Scotland* was about to aſſemble *at Sterling*; where they were met in ſomme cumpenies alredy: *that the Earl of Morton was gone to the Queen Dowager: that the Earl of Arran was arrived in Scotland through England*; where, he ſaid, he was well *received and much* made *of: and* alſo, that, at his coming *from Scotland, he left the Earl of Arran with the Duke of Chaſtelherault, his father, at Hamulton caſtle*; *which Earl was very wellcum into his cuntrey.*

THE XXVII of this preſent I received a lettre from s^r^ Frauncis Engleſeld, dated at Paris the XIX of the ſame: wherby he did ſignify unto me, that he was there arrived out of the Lowe-countrey in his way towardes Italy, and that he ſuppoſed to have founde me at Paris; where (he ſaid) he wold attende VIII dayes, t'underſtand, if I wold any thing. I retorned him anſwer, that I was here at Bar le Duc; ſo farre of, as I could not conveniently ſpeake with him, ſeing the tyme of his appoincted tary there was already paſſed: notwithſtanding, if he thought, he might with his commodité ſtay there till the XIII of the next monethe, I ſhuld then have occaſion of buſines there, and ſo ſpeake with him upon myne arrivall: wherof I thought it my part to advertiſe your Majeſtie.

THE cardinall of Guiſe arrived at Rome the XV of this preſent; from whens newes is comme, that the cardinall Carpy is like to be elected Pope.

BARON de la Gard is here at the court ſtill; who, it is certainly judged, ſhall ſhortly receive his commiſſion for the preparation and ſetting in

order of *galleys againſt the next ſpring*. I am enformed, that *the French Queen, (who ſince her being at* Villiers Coſte-rez, contrary *to her wont*, hathe found *herſelf well) is* now, upon occaſion of ſuche *news as Leveſton brought from Scotland, fallen ſick again*; *in ſuch ſort*, as the XXVIII of this preſent *ſhe, being at even ſong* to ſee the ceremony *of the order*, was for *faintnes conſtrained* to be *lad to her chamber, where ſhe ſowned* twiſe or thriſe. There is no Ambaſſadour preſently at the court but I: the reſt do remaine at Reins, or therabouts. And albeit I were not appoincted to follow; yet conſidering the importaunce of your Majeſtie's ſervice at this preſent, I thought it not good to ſtay with them, and to leave the courte.

THE XXVIII of this preſent, upon which day, at even ſong, the ceremony of the feaſte of this King's order beganne after th'accuſtomed maner, I was not invited. The next day in the morning I was appoincted to be there, and was preſent all the ſervice tyme; where nothing of extraordinary was added. Th'order of the places of the knights there preſent in their robes, with th'armes which were ſet up on the ſides, ſhall appere unto your Majeſtie by the ſcedule which is her incloſed. Nether the King's mother, nor the Frenche Quene were at theſe ceremonies. After ſervice I was conducted to diner, accumpanied with the Buſhop of Ruez, a Maſter d'hoſtel, Montpeſat, and Carrowge. Which ended, I was brought into a hall, where the King with the knights of the order were newly riſen from diner. I was at the King's handes courteouſly interteigned: who inquired of me, how your Majeſté did; and whether youe were rid of the fevour, whiche he underſtood youe had. I told him; thankes be to God, your Majeſté was clerely rid therof; and that youe were of ſo good diet, as a fevour could take no hold of your Majeſtie. The Duke of Guiſe, among other ceremonies of interteignment, ſaid to the King: S^r^, youe may ſee, that Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur here is a good hunter, and will not leave your cumpeny; wheras all the reſt do leave youe in the plaine felde. The Duke then told me, that the King had ſpoken for the reſtitution of my virginall player: of whome I had a few dayes before writen unto him, charging him with his promis; wherunto he made me anſwer, as may appere unto your Majeſtie by the minutes whiche I ſend unto the ſame herwithall. When the Duke had ended, Don Franciſco d'Eſte drew nere unto me; and declared the good affection he hathe alwayes borne to the Houſe of England, th'eſtimation he had of your Majeſtie's father, King Henry th'eighte, at whoſe handes he received great honour, the honour he had herd of your Majeſté, whiche (he ſaid) moved him to beare the like towardes youe; ſaying, that he is as ready to do your Majeſté ſervice, as to any other prince living; and ſo he prayed me to advertiſe your Majeſté:

which

which I thought good to do. He arrived at this court out of Italy in poſt, the XXVII of this preſent.

MONSIEUR de Sanſac, knight of the order, (as I heare) dothe goo from this KING to th'EMPEROUR, to make ſomme alliaunce, and to conduce to a good end the controverſies for the imperiall townes in the Frenchmens hands. The MAREſCHALL BRIſAC, as I am enformed, ſhal be revoqued from his charge in Piemont: who maketh ſute for his brother Gonorre to be placed therin; whiche is refuſed. Don Franciſco d'Eſte, who hathe a band of 50 men of armes given him, deſirethe to ſuccede the ſaid Briſac; but the DUKE of Guiſe liketh not the offer: ſo as in th'end, it is thought, that by the ſaid DUKE his appoinctement the MAREſCHALL TERMES ſhal be ſent thither.

THE XXIX of this preſent there arrived from Genoa a gentelman at this court withe lettres from the Genoes, declaring, that Corſica was rendered unto them; and of their ſatisfaccion for the ſame. Wherupon one MONſIEUR de Magny is appoincted to repaire to s^t^ Quintins; which, with the reſt of the pecis there, ſhal be rendered furthwith unto the Frenche.

THE ſame day one Sigismundo Gonſaga, a kinſman of the PRINCE of Mantua, who was arrived two dayes before in poſt from Italy, delivered lettres to the KING, (it is ſuppoſed) in his favour for interteignment here.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſtie to underſtand, that the Frenchmen mind to fortify at Calais: and there is already *order given for the ſame.* And thus I beſeche God long to preſerve your MAJEſTÉ in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Bar le Duc, the laſte of September 1559.

Your MAJEſTIE's moſt humble and obedient ſervaunt and ſubject

N. Throckmorton

THE PLACING OF THE KNIGHTES OF TH'ORDER OF St MICHAEL AT BAR LE DUC XXIX SEPTEMBRIS M.D.LIX.

THE right ſide. The FRENCH KING: the DUKE of Nevers: the DUKE d'Aumale: the DUKE of Lorreine: the conte de Grueres, a Savoyau: the PRINCE of Ferrare: DON FRANCEſCO d'Eſte: the conte d'Eu, the DUKE of Never's ſonne. The left ſide. Armes ſet furth in the places of the KINGES of Spaine, Sueden, and Navarre (the KING of Spaine plac'd in the middes:) the DUKE of Guiſe: the DUKE of Namurs: the DUKE of Longueville: the conte Ringrave: MONſIEUR de Sanſac: the PRINCE of Mantua.

TO THE QUEIN'S MOOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Saint Dizier, 7 Oct. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that, as I ſignified unto the ſame by my lettres of the laſte of September by Layton, the Frenche King departed from Bar le Duc the firſt of this preſent. And for that he rode to diverſe ſmall houſes of the Duke of Guiſe for hunting ſake, minding to contynue eighte or ten daies hereabouts; I thought it not amiſſe for me in the meane tyme to ſee Lorreine, and the townes therin ſo muche ſpoken of, being (as I was) in the edge of the ſame. And ſo (leaving Jones, your Majeſtie's ſervaunt, behinde me to followe the court) the firſt of this preſent, taking Killigrew, Somers, and one other with me, I rode in poſt ſtreighte to Metz, eight poſts from Bar; paſſing by Toll (where the Frenche King kepethe garriſon) and by Pont a Moſſon, bothe townes of Lorreine.

AT Metz I found Monſieur de Vielleville, Governour there and of the countrey therabouts; who was ready to depart thens home to his houſe for ſix or ſeven monethes, leaving Monſieur de Seneterre his Lieutenant to loke to his charge there. He received me very courteouſly, and for your Majeſtie's ſake uſed me with muche honor: and when he underſtood the cauſe of my coming; he firſt ſhewed me the towne, and then the furniture therof; as artillary, munition, graniers of corne, fortifications, as well perfected and made, as in making, bothe within and without; and generally as muche as I deſired to ſee.

HAVING vieud theſe things (which are, I aſſure your Majeſté, in very good order) the III of this monethe I rode to Thionville, five leagues from Metz, to ſee that wherof I had heard ſo great bruict, as well for the furious battery and ſtoute aſſaults made by the Frenche, as alſo for the well defending therof by the Burgoignons. I found there Governour for the King of Spayne a gentleman of that countrey, named Monſieur de Grange, at whoſe handes I received moche curtoiſy; who ſemeth to beare a very good affection towardes your Highnes. He ſhewed me as muche as was to be ſeen, with the hooll diſcourſe of the Frenche doings at that ſiege. The towne is but litle: nevertheles, it is by nature very ſtronge, by art well fortified, and during the ſiege was ſufficiently manned. And thoughe it have all theſe things: yet by ſuche *furious battery as the French can uſe* (wherof others have experience, *as well as they of this town*) *and that ſo far off, as I* wold not *have beleved having not ſeen it*; partly therwith, *and chiefly with the* continuall travaill and often *approches, whereunto they are as ready as any other nation, the town was forced to be at their* commaunde-

ment. *And therefore, conſidering what this Kyng can do when he is* bent *to an enterpriſe, I do wiſh, that all* ſuch as *may have to do with him wold provide well for it, before they have* occaſion *to fele it. De Grange told me,* that there was ſomme buſineſs at Trieves, whiche is not farre from him, about maters of religion; and that th'inhabitaunts had put out of the towne their Buſhop, who is one of th'Electors, and the chanons there: in revenge wherof the Buſhop went about to levy men of warre. And he ſaid alſo, that the Duke of Saxe, the Lantz-Grave, and certaine princes proteſtants had promiſed to take the men of the towne into their protection: ſo as there is like to grow ſum mater herof, if the Buſſhop be ſtubburne.

From Thionville I came backe againe to Metz to bed, from whens Monſieur de Vielleville was then departed: nevertheles, I was that night very well uſed by Monſieur de Seneterre, Lieutenant there. The next day, being the IV of this preſent, I rode to Nancy, the Duke of Lorreine his chief towne and houſe, eight leagues from Metz; and by the way paſſed by Nomeny, a litle towne where laye Monſieur de Vauldemont, uncle to the Duke, and his Governour in Lorreine: whome I wold have ſeen and ſaluted, but he was very ſicke, and not in caſe to be ſpoken withall: who, to ſhew me ſomme curtoiſy, preſented me with his wine, and gave me a lettre to Monſieur de Hanſomville, Governour of Nancy, for my better uſaige there. By whome I was alſo very well uſed, and ſawe all the towne without and within, and the fortifications made by the Duke there; whiche are greate: and I was alſo made t'underſtande, howe *they minded to procede to the better fortification thereof.* I ſawe likewiſe the artillary, and other munitions: which were worthe the ſight.

The fifth of this preſent, returning backe againe, I rode to ſee s^t^ Nicholas, two leagues from Nancy; which is a faire villaige, as great and commodious as I remember to have ſeen any: and having dined there, I came to Tooll. I underſtood at s^t^ Nicholas, that there paſſed, the fifth of this monethe in the morning, in poſt *Monpeſat and three captains in his* compeny, *ſent from hence to the Emperour. And the* day *before paſſed alſo in poſt a Secretary of the Cardinal of Lorraine, appointed to tary for Monpeſat and his* compeny *at Strasbourg. In the* ynne alſo where I lodged was a *Truche man of the French King for the Dotch toungue; who,* as I heard, followed *the other in jurney.* The VI of this preſent I rode to s^t^ Deſire, where I found my trayne, four leagues from Bar; the Frenche King being the ſame night arrived at Ancerville, one league from the ſame towne.

I understand, that *Octavian, who had the* leading *of four enſigns of Frenchmen lately ſent into Scotland, upon the landing of whom he* returned

hither again, as I advertiſed your Majeſtie from Reins, is nowe diſpetched *to go thither again, rewarded here with a thouſand crownes. Vincent, a* gentleman *of Monſieur d'Oſel's arrived here in poſt* the fifth of this preſent; *who bringeth news, that the Frenchmen in Scotland are retired to their forts, not meaning to aſſayl the Scots.* Wherupon it is ſuppoſed, that, the *time of the year* being ſo farre towardes *winter, the Scots, bringing their victuals with them* but for *fyvetene days, are* unhable *to beare the matter out,* and ſhal be *weryed: in ſuche ſort as the French, finding* themſelfs *relieved with new ſuccours ſhall atchieve their enterpriſes; who* ſeme *not much to* regarde *the doings of the Scots againſt them hitherto.* Upon the ſaid *Vincent his arrivall, there is order* given for the *levying of twelve enſigns more, to be ſent furthwith into Scotland: for the tranſporting whereof,* it is ſaid, *one Monſieur Martigues is appointed* chief *conducteur; who is a* gentleman *of the King's chamber, of the ſtate of a conte, in* good eſtimacion, *and heretier to the Duke de Temps: and there be ſhips* already *in order at Calais, and other* parts *upon this ſide.* For your Majeſtie's better information wherof, it may like the ſame *to cauſe My Lord Admirall, and My Lord Warden of the ports, to uſe* meanes *to know what is done at Calais, Bolleyne, Dieppe, and Newhaven for the* proviſions *and rigging furth of ſhips, for the conducting into Scotland of the ſaid men of war.*

One *Suſels,* a lerned man of Mr Mewtas his acquaintaunce, who heretofore hathe bene in England, and in Quene Marie's tyme fled thens, is taken for *religion, and committed to Bois de Vincent.* And thus I beſeche God long to preſerve your Majeſté in healthe, wealth, and all proſperité. From S^t^ Deſire in Pertois, the VII of October 1559.

Your Majeſtie's moſt humble, and
obedient ſervaunt and ſubject

N. Throkmorton

Thre dayes agoo *John Rybaude is* diſpechid from this court, for *ſea matters, as* I am enformed.

To

To the righte honorable sir William Cecill knighte, the quein's majestie's principall secretary.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Saint Dizier, 7 Oct. 1559

Paper Office.

From the Original.

SUR, Yt ſeamethe unto me by the ſkant advertiſments that I have receavyd from thence, that youe have bene a longe ſtraynger from the court; for I have not harde owte of England ſince the vth of September. Suche advertiſments as I have preſentlye wryttene to the Quene's Majeſtie I praye youe ſubſtantiallye conſider, and loke abowte youe in tyme.

My late being at Tyumvylle hathe ſufficientlye enformyd me, that the Frenche canne overcomme very ſtronge peſies, when they lyke to enterpriſe, and applye theyre force. Yt maye lyke youe to harkene to the Frenche practiſies in Almaygne; for ther be many, of ſondrye qualities, latelye diſpatched from this courte thyther. My opinion ys, that there be not to great truſte geven *to Sturmius at Strasbourg*; for he ys the *French King's* penſioner. Yf youe perceve by the delyverye of theſe my letters, that Proteſtant, this bearer, dothe uſe dyligence and no delaye; then, I praye youe, lett hime fynde at your hands the more favor. I ſuppoſe he paſſethe from thence into Skotlande. Sur, at the diſpatche hereof Barnabye, my ſervant, had bene ſix wekes in England: wherof I thowght good to putt youe in remembrance. For the reſte I referre youe to the Quene's Majeſtie's letter, and ſo I take my leave of youe. From Sainte Digier in Partoys, the VII of October 1559.

Yours to uſe and commande

N. Throkmorton.

Inasmuche as ther ys no letter ſent to me of late, wherin there ys ſignified any thinge of the receyte of my letters wyche I have ſent from hence; I ſtand in dowte of theyr miſkaryinge: therfore yt maye pleaſe youe to lett me underſtand in your nexte, howe theye have bene receavyd. Sur, yf this bearer, the Frenche courror, do delyver theſe letters to your contentation; then yt maye pleaſe youe to wryte to me agayne by him at his retorne.

Sir, there be here two Engliſhmen, th'one named *Palmer and the other Gravenor*, who be bothe well ſkilled in *mining*. They have bothe of them

of a good tyme ſerved th'Emperour and this King in their warres; and now, being diſcharged here, have uſed meanes to declare unto me their faculty, and to offer their ſervice to the Quenis Majeſtie, as men deſirous to returne home into their native countrey; ſo as, upon their arrivall there, they may have ſomme ſtay of living; wherof, they tell me, they are unfurniſhed. They have had good practiſe in their feate, as well in *mining as countermining*. Wherfore foraſmoch as I ſuppoſe they be neceſſary men to be had, if nede ſhuld require; and can tell how to inſtructe others: I thought good to ſignify this moche unto youe; praying youe to way what is to be done herin, and by your next t'advertiſe me of the Quenis Majeſtie's pleaſure toching them. They be both of them hanſome men: and albeit there be many that can ſkill well of the *mining for oare*; yet, I thinke, there be few of thoſe that can tell what the mater meanethe in the warre.

To the righte honorable sir William Cecill knight, the Quein's majestie's principall secretary.

Sir Nicholas] Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Saint Dizier, 9 Oct. 1559

Paper Office.

From the Original.

SIR, It may like youe t'underſtande, that having knowledge of the diſpetche of *Proteſtant the curror* towardes *Scotland* the VIII of this preſent; and being alſo advertiſed from himſelf, that he wold repaire unto me to Saint Dezire (*which was in his way*) to know if I wold any thing *into England: I did* therupon put in arredines theſe other lettres which I ſend preſently in pacquet herwithall. Nevertheles *he ſlipped by and* departed without ſpeaking with me at all, contrary to his promis; wherby I was diſapointed, and driven to uſe other meanes for the conveyance herof unto youe. In recompence *of which curtoiſye*, albeit I wiſhe nothing to be done *with open note*; *yet I* think it not amiſſe, againſt another tyme, that *he may be done to* underſtand *and made to perceive*, that *he hath not uſed himſelf well* towardes me: whiche I leave to your diſcretion.

THE twelve enſigns of foot preſently *to be conveyed into Scotland ſhall be conducted* thither *by Martigues*; *who* is not onely *appointed Coronel of the ſame, but alſo of all the foot in Scotland upon his arrival there.* He is in good eſtimation, *and noted as luſty a man of war, of a young man, as any in France.* *John Ribaud is alſo* (as I underſtande) diſpetched from this court, with *charge to repair to the Admiral, and from him to receive* further *direction for his going into Scotland: where the French mind for this winter to take them to their forts. And Octavian, ſince his* arrivall, hathe given *adviſe to have the French remain about Dunbar, and to make fortifications of two bulwerkes at the gates of the caſtle, where it is thought to be weakeſt:* wherof youe *may advertiſe the Congregacion.*

THESE men lye ſtill hovering about theſe parts; for that it is ſaid, th'old DUCHES of Lorreine will arrive here ſhortly: whome they loke for, and wolde gladly have to comme ; to ſee, if they can *by the Duke of Guiſe make any further alliance with her; whereof they are very deſirous.*

THE laſt poſt which came from Rome brought newes, that for three dayes together the cardinall of Mantua had the voice to be POPE: notwithſtanding, he hathe failed; and another is as like to have the place as he. And ſo I take my leave of youe. From St Dezire, the IX of October 1559.

Yours aſſured to commaunde

N. Throckmarton

AND, S^r^, becauſe youe may the more aſſuredly waye the *matters of Scotland; it ſhall be well done, in* the conſideration of *the practices there, to* remember, that (it may be) *the one half of that realm is of* opinion for *religion,* contrary *to the Congregacion: wherin the French have a great* advantage, *if the Papiſts declare themſelfs indeed their friends.*

BY THE QUENE.

The Queen to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

From Weſtminſter, 11 Oct. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

TRUSTIE and well beloved, we grete yow well. Although your ſervice is ſo neceſſarye unto us in that place; yet ar we moved with the piteefull ſuyte of your good wiffe, being vexed with an agew (and in more feare than daunger, we truſt) to licenſe yow to come hither by poſt, to ſee her for her comeforte and helpe of recoverye. And conſidering this ſhall ſeme ſomewhat ſtraunge there to our good brother or to his miniſters, except theye ſhall underſtand this the importune cauſe of your wiffe; to whom we cannot for very pitee denye it, though it be to the hyndrance of our ſervice: our pleaſure is, that ye ſhall declare this matter to the KING our good brother, or (as ye ſhall ſee occaſion) to the cardynall of Lorrayne, or the DUKE of Guiſe, and requyre there favor towards the ſame; being a matter not onely tending, percaſe, to the ſaving of your wiffe's liffe, but alſo (as your things ſtand) to the preſervation of a grete parte of your lyvehoode. And as to the contynuation of our ſervice there; that we ar pleaſed, ye ſhall ſeye, that ye ſhall gyve in charge to our ſervant Henry Killi-

grew to remayne there, and attend daylye uppon that courte, or els where, as it ſhal be thought mete for the proſequution of any thing towards our good brother: and that ye will come hither by poſt, and not remayne here paſt four or five dayes; but ſhall retorne to that your place with lyke ſpede ageyne. And ſo in dede we wold, that ye ſhuld uſe all the ſpede that ye maye poſſible; for that we wold not have yow long from that charge. Geven under our ſignet, at our pallace of Weſtminſter, the XI of October, the firſt yere of our reign.

Indorſed, Minute of a lettre from the Quene's Majeſtie to sir Nicholas Throkmorton XI Octobris.

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHTE, THE QUEIN'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecill.

From Paris, 25 Oct. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

SIR, I have received one lettre from youe, of the XXVII of September: wherin ye put me in remembraunce for getting of knowledge of *the French Queen's ſeale for Scotland*; whiche as youe ſay, ſo do I, is a mater of great importaunce. I cannot learne therof otherwiſe then I have writen heretofore; which I have had confirmed by as good meanes as I can have at the handes of *the engraver*. For the *uſe thereof*, I can as yet learne nothing; wherin I will uſe all diligence poſſible. I have received alſo your laſte lettre, of the firſt of this preſent, by Barnabé: whome I could have wiſhed to have ſtaid ſumwhat longer; as well to have brought me ſomme certainty for procedings *in Scotland, being driven ſo nere the point*, as alſo knowledge of the Quenis Majeſtie's pleaſure for *my coming to her in poſt*, for maters moche concerning her ſervice: which were the two chefeſt things I deſired to knowe, and were moſt neceſſary for the preſent.

I WROTE unto youe from ſt Dezires three lettres, one of the VII, another of the IX, and the third of the X of this preſent. In the firſt, whiche was ſent by one Nicholas England, I did write toching myne own buſines. In the next I advertiſed the diſpetching of *Proteſtant the curror*, the VIII of this preſent, towardes *Scotland*; and how he brake promis with me for the carying of thoſe of the VII, and paſſed by me; wherby I was diſapointed. In regard wherof, albeit I wiſhed nothing to be done with open note; yet I deſired, he ſhuld be taught to knowe how he uſed me another tyme. Therin alſo I wrote of the diſpetching of *Martigues with twelve enſigns of foot into Scotland, who is* noted a *great warior:* that *John Ribaud* was diſpetched with charge to goo to *the Admiral, to receive orders from* him *for his direction to go into Scotland:* that *Octavian* gave adviſe to *make fortifications at the gates of Dunbar caſtle*, which was thought to be

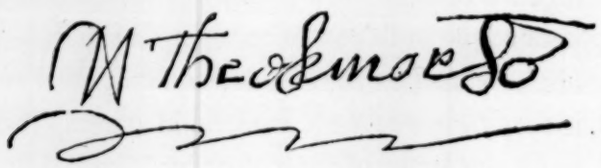
be the *weakeſt part;* wherof I prayde youe t'advertiſe the *Congregacion:* that the FRENCHE KING did lye about the ſkirtes of Lorreine, t'attend th'old DUCHES arrivall; and of the deſire the HOUSE of Guiſe had of her coming, for further alliaunce to be made: that the cardinall of Mantua for three dayes together had the voice to be POPE; notwithſtanding, that he failed: with my poor adviſe in th'end to conſider, in the maneging of *the practice of Scotland, the diviſion in religion;* and that there were many *Papiſtes*, whiche, if they *favoured the French*, ſhuld greately further *their doings in Scotland.*

IN my lettre of the x, ſent by Thomas de Liſle, a goldſmithe in Saint Martins, I ſent youe ther incloſed a lettre to be *ſent northward.* And for the confirmation of ſuche advertiſments as I have writen to the QUENIS MAJESTIE and youe toching *the French's meaning* towardes us, I ſignified, that I was the ſame day enformed by one who of late had ſpoken with the *Marques d'Alboeuf*, that the ſaid *Marques*, upon talke of maters of *Scotland*, made an overture unto him of the commodité and advauntage they had nowe for the *landing of their men of war in Scotland*, under colour of *chaſtiſing the Scots for their willfulnes in religion*; and how they ſhuld be hable therby to proſecute *the French Queen's right here* when tyme was for the purpoſe, and to ſet *upon land by that meanes* as many as they wold: ſaying, *the Scots ſhuld be chaſtiſed, and* taught *to know themſelfs*; and when they had ſmarted well ynough for their folly, that then *the Scots, at the leaſt* ſuch as were wiſe, *knowing their* purpoſe and their *rightfull quarrell*, wold followe them, and do as they did. *The Marques enquired of England, and of* the ſituation therof; and, upon the ſaid gentleman's declaration, confeſſed, the *landings were not* altogether commodious. Notwithſtanding, he ſaid, they wold begynne *by land: and whereas England thought to* ſet *all on a* day; they wold kepe us well ynoughe from that, *and begin* petit a petit, *as they did in Piemont, and enlarge their frontiers*, and withall find the meanes to trouble us otherwiſe: and ſo willed him to herken towards the *ſpring*; *for then he went into Scotland, and then alſo he* wold help to *awake us.* He aſked likewiſe, what *frontiers were upon the* borders, *at Berwick and Carlile:* anſwer was made, that they were ſtrong in his opinion, and that *Berwick was newly fortified.* Yea, quoth the *Marques*, youe thinke ſo: we know well ynoughe, what their *fortifications be; and in ſix days I will not* doubt to *winne any pece they have:* we have had proſe, bothe *at Calais, and in other parts, what Engliſhmen can do in a defence*; and youe know (quoth he) that we knowe *how to aſſail for our* advauntage.

THUS have I writen unto youe th'effect of my late lettres, wherof I thought good to make repetition; referring youe for the reſte of the pre-

ſent occurrencis to my lettres preſently ſent to the Quenis Majeſtie and My Lordes of the counſaill. And ſo I take my leave of youe. From Paris, the xxv of October 1559.

Yours aſſured to commaunde



To the righte honorable sir William Cecill knight, the quein's majestie's principall secretary.

Mr Kyllygrew and Mr Jones to Sec. Cecil.

From Blois, 10 Nov. 1559

Paper Office.

From the Original.

SIR, Our duetyes remembred, it may like youe t'underſtande, that following th'order My Lord Ambaſſadour left with us at his going hens, we departed from Paris the IV of this preſent, and the VIII of the ſame in the fornone arrived at Bleays; where we founde the court, and ſince our arrivall have learned as followethe. The bruict of *the French great preparation towards Scotland* continuethe ſtill, as well for the ſending of ſuche *noblemen and men of war* as My Lord Ambaſſadour knoweth, as alſo for their diſpoſition to proſecute the mater earneſtly. They have (as it is ſaide) diverſe *ſhips at Calais for the tranſporting of Martigues and his enſigns* furthwith: *and at Newhaven there are four great ſhips rigging* furthe. The VIII of this preſent there arrived here *Proteſtant the curror:* upon whoſe coming it is here reaported, that the *Frenchmen in Leith are* brought to a great extremité, ſpecially for want of *victuals*. For their better furniture wherof in dew ſeaſon; it is thought, that ſuch of the *men of war* as are ready ſhall about the laſt of this monethe be diſpetched *in the ſhips remaining at Calais*; and alſo that the *Marques d' Alboeuf and Martigues* ſhall goo to conducte the ſame towards Scotland.

It is ſaid, that the King departeth from this towne towards Chaſtelerault the XV of this preſent: whither, according to the firſt appoinctement, he bringeth the Quene, his ſuſter; and there he taketh his leave of her. The Quene mother goeth now no further then Poictiers: from whens ſhe retorneth backe, and ſo, taking the King in her way, cometh hither againe with him to this towne. The cardinalles Caraffa and Farneſe are agreed; whoſe diſcord hath all this while ſtayed the Pope's election, and cauſed moche contention amongs the reſt of the cardinalles: who in the end have reſted upon the choiſe of the cardinall of Mantua, ſo as the ſame do like King Philip; to whome they have diſpetched a poſt; upon whoſe returne they ſtaye. And it is diſcourſed, that in caſe his anſwer be not a-

greable to the Frenche; they are like to contynew till Eaſter, befor they can agree upon th'election. The Romains will have neither Frenchman, Spaniard, nor any other ſtraunger, but onely determine upon an Italien; to whome they will alſo preſcribe, what authorité and juriſdiction he ſhall have: ſo as there is like to be moche ado about th'election. Since the departure of the Duke of Ferrare, il signor conte Hercole Taſſan, a ſubject of the Duke's, who was heretofore ſent from th'old Duke to condole and congratulate, is diſpetched by this Duke's order towards Spaine in poſt. He departed from this court the fifth of this preſent, and is loked for to returne ſhortly.

The ix of this monethe there came unto us a poor man, borne (as he ſaid) in Artois; and declared, that he came directly from St Malos in Britaine, to do th'Ambaſſadour of England to underſtand, that certaine Engliſhe merchaunts with two ſhips were taken by a Frenchman, according to th'enformation (which we have required to have of him, for our better information) which we ſend unto youe her incloſed. Which mater as it ſemeth to us very ſtraunge; and yet the reaporter avouched to ſtand to it; ſo it may like your Maſterſhip, for your better information, to inquire for the two merchaunts whome he namethe, and to knowe the Quenis Majeſtie's pleaſure (in caſe My Lord Ambaſſadour repaire not hither the ſoner) what ſhal be fit for us to do in the ſame, in caſe the mater prove trewe. The merchaunts, being impriſouned, could not diſpetche any ſpeciall man unto us. In the meane tyme we have thought it our parts to write to the ſaid merchaunts a lettre; the copy wherof it may like youe to receive herwithall. This man in reaſoning with him told us, that the *Frenchmen upon the ſea coaſt* were adviſed (for that it was thought amongs them, that the *wars wold* breake out *ſhortly) to be before hand, and to take* where they ſawe their commodité.

PORTONARY is comme to this court to make ſute for his licence to goo into Italy to ſe his frends there, from whome he hath bene long abſent; deſiring to receive that which is dew unto him. He declared alſo unto th'old Quene and to the Duke of Guiſe, that his *wief being an Engliſh woman* ſhuld goo into *England to viſit her friends*, and afterwards retorne to Paris. He hathe received a good anſwer, with promis to be diſpetched according to his deſire. The bruit is here, that *Charles of Auſtriche* ſhall aſſuredly *marry the Queen's Majeſtie: which doth not the* beſt pleaſe *the French*; *who hoped*, that the *Prince of Sweden's great offers* ſhuld have bene preferred. There is newes therof alſo comme out of Italy.

I, Jones, the ninth of this preſent, went to viſit *the King of Spain's Embaſſadour:* and amongs diverſe things, wherof he queſtioned with

me, he aſked me, what newes I had herd *from Scotland.* I excuſed my ſelf by my late arrivall at this court. Wherupon he ſhewed me, that *the French* uſed all the meanes they could for ſending of *men of war* thither; and that they ment t'employe *their force of Almains* in ſomme out place *of Scotland to divert the Scots*, to give the *Frenchmen greater* commodité of *landing. And* he deſired (as me ſemed, earneſtly) to be advertiſed of thoſe maters by me; the rather, he ſaid, to procure by degrees, if nede be, his maſter to kepe the mater from extremités. Wherin he ſaid his adviſe was, that *the Queen's Majeſtie ſhuld not openly breake for the preſent with the French*, but ſuffer them to beate *themſelfs with the Scots for a time*, and after to take *her commodité.* His reaſon was; becauſe he wold not, the *French* ſhuld have juſt cauſe to move *the King of Spain to beare with them*; who, he ſaid, aſſuredly wold not ſupport them (preferring th'auncient *friendſhip between England and him to the French friendſhip*) nor have to do with the mater of *the Scots:* whiche I toke upon me, as well as my ſimple wit wold ſerve me, to perſuade to toche them, as well as the *Queen's Majeſtie.* He ſaid, it was trewe, the mater toched them; and they wold loke to it: and prayed againe to be enformed, how thoſe maters ſucceaded; the better to be hable to loke unto them in tyme.

AFTER he was ſet to diner (for all the reſt he told me before) he ſaid, he heard, that there was a rebellion *in Ireland for religion*; and that the men of the countrey wold not conforme themſelfs. He was inquiſitive both of the ports, tillage, fertilité and maners of the countrey and thoſe countreymen. Wherunto I anſwered partly as I had heard, and partly as (in my poor judgement) I thought mete to be anſwered in that behaulf; ſetting furth *the Queen's Majeſtie's authorité and force there.* One Don Hernando, a ſpaniſhe gentleman who kepeth *the ſaid Embaſſadour cumpeny*, aſked me, what I called *the Queen's Majeſtie's Ambaſſadour's name who was* reſident *with the King of Spain.* I anſwered, I knew of non: Mary, I judged, her Majeſtie eſtemed his frendſhip and alliaunce ſo moche, as ſhe wold interteigne the ſame by all good meanes; and that I thought, *one ſhuld be ſent* thither ſhortly. And this was th'effect of any mater of moment paſſed during the tyme of my being with the ſaid *Embaſſadour.*

AND thus beſeching youe to pardon this our rude diſpetche, cauſed upon the ſouddeine knowledge we had of this bearer's going into England; we beſeche the Lord to preſerve the ſame in health, with moch increaſe of honour. From Bleays, the x of November 1559.

Yours humbly to commaunde

R. Jones :3 Hkyllygrew

Mr Killigrew and Mr Jones to the queen.

Mr Killigrew and Mr Jones to the Queen,

From Bloys, 14 Nov. 1559

Paper Office

IT maie pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that your Highnes Ambaſſadour, Sr Nicholas Throkmorton knight, at his departure hence, left order with us to ſignefy unto your Majeſté ſuche occurrences, as we might happen t'underſtande, during the tyme of his abſence, mete for your Highnes knowledge. According to the which, and alſo for ſatisfaction of our mooſt bounden dueties, we have thought convenient to write preſently unto your Majeſté ſuche things as are comme to our knowledge ſince your ſayd Ambaſſadour's departure. And firſt touching the French doings for Scotlande; their greate preparation thitherward, and greate diſpoſition to proſecute the matter earneſtly, continuethe ſtill. The VIII of this preſent Proteſtant the currour arrived here: ſince whoſe coming the reaport goethe, that the Frenchemen in Lethe being brought to extremité, ſpecially for want of victualles, have ſent worde therof; deſiring to be furniſhed of the ſame, and of more men of warre. For the which cauſe the Marques d'Albeuf and Martigues are appointed to take ſhipping at Calice, the laſt of this monethe, with eight enſeignes of fotemen. There be eight ſhippes prepared for the conduct of the ſame, and two more to be freight with victualles. It is judged, they minde to fortefy the towne of Dunbarre and Inſkif.

The XV of this preſent, it is ſayed, that the King departethe hence, and conductethe the Quene his ſuſter towardes Spaine as farre as Chaſtellerault. The Quene mother bringethe her no further then Poictiers: from whens ſhe retornethe; and, taking the King in her way, they comme bothe backe againe to Bloys about th'ende of this monethe. The cardinalles Caraffa and Farneſe are agreed; whoſe diſcord hathe all this while ſtaied the Pope's election, and cauſed moche contention amongs the reſte of the cardinalles: who in th'end have reſted upon the choiſe of the cardinal of Mantua, ſo as the ſame do like King Philip; to whome the Marques of Peſcare, who is allied with the Houſe of Mantua, is diſpetched in poſt; and it is thought, that King Philip will do moche in his favour. All they do ſtay uppon his retorne: which in caſe it happen not to bring with it full reſolution to the ſatisfaction of the Frenche; it is judged, that it wil be Eaſter before they have accorded. The Romains will not conſent, that any other then an Italien ſhal be elected; to whome they will alſo preſcribe, what aucthorité and jurisdiction he ſhall have. Since the departure of the Prince of Ferrare, il signor conte Hercole Taſſon, the Duke's vaſſall, heretofore ſent to this King from th'old Duke to condole and congra-

tulate, is diſpetched the fifth of this preſent in poſt towards Spaine, to maneige certaine affaires of the Duke's that now is with King Philip.

The IX of this preſent in the fornone, I Jones went to viſite *the Ambaſſadour of Spain* on your Highnes Ambaſſadour's behaulfe. And after ſuche uſage towards him as apperteigned, with the declaration of the earneſt cauſe of My Lady his wief's ſickenes for his going home in poſt, and deſire he had to have ſpoken with him before his departure; he inquired for newes: wherof, I ſayd, I was not greatly furniſhed, arriving here but the night before. He aſked, what I hard of Scotlande. I ſayd, nothing ſince the laſt poſt which came thens to this court, xx dayes agoo. Wherupon he tolde me, that the French uſed greate meanes for ſending of men thether; and that they ment t'employ their forces of Almains in ſomme out place of Scotland, therby to divert the Scotts, to give the French more commodité of landing. He deſired (as me ſemed, earneſtly) to be advertiſed of the maters of Scotland by me; the rather, to procure by degrees, (he ſayd) if nede be, *his maſter* to kepe the matter from extremités. He ſayd, his adviſe was, that your Majeſtie ſhoulde not openly breake for the preſent with the French, but ſuffer them to beate themſelfs with the Scotts for a tyme; and after, your Majeſté ſhould have the better occaſion, when Callice ſhould be demaunded, to have reaſon at their handes, and to take your commodité. His reaſon was; becauſe he woulde not, the French ſhould have juſte cauſe to move *the King of Spain* to beare with their doings: who, he ſayd, aſſuredly wold not ſupport them (preferring th'auncient frendſhip of Englande to the French frendſhip) nor have to do with the mater of the Scotts. Which I toke uppon me, as well as my ſimple wytte would ſerve me, to perſwade to toche the Lowe-countreys as well as Englande; alledging the ſtay of th'entercourſe betwene Scotland and the Lowe-countreys, and the hinderaunce *of the King of Spain's* commodité by the hinderaunce of your Majeſtie's merchants trafficque. He ſayd, it was trew, the matter toched them partely; and they wold loke to it, as they might without doing injury; and that there ſhoulde nothing be donne to hinder the Scotts: and therfore ſayd, he deſyred t'underſtande howe thoſe matters ſucceaded, the better to loke unto them; ſaying, that, in his judgement, your Majeſtie ſhould do well to loke to the mater in tyme.

Thus farre he ſayd before dyner: and being ſet downe he declared, that he herd, that there was rebellion in Ireland for religion; and that the Iriſhemen wold not conforme themſelfs to your Majeſtie's religion. I ſayd, I mervailed therat; knowing, that allwayes the ſubjects of that realme under your Majeſtie's governement had bene found conformable:

and therfore I ſuppoſed, the mater was not as it was reported. Trew it was, I ſayd, that the wild Iriſhe might, according to their maner, contend amongs themſelfs; which might geve occaſion to your Majeſtie's ennemies to judge and ſay the worſt. He was inquiſitive both of the ports, tillage, fertilité, and maners of the Iriſhe: wherunto I aunſwered as I had herd, and as I thought was mete to be aunſwered (doubting wherfore he inquired ſo moche in that behaulf) ſetting furth your Majeſtie's authorité and force there. Don Hernando, a Spaniſhe gentleman who kepethe *the Ambaſſadour* cumpeny, aſked me, what I called th'Ambaſſador's name which was reſident with the *King in Spain*. I aunſwered, that I knew of none: Mary I judged, that your Majeſtie eſtemed his frendſhip and alliance ſo moche, as your Highnes wold interteigne the ſame by all good meanes; and that I thought one ſhoulde be ſent ſhortly. This was th'effect of all the mater of moment paſſed betwene us, ſet out in the termes the ſame was ſpoken, as nere as I could cary it away: wherof I thought it my mooſt bounden duety to advertiſe your Majeſtie; mooſt humbly beſeaching the ſame, upon my knees, of pardon, in caſe I have not in myne aunſwers to the ſayd *Ambaſſadour* uſed my ſelf ſo diſcretely and adviſedly as a wiſer then I might have donne, and to counterpoiſe myne imperfections with your Majeſtie's gracious acceptation of my goodwill to ſerve the ſame to the uttermoſte of my ſimple knowledge.

And wheras heretofore your Majeſté was advertiſed, that the Duches of Savoy had taken her leave at Vallery to depart towards Savoy: the ſayd Duches is as yet here at Bloys (from whens, it is ſayed, ſhe departethe ſhortly towardes Lyons) to procure as well aſſurance of the marriage money dew to her huſband, as alſo of landes given unto them; which hitherto was not made nor perfourmed. Monſieur de Candalle's brother hathe bene earneſtly in hand with us, to know when your Majeſté will appoinct to receave the new hoſtages; for he ſayethe, they ſtay for none other occaſion. He is earneſt in the matter; bycauſe he wold have his brother home, to followe a proceſſe which he hathe. I Killegrew willed him to perſwade with the cardinal, that the hoſtages might be in arredines againſt your Majeſtie's Ambaſſadour his retorne; who (I ſayd) I was aſſured, wold bring your Highnes reſolution. We underſtande, that Carowge, ſince his retorne, hathe not only reaported, that your Majeſté hathe ſworne not to ayde *the Earl of Arran*, nor to aſſiſt the *Scots*; but alſo that your Majeſté hathe offered, that in caſe the Frenche Quene will ſurceaſſe to beare th'armes of England, that your Highnes well forbeare to give th'armes of Fraunce. We are alſo enfourmed, that the cardinal of Loreyne hath declared unto the Quene mother, that your Majeſté dothe allready repent

your altering of religion; and that your Highnes hathe bothe cauſed a new crucefix of ſilver to be made, and hearethe maſſe ſecretly in your chamber.

The merchants who heretofore lent money to the late King for the intereſt of XVI in the hundrethe, they are defalked of t'half of th'entereſt, and nevertheleſſe not fully aſſured of the payment of the reſt; wherwithall bothe diverſe of their owne marchants, and all ſtrangers are marvailouſly diſcontented. One Craig, a Scotiſhe marchant, brought hither lately to this French Quene lettres of ſav conduict for his trafficquing with Fraunce from the Quene Dowagier and Monſieur d'Ozell, with lettres for th'obteining of the like here. Wherupon this Quene hathe geven aunſwer, that albeit there be diverſe who do rebell, and forget their dueties towardes her; that yet ſhe thought, all the merchants were her good ſubjects; and that ſeing there was no warre betwene Fraunce and Scotland, that they might trafficque frely, and that they neded no paſport nor ſauf conduict.

There be diverſe Scotiſhe merchants, gone to Bourdeaulx for wine, warned not to lande where the ſame may comme to th'ands of the Congregation in Scotlande.

It maie pleaſe your Majeſté alſo to be advertiſed, that one *Pary, an Iriſhe* gentleman, whome your Highnes Ambaſſadour dothe know, the XI of this preſent of himſelfe came to ſpeake with us; and declared, after ſomme diſcourſe made of his lief paſſed, that he was comme to this court to ſue for his penſion dew unto him; which at the lenght he hathe obteined: wherupon, he ſayd, the Quene and the Duke of Guyſe moved him to go with the Marques d'Albeuf into Scotland. Wherunto (he ſayd) he was not willing: and therfore thought good to come unto us, to require us to ſignefy unto your Majeſté, that if it may like the ſame to grauut him his pardon, and to be gracious lady unto him, that he mindethe to ſerve your Majeſtie, in ſuche ſorte as he doubtethe not his ſervice ſhal be acceptable ſundry wayes: wherin if he ſhall perceive, that your Majeſté like to ſatisfy his requeſt, he will fynde the meanes to paſſe hens directly into *Ingland*; and in the meane tyme he will remaine at *Paris*, till he underſtande your Majeſtie's pleaſure: wherof we have promiſed him to advertiſe your Majeſté, and as ſone as may be conveniently to cauſe him to have aunſwer.

Albeit that at the King's entry into Bloys there was no greate ſhew, beſides the meane painting of a gate or two; yet was there not omitted to be ſet up th'armes of England and Scotlande, in ſuch ſorte as your Majeſté hathe bene advertiſed they were ſet furth at Reyns. Baron de la Gard is here at the court, retorned (as it is ſayd) from Breſt; where he hathe

hathe bene to give order for the preparation of certaine ſhippes: and the bruict is alſo, that the grand Prior is ſtill at Marſeilles, for the putting in order of gallees to be uſed the next ſomer.

PORTONARY came from Parys to this court in our cumpeny. He hathe ſince his arrivall made ſute to the Quene mother, the Duke of Guyſe, and the cardinal together; and to them declared his deſyre to go into *Italy* to ſee his parents, from whome he hathe bene long abſent; with requeſt for th'having of ſo moche of his penſion as is dew unto him, together with his intention to ſend *his wife* into *Ingland* to ſee her frendes there. They made moch difficultie in the graunting of his ſute: and the Quene told him, that albeit his ſute was reaſonable; yet the tyme was not now for the ſame, and the Kinge had neade of his ſervice; and the rather, for that he had the Scotiſhe language. Wherupon the cardinal and the Duke móved him to go into Scotlande, and offered to doubble his penſion. He excuſed himſelf by his age, and longe abſence from his frendes; and prayed them, in reſpect that the King that dead is granted him leave, that it wolde pleaſe them to move the King that now is to confirme the ſame. The Quene was then ſomwhat perſwaded; and ſayd, it was reaſon that he demaunded: and ſo he hathe thus farre proceaded, with promys by the Quene to be ſatisfied in his ſute; wherof we thought good t'advertiſe your Majeſtie.

Since our arrivall to this towne there were XVII perſones taken for the worde's ſake, and committed to the ſergeaunts to be conveyed to Orleauns, and other places therabouts, to be proſecuted. Notwithſtanding, it hathe ſo happened, as the priſoners in the way betwene this towne and Orleans wére reſcued, and taken from the ſergeaunts who had charge of them, by ſixty men on hørſbacke, and ſo were conveyed away. The bruict is, that the Duches of Ferrare, this King's aunt, ſhall come into Fraunce, and ſhall make her reſidence in Brytaine; out of which houſe ſhe is deſcended. It is certainly reported in this court, that *the Archduke of Auſtria ſhall marry with your Majeſty; and that the matter is alredy concluded:* which dothe not, by the comon opinion of all ſtraungers, the beſt pleaſe the *French*. For the confirmation wherof, the *Ambaſſador of Venice* hathe tolde us, that he hathe received advertiſements therof out of Italy.

The *French Queen*, the XI of this preſent, felt *herſelf* verey evill diſpoſed, and loked *very pale*; and the XII of the ſame kept her *chamber* all the day longe. It is reaported, that there are in arredines eighty ſayles to convey victualles into Scotland. Monſieur de Montmorency and his wief are comme to this court to take their leave of the Quene of Spaine. Mr *Florence*, minding to make his ſute preſently, is adviſed by the ſaid *Mon-*

morency to ſtay the ſame for thre or foure dayes, till the coming of the *Cardinal of Chaſtilon:* which he mindethe to followe. *Monpeſat*, who was ſent to *the Emperour* about the laſt of September, is not yet retorned.

THE Quene *mother* hath made ſomme declaration of unkindenes towards *your Majeſtie*, for that of late *the Ambaſſadour of France* there could not have licence to convey over more than half a doſen *horſes:* ſaing, that ſhe ſuppoſed there ſhould have bene no ſtay made of any which ſhe ſhould deſyer to have had; and that the ſame were for the furniture of the....

WE are enfourmed, that the Frenche mynde, if they may ones get fot- 10
ing ynoughe in Scotlande, to fortefy ſix places from Letheward towardes Barwicke; wherof Lethe, Dunbarre, Inſkif, Dundy, Aymouthe, and a place called by the French l'Iſle des chevaulx, are named to be the places meteſt for their purpoſe, for the injoyning of the ſea coſt all along. It is ſayd alſo, that they here mynde to make ten galleaſſes to ſerve them uppon the narrowe ſeas, eche of them to cary 600 men; which, they think, will better broke the ſeas then the gallees, and ſerve alſo for landing of a good number of men at ones with ſmall difficulty. The *Lord of Seton*, as it is here reported, ſhall have the *cumpeny of* the men *of armes which the Earl of Arran* had; and, beſides, ſhall be made *knight of th'order, and Duke of* 20
Chaſtelherault.

Indorſed, Minute from Killigrew and Jones to the Quenis Majeſté, 14 Novembris 1559.

MR KILLIGREW AND MR JONES TO THE QUEEN.

Mr Killigrew and Mr Jones to the Queen,

15 Nov. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſtie to be advertiſed, that, after we had diſpetched the lettres of the XIV of this preſent, we thought good to ſtay them in our handes till the next morning, to make the ſame from hens as full as we could; becauſe, after the King's departure from this towne, we ſhall neither have the commodité to learne, nor to ſend as we have: which hath moved us to diſpetch preſently over this expreſſe meſſinger. *Martigues*, in queſtioning with a gentleman who is appointcted to goo with 30
him into Scotlande, aſked, how this begynning was liked; meaning for their doings there. He was anſwered, Well: ſo it was, he ſaid, and that of this begynnyng *in Scotland there wold other things follow.* It is very ſecretly reaported, that *the French King* is become *a lepre:* and for feare of his coming to Chaſtellerault, the people have, as it is ſaid, removed their *children:* and of late there be certaine of them wanting about Towers, which cannot be herd of; and there is commaundement given, that

there

there ſhall not be any purſuit made for the ſeking of the ſame. *The French King*, the laſt day being *on hunting*, was (for what cauſe, or upon what occaſion, we know not) *in ſuch feare*, as he was forced to leave his paſtime, and to leave the houndes uncoupled, and retorne to the court. Wherupon there was commaundement given to the *Scotiſh gard to* weare *jackis of male, and* piſtolets: and it is thought, *the French King* ſhall not goo abrode againe *on hunting*, onles he be better accompanied.

THE doubt of victualles being put into the MARQUES d'Elbeuf his head; he ſaid, that they ſhuld cary victualles with them; and after that they were arrived in Scotlande, the ſhips ſhuld do nothing this winter but paſſe to and from with victualles, for the furniture of the great army to be ſent thither in the ſpring. The gentlemen which are appoincted to go have, every one of them, an hundred franks given them towards their journey.

ONE *of the Earl of Arran his* compeny of men at armes is lately ſlaine: and there be prinſes des corpz for twelve more who be fled out of their garriſons. And ſo &c. 15 Novembris 1559.

Indorſed, Minute from Killigrew and Jones to the QUENIS MAJESTÉ, 15 Novembris 1559.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUEIN'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Mr Kyllygrew and Mr Jones to Sec. Cecil.

From Blois, 18Nov.1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

SIR, It may like youe t'underſtande, that the xv of this preſent we diſpetched by a lacquey of MY LORD AMBASSADOUR's a pacquet, directed unto youe, with two lettres to the QUENIS MAJESTIE, a lettre unto your ſelf, and a pacquet to the ſaid AMBASSADOUR; which, we truſt, be er this come to your handes. And albeit we have preſently not moch to write more then we ſignified by our laſte to her MAJESTIE: yet having the commodité of this bearer, we thought it our parts, upon the KING's removing hens the XVIII of this preſent, to ſignify the ſame unto youe; and therwithall, that, for the furtheraunce of the QUENIS MAJESTIE's ſervice as moch as lyethe in us, we have thought it convenient to followe the court to Chaſtellerault.

IN our laſt to her MAJESTIE we ſignified *the Frenchmens great* preparation towardes *Scotland*; and that, upon the arrivall of *Proteſtant, the Marques d'Alboeuf* (who it was thought ſhuld not have departed before *the ſpring)* was appointed to goo furthwith, accompanied with *Martigues and his eight enſigns of foot*, to be conveyed *in eight ſhips* ready for them *at Calais, to*gyther with two other freighted *with victuals*. According to the whiche appoinctement, this day the ſaid *Marques and Martigues* have

taken their leave. We advertiſed alſo, that *Carouge* hath reaported, that *the Queen's Majeſtie had ſworn* not to aſſiſte *the Earl of Arran*; *and that the ſame* was contented, if the *French Queen* wold leave to give *the armes of England, that her Highnes* wold ſurceaſe *to beare the armes of France:* And that wheras one *Craig, a Scotiſh man*, had brought hither lettres of ſauf conduict and of recommendation from *the Queen Dowager of Scotland and D'Oſel*; *that the* ſaid *French Queen* refuſed to graunt any ſuche: ſaying, that becauſe there was no *war between Scotland and France*, that there neded neither paſſport nor ſauf conduict for the *merchants* trafficque.

We did her highnes alſo t'underſtand, that *the armes of England and Scotland were* ſet up at the *King's entry into Bleais:* that *Baron de la Gard* had lately bene at *Breſt, to ſet ſhips in ordre:* that the *French had fourſcore ſail in* arredines, to ſerve for the conveying of *victuals into Scotland:* that *Portonary* had made his ſute, and with moche ado had promis to be ſatisfied according to his deſire: that the reaport was, that *Charles of Auſtria*, moche to *the French's regret*, ſhuld *marry the Queen's Majeſtie*; and that there was advertiſement therof out of Italy: that *Montpeſat* was not yet retorned from *Germany:* that *the French King's mother* toke in very evil part, that *the French Ambaſſadour* could have licence but for *ſix geldings to be* conveyed hither: that *the French minded to make ten galeaſſes*, to ſerve for *landing of their men of war:* that they minde to *make fortifications at ſix* places *in Scotland between Leith and Barwick*; and that the Lord *Seton ſhuld be made Duke of Chaſtelherault, and have the* compeny of *a hundred men at armes which the Earl of Arran had.* And theſe were the maters of mooſt importaunce conteined in our ſaid lettres.

Since which tyme we are enformed, that theſe maters of *Scotland*, joyned with the diſpetche of *the King of Spain's wief*, hath ſo perplexed the *conſailours here*, as neither any ſuters can have diſpetche, nor they tell where to begynne. And (as we are informed) *the Duke of Guiſe and the Cardinal of Lorraine, in their doing, and ſpending of the French King's* treaſor *in this war of Scotland*, doth not pleaſe a great number here: and, amongs others, the *Chancelor* within theſe three dayes hath refuſed to *ſeale a* determination deviſed for proſecution of the *wars there*; alledging not onely the daunger in atcheiving their purpoſes there, and hazarding the *friendſhip of the Scots*, but alſo of *diſpending of the French King's money in* ſo incommodious a tyme as this is. It is ſaid here amongs the *French, that the Queen's Majeſtie doth put in* arredines certaine *ſhips*; wherof diverſe of them have bene inquiſitive. We take upon us (as we do not indeede) to know nothing: and yet upon their affirmation therof have told ſomme, that her Majeſtie mindeth not to do but as ſhe is provoked,

and

and hath occaſion; and that, for her part, ſhe mindethe not to breake warre.

THE King of Spaine (as it is reaported) ſhal be maried at a towne five or ſix dayes journey on this ſide Toledo, called Guadalajara, where he attendethe to receive the Quene his wief; who, it is thought, ſhall not be hable to arrive there till after Chriſtenmaſs. *The marriage of the Queen's Majeſtie to the Duke of Auſtria* is judged by all ſtraungers here to be a bridle to bothe the great princes. And albeit we have both of us bene with *the Ambaſſadour of Spain*; yet he ſemeth to neither of us to take any knowledge therof. The cardinall of Burbon is appoincted to conduct the Quene catholique into Spaine, together with the Prince de Roche-ſur-Ion. We heare nothing of any other great perſonage as yet appoincted to that journey.

THE Duke d'Aumale contynuethe his journey *into Scotland in the ſpring*, and ſhall have the number appointed to his charge increaſed to th'one half. For the better *victualing* wherof, it is appointed, that *ſhips ſhall paſſe to and from all this winter:* and alſo provided, that no *Scotiſhman* arriving here ſhall convey any merchandize hens *into Scotland*; *oneles he* promis *to land the ſame*, either *at Leith*, or in ſomme place ſo nere therto, as the *French there may be* furniſhed of their proviſion from tyme to tyme. *The Duke of Longuevil and the Prince of Mantua* are appoincted to prepare themſelfs to be in arredines to goo with *the Duke d'Aumale*; who lately had given unto them fiftie men of armes apece.

SINCE MY LORD AMBAſſADOUR's departure hens, *the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke of Guiſe* have reaported, that his going hens was not altogether ſo as he ſemed to make the cauſe therof: and that albeit it was trew, that his wief was ſicke; that yet there was no ſuche cauſe, why he ſhuld (contrary to the cuſtome of all AMBAſſADOURS) ſeke to goo home: for they knew and underſtode well ynoughe, that there was no ſuche daunger in MY LADY, his wief, as he ſemed to take upon him; and that his going was for ſomme purpoſe beſides, which was ſmally (as they ſaid) pour leur advantage: and added further, that albeit they could not directly ſaye it was ſo; that yet he thought, that, if he had not *cum into France*, *the Earl of Arran* had ſtill remained here. And thus having preſently non other occurrences, we beſeche God to preſerve youe in healthe, with moche increaſe of honor. From Blois, the XVIII of November 1559.

Yours humbly to commaunde

Henry Ryllygrew R. Jones: 3

TO THE QUEIN'S MOOSTE EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Mr Killigrew and Mr Jones to the Queen.

From Blois, 29 Nov. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſtie to be advertiſed, that the French King, departing from this towne the XVIII of this preſent, arrived at Chaſtellerault the XXIII of the ſame; where he and the Quene made their entry. The Quene, who came firſte, was received by the burgeois, and convoyde to the palaice (a houſe whiche was th'Erle of Arrain's;) having a canapy of crimoſin damaſke, th'armes of England, Fraunce, and Scotland quartered therupon embrodered, caryed over her by foure of the townes men. The King, coming after, was in like ſort received; and had caryed over him a canapy of purple damaſke, with th'armes of Fraunce onely. There were two gates of the towne paincted, throughe whiche they paſſed: on the right ſides wherof were ſet forthe th'armes of Fraunce, with the King's name; and on the lifte ſides th'armes of England, Fraunce, and Scotland quartered, with the Quenis name. Upon whiche gates, undernethe the King and the Quenis pictures, were ſet furthe the verſes, in golden lettres, whiche we ſend your Majeſtie her incloſed. Whiche was all the ſhew made at their entry, ſaving that th'inhabitants preſented the King and Quene with ſundry ſortes of fruicte.

Ingreſſus primæ portæ.

GALLIA PERPETUIS PUGNAXQUE BRITANNIA BELLIS
OLIM ODIO INTER SE DIMICUERE PARI:
NUNC GALLOS TOTOQUE REMOTOS ORBE BRITANNOS
UNUM DOS MARIÆ COGIT IN IMPERIUM.
ERGO PACE POTES, FRANCISCE, QUOD OMNIBUS ARMIS
MILLE PATRES ANNIS NON POTUERE TUI.

Ingreſſus ſecundæ portæ.

ARDEBAT BELLIS, CUM TE, FRANCISCE, SALUTAT
NASCENTEM, CUNIS GALLIA FAUSTA TUIS.
PACE ALITUR, CUM TE REGEM, FRANCISCE, SALUTAT,
AUSPICIIS REGNI FAUSTIOR ILLA TUI.
NEC MIRUM: TIBI REGNA TUO SUNT OMNIA JURE,
DOTE, AUT ÆTERNIS SUBDITA FOEDERIBUS.

THE XXVII of this preſent the quene catholike departed from Chaſtelerault towardes Spaine, accumpanied with the KING and QUENE of Navarre and the cardinall of Burbon; who do conduct her to the frontiers, and ſo retorne; and alſo with the PRINCE of Roche-ſur-Ion, who goethe throughe with her to Guadalajara, and carieth to KING Philip th'order of St Michaell. And wheras it was judged, that the QUENE mother ſhuld have conducted her as farre as Luſignain: partly becauſe of the evill weather by meanes of a great ſnowe fallen, and partly for that ſhe ſeamed to take very heavily her doughter's departure; ſhe went no further then Chaſtellerault: from whens (after the departing of the QUENE catholique) the ſame day, the court removed backe againe towardes Bleais.

IT is ſaid, that diverſe gentlemen and others, upon the KING's coming into the quarters of Chaſtellerault and Poictiers, fearing to be *apprehended, retyrid themſelfs* thens. Diverſe juſtices and officers there, who were afraide to be charged with *the Earl of Arran's eſcape, and for matter of religion*, preſented themſelfs to the cardinall and the counſaill, and there ſemed to excuſe themſelfs as well as they could; laing all the faulte upon *the Earl of Arran for* all their misdeamenors, with promis of amendement. Anſwer was made unto the ſaid officers, that as the KING had forgoten the faultes paſſed; ſo they ſhuld aſſure themſelfs to have juſtice, if they did not herafter put remedy to ſuche like diſorders. During the KING's abode at Chaſtellerault, ſundry *of the Earl of Arran's cumpeny of men at arms* came thither, bothe to complaine for the *killing of* ſundry of *their fellowes*, and alſo to deſire to be paid ſuche wages as was behind and dew unto them. In whiche their ſutes as they had very ſmall comfort; ſo they ſemed to be contented (if they were paid) to *forgo their placis, and to go home*: whiche ſomme of them (making requeſt for licence to depart for their owne private affaires) had graunted them; conditionatly, that if they *did bring from the Queen Dowager of Scotland certificat of their good behaveor*, they ſhuld be ſatisfied of the money dew unto them at their returne. And wheras we ſignified unto your MAJESTIE th'abſenting of *children, by* meanes of the KING's coming to Chaſtellerault; we have herd the ſame confirmed: nevertheles, it is thought, that there was no ſuche cauſe; and that the reaport was grounded only upon the practiſe of ſuche as do *miſlike the* governement *of the Houſe of Guiſe*. And notwithſtanding the feare whiche (as we wrote heretofore) *the French King was in on hunting*, being here at Bleais; yet he was abrode at Chaſtellerault, and *killed the hart of force*.

HAPPENING to mete with *the King of Spain's Ambaſſadour*, he hathe inquired (as he had done before) what the name of your MAJESTIE's AMBASSADOUR *with the King his maſter was*. He hathe eftſones confirmed

the ſending of *the Duke d' Aumale with a great army into Scotland in the ſpring:* adding, that it was highe tyme *for your Majeſtie's realm to loke about it*; but in no wiſe *to breake*, without the conſent of his maſter. *A great man of this court* hathe wiſhed your Majeſtie to be advertiſed, that if youe *aided the Scots openly, the King of Spain had* promiſed to *aid them here.* Upon ſuche reaport as *Carouge hath* made, ſince his retorne thens, of your Majeſtie's *ſaying for forbering to give the armes of France, ſo as the French Queen* will do the like for the *armes of England, and of your Majeſtie's oth made not to* ayde *the Scots*, there is moch deſcanting; and *the Cardinal of Lorraine hath ſaid the ſame in the* heering *of the Scottiſh men:* ſo as therby, together with reſtraincte of *the Scots free* paſſing *through England*, the honeſteſt and wiſeſt of them here ſay, that there is ſmall hope of any *ſuccour for them from your Majeſtie*; and ſeme to feare, that at the lenght it wil be *the worſe for both the realms.* We are informed, that the Frenche King hathe ſent *by the Marques d' Albeuf letters patentis into Scotland*, conteining *pardon for that which is* paſte; ſo as they will ſubmit themſelfs to the Quenis lawes and obedience: otherwiſe to confiſcate their landes and goodes, to be given to the takers of them, and the ſeaſors of their landes; together with diſpenſation to all tennants, for their othes to their lordes; and that they ſhall hold their copihold and ſuche like tenures rent free, *if they depart the feld, and lay downe their arms.*

The xxviii of this preſent the King arrived at the caſtle of Loches, heretofore engliſhe, and built by Engliſhmen: and by the waye he met a poſte whiche came from Diepe, who reaported, that the Frenchemen at Liethe had iſſued furth upon the ſuddeine, aſſailed and defaited 8000 Scottiſhmen, wherof 2000 were ſlaine: wherupon they alſo toke the towne of Edenboroughe. He ſaid, he ſawe the fight, and therupon toke ſhipping; and the weather ſo ſerved, as he arrived in five daies at Diepe: but he brought no lettres from any party there. The ſame day at night, il principe de Solmona, a Neopolitan, at the ſaid caſtell arrived out of Flaundres in his way towardes Spaine, very well accumpanid; by whoſe uſage and interteignment, it well apearid, how *great accompt theſe men ſeeme to make of the King of Spain's friendſhip.*

The ſame night, upon occaſion of talke miniſtred at the *two Queens table* of hunting and of ſure galoping horſes, a gentleman praiſed moche to *the French Queen* engliſhe geldings. *She* demaunded, whether they were good to ronne up hill and downe hill, declaring *her* determination to ronne the harte; and therfore ſaid, *ſhe* was deſirous to be furniſhed of ſuche. Wherupon one of *her* maſters of houſhold ſaid, that non could be had out of England without your Majeſtie's licence; declaring the cuſ-

tumes

tumes of your realme in ſuche caſes. *She* herkened not moche therto; but ſaid, that *ſhe* wold have others to buye them, yea and wold have ſomme brought out of *Scotland*; and ſemed, *ſhe* wold be very nere driven, befor *ſhe* wold uſe your Highnes frendſhip for *her* furniture in this caſe. For whiche purpoſe, a gentleman ſtanding by ſaid, that if *ſhe* write unto your Majeſtie, *ſhe* might be well provided, and obteine licence for geldings. Wherupon, after deviſes had to be furniſhed therof as many wayes as might be, making ſomme pauſe, the Quene ſaid, ſhe wold write to her Ambaſſadour in England to ſpeake to your Majeſtie. *The Queen mother ſaid nothing* all the while, ſo long as this purpoſe was in hande.

THE Marques d' Albeuf hath, as a captaine who came from *Calais hath* informed us, ready to *take ſhipping there twelve enſigns of men of war.*

We do alſo underſtand, that St Quintins and the pecis therabouts were rendered for this King's uſe to th'andes of Monſieur de Senarpont the xv of this preſent.

We have bene informed by a right credible perſone, that *the Queen Dowager of Scotland* ſhal be revoqued home into Fraunce; and that the *Marques* ſhall *in her place be Regent there. The commiſſion* goith in the *King and Queen's name, with this ſtile: FRANCISCUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, REX ET REGINA FRANCIÆ, SCOTIÆ, ANGLIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ.* And the conſideration of *the Queen Dowager's* revocation is, *her* want of healthe, growne by meanes of great care and travaill taken in the *government of Scotland.* There are named and *joined in the Marques's commiſſion, as his aſſiſtants, Martigues, De Labros, and the Buſhop of Amiens:* Monſieur de *Beauvois* is not ſpoken of.

The reaport is here, that the *Scots have no ordenance to make battry*; and therupon diſcourſed, that they cannot be hable to put the *French from their foting in Scotland*; and therfore judged, that onles they convert a great part of theire *force to the ſea, to ſtay the victaling of the French and hinder their landing, the Scots ſhall not be hable to reſiſt long. The French Queen's weaknes* is a great cauſe (as we are informed) which movethe *the French to* convert a greate deale the more force into *Scotland*, to have alwayes *a foting there*, and the more occaſion to *annoy your Majeſtie's realm*, whenſoever they ſhall thinke good to *breake with your Highnes* hereafter; and therfore thinke beſt to provide for the mater, whether the *French Queen live or die.* Amongs other *fortifications which the French mind to make upon the ſea coſt in Scotland*, as it is ſaide, they meane to get *Dunbriton into their hands*; as well to ſerve for the *harboring of their ſhips of Bretaigne* in caſe of neceſſité, as alſo for the eaſier *practiſing in Ireland for* their purpoſes, and ſuccour of ſuche as ſhall by their meanes be made to

ſerve their tornes. How *Holy-iland ſtandeth* we know not: but one iland there is *upon the north ſea coaſt of England*, whiche is here noted to be a good harborow for ſhips, a good ſituation to be fortified, and alſo paſſable to and from at lowe water.

THE DUKE of Ferrare (as we are informed) paſſed from hens to Lions, ſo to Marſeilles, from thens by ſea to Ligorne; where the DUKE of Florence met him, to do him honour; from whence he conducted him to Florence. Where after he ſhall have ſtaid a ſevenight, or thereabouts, he departeth towardes Ferrare; and there ſhal be maried to the doughter of Florence, to whome he was heretofore fianced. Il Signor Giordano Urſino, who was lately vice-roy for this KING at Corſica, is arrived at this court; who, after he ſhall have received his diſcharge, and payment of money dew unto him, ſhall (as it is ſaid) retorne home into his countrey.

ALL the rumour that is here preſently toching the POPE's election ronneth now againe upon Carpy and Ceci. Bourg (as we are informed) is condemned to dye, degraded and executed the XXVII of this preſent at Paris; where there is ſtill great perſecution. There be alſo at Caen in Normandy about ſixty perſones in priſon for the worde.

THE newes of the overthrowe of the Scottes, before we came thus farre in our lettre, is ſumwhat abated; but moche more to the Frenche advauntage then it was. For *the Cardinal of Lorraine hath* ſaid, that the firſt newes for the number was not trew; but indede there iſſued out of Liethe 1000 Frenchmen, who upon the ſuddeine aſſailing the Scottes, overthrew them (as he wold perſuade, by a miracle) and ſlew 300 Scotts, and toke Edinboroughe: and ſo hathe he writen to the *Chancelor* remayning here at Bleais. The ſaid *Cardinal of Lorraine* uſethe greate threatening towardes *the noblemen of Scotlande, and* mindethe to uſe clemency towardes the reſte.

THERE be *four great ſhips of war, very well appointed, at Newhaven*; whiche are named to be ſent furthe to a *Guinea* voyage, under the conduct of *Captain Souris. Whereupon th' Embaſſadours of Spain and of Portugal*, taking the mater to toche them, have by all meanes to them poſſible ſought to ſifte out the mater; having ſundry tymes, upon diverſe ſuſpicions, bene earneſtly in hand with *the Cardinal of Lorraine*, and charged him withall: and they are bothe perſuaded, that the mater tochethe them not. And upon further inquiry therof we are moved to ſuſpect, that the ſame ſhall remaine ſtill in arredines; of purpoſe, that whenſoever the *French ſhall breake with your Majeſtie*, they may upon the ſuddeine ſet the ſame furthe to *ſpoile your merchantes, and to be before hand:* wherof we thought good t'advertiſe your MAJESTIE, remitting the conſideration therof to your grave wiſdome.

THE remayning of the *Chancelor Ruby of Scotland* (as it is ſaid here) *at London* ſemethe to ſomme perſonages of reputation here to be very ſuſpicious for your MAJESTIE's affaires. Notwithſtanding the *news of the Frenchmens great victory* againſt *the Scots*; *yet the Marques and others appointed to the* journey *of Scotland do go on* ſtill, *and ſtay not*. And thus having non other occurrences preſently to write unto your MAJESTIE, we beſeche God long to preſerve the ſame in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Blois, the XXIX of November 1559.

Your MAJESTIE's moſt humble and obedient ſervaunts and ſubjects

Henry Kyllygrew R. Jones: 3

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHTE, THE QUENE'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Mr Jones to Sec. Cecil.

From Blois, 29 Nov. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

SIR, My duety in humble wiſe remembred, albeit I knowe, I may be thought preſumptuous in taking upon me to adviſe youe, or to make diſcours of ſuche things as wherin I have not to do, and that youe can better judge of and put in execution, then my ſimple wit will ſerve me to conceive: yet, in reſpect of my duety, and that a great part of the ſtay of the comon wealthe dependeth upon youe, I cannot but put youe in remembraunce of ſome things, wherof ſome wiſe men, favoring the QUENE's MAJESTIE's affaires, have bene pleaſed to make diſcours unto me; leaving the conſideration therof to your wiſdome. Which is: that like as the good and happy mariage *of the Queen's Majeſtie* muſt nedes torne to a great benefit to the comonwealthe: ſo *the ſame is thought very neceſſary to be had*, before *that the French enter too far into Scotland*; as well to ſtay, that *they put not their meaning* towardes *her Majeſtie that way in* execution, as alſo to have *friendſhip otherwiſe*, bothe to *bridle them and others. For which* purpoſe there is non, by the comon judgement of men here, thought *ſo mete in all reſpects as Charles of Auſtria: by whom the French, by Germany, and the King of Spain, by reaſon of his Low*-contrey, ſhal be in doubt to *annoy us*; *and* we be hable, as we have a long tyme bene, to kepe *our ſtate in integro, and theſe two great Kings friends or otherwiſe*, as ſhal be from tyme to tyme herafter *thought beſt for our policy*.

THESE men here, by meanes of MY LORD AMBASSADOUR's tariaunce, be-

ginne to be mervailous ſuſpicious of the cauſe of his going; and will not be perſuadid, that the ſicknes of My Lady, his wief, moved the ſame. And *the Duke of Guiſe* at his table hath ſaid, that it hathe not bene ſene, that, in reſpect of private affaires, an Ambaſſadour leave th'executinge of his place: ſo as it is judged, that at his retorne, he ſhall not be very acceptable unto them.

Sir, it may like youe to receive herwithall ſuche chathologues as I could get of bokes lately imprinted. The greateſt was made by a bokeſeller of myne acquaintaunce: th'others I received from Mr Phitzwilliams and Mr Haydon, with whome I left my boy to receive them: whiche (for that there was no one man that could make me any cathologue of his owne library, of ſo many) was faine to be made by diverſe men, and brought into ſuch order as youe may perceive; and therfore could not any ſoner be ſent unto youe. For your furniture of ſuche wherof as you deſire to have, if my travaill may ſeme to ſtand youe in any ſtede; it may pleaſe youe to commaunde me, as one whome youe ſhall finde as ready to do youe ſervice as any ſervaunt youe have. And ſo I beſeche God long to preſerve youe in healthe, to the ſervice of your countrey, with moche increaſe of honour. From Bleais the xxix of November 1559.

Yours humbly to commaunde

R. Jones:

To the Quein's most excellent majeste.

Mr Kyllygrew and Mr Jones to the Queen,

From Blois, 6 Dec. 1559

Paper Office

From the Original.

It may pleaſe your Majeſtie to be advertiſed, that as well the xxix of the laſt monethe we diſpetched lettres to your Highnes, as alſo others the fifth of this preſent, conteining the mater of the firſt, with ſome more addition of ſuche things as were comme to our knowledge. And albeit we have not preſently any other mater to write then is mentioned in the ſaid two lettres: yet foraſmoche as we had knowledge of the departure of this bearer, the Frenche Ambaſſadour's ſervaunt with your Highnes; and for that we ſuppoſe, that he (going in poſt) ſhall be arrived with theſe lettres, before th'others can comme to your Highnes handes; we have thought it our parts to ſend unto your Majeſtie the very copy of our laſt lettre, to th'intent your Highnes may with as moch convenient ſpede as is poſſible be advertiſed of th'occurrencis on this ſide.

(See page 266.)

And

And this was all the advertiſement we ſent in our lettres of the xxix of the laſt moneth. Since whiche tyme the King is arrived here, the ſecond of this preſent, retorned from Chaſtellerault. Our laſt advertiſments toching the reaport of the *French* proceadings *in Scotland, with their* determination to be *revenged* upon the chief *of the Congregacion,* dothe ſeme hitherto confirmed; with ſecret diſcours of *their evil* meaning towardes *your Majeſtie,* whenſoever *they ſhall find themſelfs in order for that* purpoſe. Wheras we ſignified, that St Quintins was rendered the xv of the laſt to Monſieur de Senarpont: upon further inquiry made ſithens, for the more certainty therof, at the handes of *the Ambaſſadour of the King of Spain,* who is like to know the ſame; we underſtande, that they are nether reſtored, nor any tyme appointed for the rendition therof.

The third of this preſent, *the King of Spain's Ambaſſadour* was *by the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke of Guiſe* ſent for to the court; where he *remained* twoo houres and more in the *Cardinal's chamber.* Wherupon ſome do diſcours, that now they have (as the reaport is there made) *brought to an end their matter in Scotland, that they* will practiſe all they can to move *the King of Spain, either to aid them in their* cauſes againſt *your Majeſtie, or els not to* do any thing againſt *the French to* hinder their purpoſe. Wherof albeit there is no certainty: yet ſeming to us to be a *ſparcle* coming from the botome of a great *fire, as yet covered, and to toche your Majeſtie*; we could not but advertiſe this moche. And yet we thinke (ſaving your Majeſtie's correction) by the *care the King of Spain's Ambaſſadour* ſemeth to us to have *of your Majeſtie's affaires, and* good interteignment he uſeth towards us *at his lodging,* that he is *not ſo mete a miniſter for them,* as they wold have, if they meane *not well.*

And wheras we ſignified heretofore, that the cardinalles had reſted upon th'election of the cardinall of Mantua, and thereupon ſent to King Philip: we are enformed, that albeit the French King had alſo referred all to him, ſo as th'election reſted upon the ſaid King Philip; yet he hath retorned anſwer, that he woold not medle therwithall, but referred the ſame to the holy Ghooſt and them; and ſo as they elected a good and a mete man, he wold reſt upon their judgements. Wherupon the cardinalles, being entered againe into the conclave, amongs others, fell to the election of the Buſhop of Feltro, brother to the cardinall Campejo who was heretofore in England: which Buſhop, being no cardinall, had xxviii voices. Sithens there hath bene nothing done therin further, that we can underſtande.

The third of this preſent the Duke of Guiſe was ſerved as great Maſter on Fraunce: which office the coneſtable had before. In ſomme recom-

pence wherof, the ſame day, Monſieur de Montmorency was made one of the four Mareſchalls of Fraunce, in the place of il ſignor Pierro Strozzi. And thus having non other occurrences preſently to write to your Majeſtie, we beſeche God long to preſerve the ſame in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Bleais, the VI of December 1559.

Your Majeſtie's moſt humble and obedient ſervaunts and ſubjects

Henry Killygrew E. Jones:

To the Quein's most excellent Majestie.

Mr Killigrew and Mr Jones to the Queen,

From Blois, 13 Dec. 1559

Paper Office.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that the VI of this preſent we diſpetchid lettres unto your Highnes by the French Ambaſſadour's ſervaunt. Since whiche time we have travailled, as moche as liethe in us, to lerne ſumthing for the confirmation of that we wrote before, toching the commiſſions ſent lately towardes Scotland by the Marques d'Elbeuf: ſo as we have obteined the minutes, which we ſend your Majeſtie her incloſed, writen verbatim according to the copie of th'originall whiche we ſawe. Martigues is at Callice, to embarque; whether we underſtand the Marques is gone from Paris in poſt: bothe which do forward into Scotland, notwithſtanding their ſucceſſe there.

Wheras we ſignified heretofore, that the Lord Seton ſhuld have Chaſtellerault: we are now informed, that the ſame is given to the Duke d'Angoleſme; whoſe duchy was bound to the Duke of Chaſtellerault, for th' enjoying of his dukedome. The two Quenis have daily a ſermon made before them in the chapell at the court, or in their dyning chamber, by a frere who can good ſkill: which ſome thinke is done by the *Cardinal of Lorraine's meanes*, to kepe in *the Queen mother*, who is noted rather to be *a proteſhant* then otherwiſe. We are informed by one il ſignor Piero Goſman, a yong gentleman of Spaine who is arrived here from th'Emperour's court in poſt, that the Emperour is preſently at Vienna: from whome Montpeſat is retorned, who was very honorably interteined there. Which Goſman told us, that it was ſaid, that *Charles of Auſtria* ſhuld goo into England in poſt; and that Maximilian's wief was brought to bed of a ſonne. The ſaid gentleman is riden poſt from hens into Spaine.

There is newes cum out of Flaundres, that all things to be rendered by the French in Italy and Piemont is reſtored; and that therupon S[t] Quin-

tins, Ham, and Chaſtelet are demaunded by the Frenche. There is ſome ſtay made for reſtitution; for that there be diverſe things in Luxemburg, accorded to be reſtored by the treaty, not yet rendered. Notwithſtanding, it is ſaid, that the XVIII of this preſent St Quintins and Ham ſhal be rendered; and that Chaſtelet ſhal be kept by the Spaniardes, till all things in Luxembourg be rendered to KING Philip his commiſſaries.

IT is reaported here plainly, that *your Majeſtie mindeth to aid the Scots.* Monſieur Ruby arrived here the VIII of this preſent: who ſemeth to confirme th'overthrow of the Scotts twiſe, and the wynnyng of Edinborow per force; and that there be 200 Scotts taken, and as many, or more, ſlaine; and that in entering the towne of Edinborow the LORD of Graunge eſcaped verey narrowly over the walles. They ſay alſo here, that there was lately *a thouſand and five hundred pound ſterling* taken, whiche was *ſent to the Congregacion in Scotland out of England. The Duke d' Aumale is* abſent from the court (as it is thought) to provide for his *journey into Scotland in the ſpring.*

THE King of Spain's Ambaſſadour is here interteined with as good wordes as is poſſible; and ſo hathe he told us. We are informed, that il cavalliero de la Cieva ſhall ſhortly be diſpechid hens into England; but for what purpoſe, we cannot underſtande. The XI of this preſent the KING and the court removed hens to Chamburg, three leaguee of; where, it is ſaid, he mindethe to remaine till Chriſſenmaſs evon; and then returneth hither, where he kepeth his Chriſſenmaſs. Upon occaſion of talke miniſtred to ſomme of this courte, that the LORDE *Paget* was lately two or three houres with your MAJESTIE, and in your HIGHNES favour; the ſame is comme to the eares of Secretary *Laubeſpine:* who hearing the reaport, as we are informed, ſaid, he was ſory for it; and that he knew, he was a very wiſe man, and therwithall an enemy to the *French nacion:* wherof we thought good t'advertiſe your MAJESTIE.

AND albeit our late lettres (as we underſtande) have not arrived in tyme with your MAJESTIE: yet we beſeche your HIGHNES, of your goodnes, to be pleaſed to thinke of us, that we have done our dueties; having writen as often as we could underſtand of any meſſingers, and have had any occaſion of advertiſment. Wherin if we have not fully ſatisfied your MAJESTIE's expectation; we mooſt humbly beſeche the ſame upon our knees, to impute the fault rather to the negligence of the bearers, and to the evill ſeaſon whiche (we heare ſay) hathe bene upon the ſea coaſte of late, then to our fault. For our declaration wherin, we have writen to my LORDES of your HIGHNES counſaill the minute of all ſuche mater as we have advertiſed, together with the diſtinction therof according to our ſundry diſpetches

made. The Duke of Guiſe three daies paſte ſent your Highnes Ambaſſadour to his lodging a quarter of a wilde boare. And thus having non other occurrences preſently to write, we beſeche God long to preſerve your Highnes in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Bleais, the XIII of December 1559.

Your Majeſtie's mooſt humble and obedient ſervaunts and ſubjects

Henry Killigrew
R. Jones

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE THE LORDES AND OTHERS OF THE QUEIN'S MAJESTIE'S PRIVY COUNSAILL.

Mr Killigrew and Mr Jones to the Council.

From Blois, 14 Dec. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may like your Lordſhips to be advertiſed, that the XI of this preſent preſent we received from the Quenis Majeſtie's Ambaſſadour, Sr Nicholas Throkmorton knight, a lettre of the XXVII of the laſt monethe: wherby he gave us t'underſtande, that ſince his arrivall in Englande, neither the Quenis Majeſtie, nor your Lordſhips have received any advertiſments from us; ſeming to mervaill therat, and to impute ſomme negligence unto us. For the whiche as we cannot but be ſory; ſo do we mervaill, that our lettres whiche we have ſent have had no better paſſage and ſucceſſe in coming.

FOR your Lordſhips better ſatisfaction wherin, and declaration of our ſelfes in that poinct: it may like the ſame to underſtande, that the 10 of the laſte we ſent a lettre to Mr Secretary by a ſervaunt of the Marques de Neilles, called Monſieur d'Effend; and the XIIII of the ſame two others, one to the Quenis Majeſtie, th'other to Mr Secretary; the XV, another to the Quenis Majeſtie, by a ſervaunt of my Lord Ambaſſadour's; the XVIII, a lettre to Mr Secretary by *Proteſtant the curror*, whiche he promiſed aſſuredly to deliver; the XXIX of the ſame monethe, a lettre to the Quenis Majeſtie, and two lettres to Mr Secretary, by one whome we ſent with a lettre to paſſe withall to Rye, to be thens conveyed to the court: and we ſent alſo, the vth of this preſent, lettres by a lacquey to Paris, to be conveyed thens into Englande; one to the Quenis Majeſtie, and another to Mr Secretary: and laſtely, the VI of the ſame, we diſpetched by the Frenche Ambaſſador's ſervaunt a paquet, with a lettre to the Quenis Majeſté, and an other to Mr Secretary: ſo as in all we have made fixe ſundry diſpetches, beſides this. Wherin we have not omitted to write to your Lordſhips, for

forget-

forgetfullnes of our dueties; but for that we thought it not neceſſary (having no other mater to write, then we ſignified to the Quenis Majeſtie) to clog your Lordſhips with our lettres, being buſied about weighty affaires: beſeching your Lordſhips humbly, if we have therin forgoten our ſelfs, to be pleaſed to impute the fault rather to our want of judgement and experience, then to any want of goodwill in us to have ſatisfied our dueties in this behaulf to th'uttermoſt of our power.

And becauſe your Lordſhips may the better underſtand, what we have done in oure charge, ſithens my Lord Ambaſſadour his departure: we thought good to drawe out minutes of all ſuche lettres as we have writen to the Quenis Majeſtie, and of ſuche other mater as we have ſignified to Mr Secretary not conteined in her Highnes lettres, writen out word for worde, and every lettre apart in diſcours and order as they were ſent; to th'intent your Lordſhips by your grave judgements may the better be hable to conſider, as well the reaſon of our doings, as alſo how things goo here, ſo farre as our ſimple knowledges will extend to learne and underſtand the ſame. Upon the contents wherof albeit your Lordſhips by your wiſdome can way, what is to be done and loked for therupon; yet for the ſatisfaction of our dueties, it may like the ſame t'underſtande (ſaving your Lordſhips grave corrections) th'opinion whiche is had here, in conferring of the doings and ſtates of *England, France, and Scotland one to another.*

And firſt, it is generally judged here, that theſe maters of *Scotland* be of great importaunce for *England: and* that if *the French* ſhal be hable to conduce to ſuche effect as they meane their affaires there; and, having ones *that realm in ſubjection*, ſhall traine the men of that countrey in the diſcipline of warre (whiche is a ſpeciall poinct of the *Marques d'Elbeuf's commiſſion*) and therwithall reforme them, as they call it, *in religion*; making their pretence (as it is generally reaported they do) to the *crowne of England*, having no *war* any where ells to employ their *treaſure*; and all this joigned with the diſpoſition of the *Houſe of Guiſe*, whiche now *rulethe*; indoubtedly, when their finances *and pretences ſhall agree together*, they will have *to do with the Queen's Majeſtie and her realm.*

Wherin albeit preſently, for want of *treaſure*, they are not hable to do any great mater; being indebted above *eightene millions*, their countrey poor, their noblemen and gentlemen not recovered ſithens the laſt warres, having moche to do for *ordering of religion:* yet within *two* or *three years* they ſhal be hable (after they have reduced themſelfs to ſomme certaine poinct for their debts, and ſhall have recovered treaſure) to do what they liſt *in Scotland, and* have more eaſy meanes then ever they had to *annoy England*; whiche, for the comon quiet of chriſtendome, diverſe

wiſemen here wiſhe to be prevented: whiche can by no meanes be done by protracting of tyme; whiche will make them *riche, and* hable to do greater things then ſuppreſſing of *Scotland.*

THEIR preſent *poverty* giveth men (who wiſhe them to be kept in an equalité) cauſe to deſire, that th'occaſion offered were taken by ſuche as have to do with them, to aſke reaſon at their handes. If the tyme and opportunité be ſuffered to paſſe, and they to worke their willes *with Scotland, and fill their purſes*; the ſame will not ſo eaſily be done afterwardes. For having that *foting which they have* already *in Scotland*; *they think, that* they ſhal be hable to kepe the ſame, and with the charge of *five millions of frankes at the moſt:* whiche (defalked of the revenue of *twenty five millions*) is a ſmall charge in apparaunce, and ſemethe to give them couraige to be hable, in diſpending of *five* millions more, *with their experience in the war, to do* as they verily beleve towardes *England. So as the* comon opinion concludeth, that if there be not meanes founde to kepe *them occupied* (*to* waſt themſelfs the more) and alſo to bring them *out of Scotland, that England ſhall* have unquiet *neighbours of them and comberſom.* And now is the *time of advantage over them.*

AND for the more confirmation of their meanings towards *the Queen's Majeſtie: it is a thing* ſo unlikely and incredible to all men of judgement here, that they *ever mind to reſtore Calais*, as it is ſaid, that onles the ſame be *ſtolen from them*, her MAJESTIE ſhall *never recover the ſame*; and that if *England* order their affaires upon that grounde, that the ſame is like to quaile, when the mater ſhal be put in profe; ſaying, that it is unlikely, that thoſe *men who* pretend title to *another State* (under colour of right) will take themſelfs to be bounde to *reſtore any thing within the* limites of their owne *contrey*, ſtanding them ſo on hand as it dothe. And therfore ſeing that the thing whiche heretofore *did bridle them* cannot be *had*; *and that*, without the ſame, they will aſſuredly, er long be to, declare *their courages:* it is judged moſt reaſonable, that all other waies were deviſed whiche might conduce therto, and that with expedition. And therfore, ſeing th' occaſion by *Scotland* is offered, the beſt meanes is to be had there; being a thing whiche, with the *ſheding of blood*, hathe bene long ſought for, and till now never any occaſion given of the *uniting in perfect friendſhip of the two realms.*

THIS is th'effect of the diſcours whiche is made here upon theſe doings *in Scotland, and* conferring of the *French towardes the Queen's Majeſtie and her realm:* wherof we thought it our partes to make ſomme declaration, remitting the conſideration therof and of the reſt to your LORDSHIPS grave wiſdome; moſt humbly beſeching the ſame to interprete this our doing to the

beſt. It may pleaſe your Lordſhips further t'underſtande, that for the confirmation of part of our advertiſments writen heretofore to the Quenis Majeſtie, toching the uſe of *the French King and Queen's ſtile* for their doings *in Scotland*, we have goten out copies of two commiſſions ſent lately *into Scotland by the Marques*; whiche we ſend preſently unto the Quenis Majeſtie, and for the more ſpedy and ſure conveyaunce therof have thought it neceſſary to diſpetche away this expreſſe meſſinger in poſte.

Wotton, the merchaunt, who is a ſuter at this courte for the reſtitution of a ſhip with goodes, taken in the roade at Jarſaye by certaine men of St Malos the third of Aprill laſte paſte, after the concluſion of the peaxe, obteined in the late French King his tyme lettres to the counſaill and parliament of Nantes for reſtitution to be made, if the cauſe apered juſte. Wherupon albeit they gave ſentence with him, and that he might take the ſhip and goodes where he founde the ſame, and arreſt the parties which had them in their handes; yet could he have no order given for th'apprehenſion of the principall (who was hable to anſwer the hool, and did avowe the taking of the ſhip, as it apearethe by his owne hand writing, whiche Wotton hathe to ſhewe) nor howe to ſeke and come by the goodes at th'andes of any other of the participants. So as, being without remedy at Nantes, he was conſtrained to retorne to this court to followe his ſute, and to deſire a remedy. Wherupon we moved the cardinall in his behaulf, and preſented the ſaid merchaunt unto him with his ſupplication. The cardinall taking the bill, delivered the ſame to a gentleman, to be given to Secretary Burden; who furthwith came in; to whome alſo we ſpake in favour of the mater. The cardinall gave us very good wordes; and promiſed, he ſhuld have juſtice: willing the Secretary at the next counſaill to remember the mater. Wherupon he repaired to his counſaillour; who drew his lettres of new to his ſatisfaction, and gote the ſame paſſed in the counſaill: and then there reſted nothing to be done, but the paſſing of the great ſeale. But when his bill came to the chauncelour; it was firſte remitted to be conſidered, and afterwardes rejected; by all likelyhood, becauſe the ſame was well couched. Wherupon the poor man, being driven from poſt to piller, was conſtrained to make a new ſupplication; and therwithall repaired to the cardinall: for whome he attended at his chamber dore, and in his coming furthe ſpake unto him, and beſought him to have in remembraunce le pauvre Anglois; and ſo delivered his ſupplication. At that word, Anglois, the cardinall in a great chafe ſaid, Donne le moy; and ſnapping the bill out of his hande, goeth into the counſaill: which broken up, Wotton was told by his counſaillour, that his mater was daſhed; and that he could do no more for him then was done. And

this is all that hath followed upon the cardinall's promis to do juſtice, and the very maner of his anſwer. Wherupon he is retorned to Nantes, in a maner, without hope to recover any thing.

THE IX of November there came a poor man unto us, borne (as he ſaid) in Artois; and declared, that he came directly from St Malos in Britaine, to do th'AMBASSADOUR of England t'underſtande, that certaine Engliſhe merchaunts with two ſhips were taken by a Frenchman, according to th'information whiche we required to have of him; the copy wherof we ſend your LORDSHIPS her incloſed. Which mater as it ſemeth to us very ſtraunge (and yet the reaporter avouched to ſtand to it) ſo it may like your LORDSHIPS for your better information, to cauſe inquiry to be made for the two merchaunts whome he namethe, and to ſignify your pleaſure unto us, what ſhal be fit for us to do in the ſame, in caſe the mater prove trewe. The merchants being impriſoned could not diſpetche any ſpeciall man unto us. In the meane tyme we thought good to write to the ſaid merchaunts a lettre to let us heare from them (whiche we have not yet done) to th'intent we might the more certainly procede; wherin we wrote therupon to Mr Secretary and MY LORD AMBASSADOUR. This man in reaſoning with him told us, that *the Frenchmen upon the ſea coaſt* were adviſed (for that it was thought amongs them, the warres wold breake out ſhortly) to be before hand, and to luke where they ſawe their commodité: wherof we thought not good to write to the QUENIS MAJESTIE, without more certainty. And thus for the reſt of th'occurrences we referre your LORDSHIPS to our lettres preſently ſent to the QUENIS MAJESTIE, and beſeche God to rule the ſame with his holly ſpirite. From Bleais, the XIIII of December 1559.

Your LORDSHIPS humbly to commaunde

Henry Kyllygrew R. Jones.

Mr Kyllygrew and Mr Jones to the Queen.

From Blois, 18 Dec. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

TO THE QUEIN'S MOOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

IT may pleaſe your MAJESTIE to be advertiſed, that the XIII of this preſent we diſpetched hence expreſly in poſte Barnabé, your HIGHNES AMBASSADOUR his ſervaunt, with lettres from us to your MAJESTIE and my LORDES of your counſaill; whiche, we truſt, be in tyme arrived. And albeit we do not underſtande of any that goethe directly hens into England: yet becauſe

becauſe your Majeſtie may be advertiſed the ſoner of ſuch occurrences as we have learned ſithens; we thought good to write to your Highnes Ambaſſadour in Flaundres a lettre with theſe lettres incloſed, and to ſend the ſame by *the King of Spain's Ambaſſadour's ſervant* diſpetchid preſently thither, to be from your ſaid Ambaſſadour conveyed to your Majeſtie.

And firſt, to followe our advertiſments for the *French* proceadings towardes *Scotland*, we underſtand, that the *navy in* arredines *at Calais, for the tranſporting of their twelve enſigns of men of war* (whiche, by their accompt here, ſhuld by this tyme be departed) be xv in all: whiche are appoincted, after they ſhall have *landed the men of war*, to retorne to *conduct thence the Queen Dowager*, if *ſhe* be in caſe to be *conducted*; for there is ſome doubtfull talke of *her deathe*, or of her *grevous* ſicknes: whiche *ſhips* be taken to be the beſt of the *French King's navy*.

It is reaported, that the Scotts, ſince the great overthrow they received at the Frenchmens handes, have met with the French and given them an overthrowe. The xvii of this preſent in the morning there was a curror diſpetchid from this court into Scotlande, to paſſe throughe England; wherof the day before there was no ſpeaking. Whiche day *the French Queen* in the preſence of certaine *Scottiſhmen, in talking with one named Steward*, ſaid, *ſhe* mervailled, what ailed *the Lords of Scotland with her*; and that, ſeing they had put *downe churches*, and ſhuld be ſuffered to live in *their religion, they* could not be contented. Wherupon it is judged, that the curror was diſpetchid with mater agreable to that talke, and alſo with warning for *the Frenchmen in Scotland* to be in arredines at the *landing of the Marques and his enſigns*.

The xvi of this preſent proclamation was made at Bleais, that all the ſouldiors of garriſons ſhuld repaire to their charge, and be in arredines the x of January to muſter without armure, and within a moneth after to muſter with armure; being by the ſame promiſed to receive money at bothe the tymes of muſters. There is alſo order given for the muſtering and being in arredines of their men at armes, and *two captains ſent into Gaſcoin for the levying of men of war*. Wherupon, and for that (it is ſaid) *your Majeſtie hath twenty ſhips well* appointed in arredines, there is great rumour here *of war towards*. And for that the Scottiſhemen may not paſſe (as they have done) hens, without ſpeciall leave; their paſſaige at Diepe is ſtaide.

We are informed, that, the ſame day that Bourg was degraded at Paris, a preſident of the parliament, called Mineur (a great perſecutor) was

by two perſones (who fained to have ſutes unto him, th'one on th'one ſide, and th'other on the other ſide) ſlaine with ſhot of two piſtolets; whiche they diſcharged at him, as he was going to the palais to ſit in judgement: bothe whiche eſcaped. And the ſame time another fayning himſelf to be of the congregation at Paris, and perſuading one of the ſame to diſcloſe the reſt to the cardinall of Lorreine (alledging the gaine they ſhuld have in ſo doing) was alſo ſlaine; and the doers therof are likewiſe eſcaped. There be ſix ſcore commiſſions ſent forthe for perſecution to be uſed for religion: and for that the ſame may be the more ſpedely executed; all appellations, whiche in ſuche caſes were wont to be made to Paris, are reſtrained for a yere.

THERE is a bruict, without any fundation, that *the Earl of Arran ſhall marry with your Majeſtie*; *and that the ſolemnité therof* ſhuld be the firſte of January. *Il cavalier de la Cieva*, of whome we wrote to your MAJESTIE in our laſte, is (ſo farre as we can underſtande) named to reſide *Ambaſſador with your Majeſtie*. He is noted a man of good experience, wiſe, and well eſtemed here. He hath bene a good tyme *Ambaſſador in Portugall*. His going ſemeth to us to be partly confirmed, by that he maketh inquiry for an argentier and a cooke, with others mete for ſuche a purpoſe: and it is ſaid, it wil be after Chriſtenmaſs before he repaire thither.

NOAILES, who is there with your MAJESTIE, is not acceptable to the HOUSE of Guiſe; the rather, for that he was *placed by the Conſtable: who* hathe loſt his office of governement in Languedoc, the ſame being given to the DUKE of Guiſe.

DUDLEY is comme from Paris to this court, to give information of *a coiner who* offered to let him have, *in conterfaict gold, of* pecis *of old angels, roials, and doble ryals* to be conveyed over into Englande, with a great offer of gaine, ſo as he wold take the *money offered:* wherupon he maketh *ſute for the confiſcation of the* party. Whiche ſute ended, he ſayethe, he will procede to *the ſervice of your Majeſtie* accordingly: wherof we thought good t'advertiſe your MAJESTIE, bothe for the knowledge of his doings, and alſo (under your MAJESTIE's grave correction) for putting of the ſame in remembraunce, that the *money conterfaicted* be loked unto, and letted to *have courſe in your Majeſtie's realm.*

AMONGS other bruicts whiche have bene made toching th'election of the POPE, there is now a voice begonne of the cardinall of Ferrare; which is judged the more like, becauſe of th'agrement made lately betwene him and the cardinall Caraffa: who if he happen to be elected, is taken aſſuredly to be of *the French party*. And thus having non other occurrences to write preſently unto your MAJESTIE, we beſeche God long to preſerve the

ſame in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Bleais, the XVIII of December 1559.

Your Majeſtie's mooſt humble and obedient ſervaunts and ſubjects

Henry Kyllygrew R. Jones: 3

MONSIEUR DE NOAILLES, AMBASSADEUR DE FRANCE AUPRES DE LA REINE D'ANGLETERRE, A MONSIEUR D'OISEL EN ECOSSE.

Monſieur de Noailles a Monſieur d' Oiſel.

De Londres, 22 Dec. 1559

ARCHIVES ROYALES.

MONSIEUR, J'ay eſté quelques jours en peine de ne pouvoir entendre nouvelles certaines de voz quartiers, comme je n'ay faict depuis le paſſage de Monſieur de Rubey, pour aultant qu'il s'en eſt dict icy de toutes ſortes; et entre aultres, qu'il avoit eſté defaict une compaignye Françoyſe, que vous aviez envoyée pour prendre ung ſire James Hauton en ſa maiſon, a quelques miles du Petit-Lict: auſſi, que vous eſſayates d' avoir par ſurprinſe le chaſteau de Liſlebourg; ou il y avoit eu une rude repoulſe par ceulx de dedans: et d'advantage, qu'il s'eſtoit perdu la plus part des navires qui auroyent eſté chargées en France de ſoldatz et munitions pour paſſer dela. D'aultres ont voulu naguaires aſſeurer, que la Royne regente s'eſtoit ſaiſye d'ung chaſteau appellé Horleſton, qui eſt a ung des principaux proteſtans: et, qui plus eſt, que celuy du dict Liſlebourg avoit eſté mis entre ſes mains: et quant aux navires; que la plus part eſtoient deſcenduz au Petit-Lict, a Dumbar, ou a Eymouth; dont ceulx de Barvick avoyent eu quelque alarme, penſans que l'on eut expreſſement abordé la, pour y remectre ſus le fort naguaires demoly. Mais bien auſſy s'affirmoit, que le maulvais temps avoit conſtraint quelques vaiſſeaux d'aller relaſcher en Flandres.

ET voyla, Monſieur, comme diverſement il ſe parle en ce lieu de voz occurrences. Deſquelles celle de la fortreſſe du dict Liſlebourg eſt icy en grand doubte, pour la crainte que l'on a, qu'elle ne ſoit desja livré au pouvoir de la dicte dame: vous pouvant aſſurer, que ſur ce propos il a eſté fort diſputé deça en bonnes companyes, ſi, cela advenant, il reſteroit plus d'eſperance aux *ceux de la Congregation* de chaſſer les *François* de ce pays; et meſmes quand de ce coſté on entreprendroit de les ſecourir ouvertement. Surquoy il fut dict, que le remede ſeroit de forcer le Petit-Lict; comme il [ne] ſeroit bien difficile, s'il eſtoit auſſi vivement battu

et aſſailly qu'il ſeroit en la puiſſance de ceſte Royne, quand le vouldroit entreprendre avec l'appuy et devotion des ſeigneurs et ſubjectz du dict pays; en s'emparant par meſme moyen de l'Iſle aux chevaulx, pour tenir le paſſage, et empeſcher en tout ce quartier la deſcente des *François*, affin que ceulx du dict Liſlebourg ne puiſſent avoir ſecours ny vivres d'eulx: car quant a Dunbar, ilz cuyderoyent facilement en venir a bout; ou, pour le moins, le tenir ſi conſtraint, que l'on n'en pourroit tyrer faveur ny ſervice. Et diſoit d'advantage, que quand ilz ne pourroyent avoir la dicte Ile aux chevaulx, qu' ilz en fortifieroyent ung aultre qui eſt plus bas; de laquelle ilz tiendroient en ſubjection tout ce que ſeroit au deſſus: et ores qu'ilz n' euſſent ny l'une ny l'aultre, il leur ſuffiroit eſtre aſſeurez des deſcentes en terre ferme.

Sur quoy, Monſieur, vouz entendrez ſi ces deſſeins et diſcours ſont fondez. Quant a moy, j'eſtyme, qu'ilz ſont pour conter deux fois, puiſqu'ilz ſomment ſans hoſte. Toutesfois en tout evenement, je m'aſſeure, que vous ſerez ſi ſage et prevoyant, que vous ne mepriſerez aucun deſſein de l'ennemy: vous auſant bien dire, qu'ily a grandes apparances, qu'on penſe de tenter ceulx-cy ou aultres ſemblables; tant par ce que j'en eſcrips a la Royne regente, que pour autant qu'il n'y a rien plus certain, qu'il a eſté chargé aux navires qui ſont preſtz a partir bon nombre de groſſez pieces pour batterye, et grande quantité de corſeletz, picques, harquebuſes, et aultres armes; et, qui plus eſt, des harnois a chevaulx, de coliers, pour plus de trois ou quatre cens.

Il eſt vray, que ceſte Royne dict tousjours, que elle ne commencera de rompre, mais, qui en aura envye, jette la premiere pierre. Et encores, dimenche dernier, en une audyence que Meſſieurs les hoſtages et moy euſmes de la dicte dame, elle dict, eſtans entrez en propos de paix, que mauldict fut celuy ou celle qui la romperoit, ou en donneroit occaſion. Auſſi veullent ſes conſeilliers affirmer le plus qu'ilz peuvent, que tout leur appreſt de mer et de terre n'eſt que pour la deffence et conſervation du royaulme; ſe deffiantz ſi juſtement des grandes et ſi extraordinaires forces que que le Roy faict paſſer en Eſcoſſe, et lever encore de nouveau a ceſt effect, tant en France qu'en Allemaigne, qu'il n'eſt croyable, que ce ſoit ſeulement pour la reduction du dict pays, ains pour la conqueſte de ceſtuy; attendu meſmement, que la Royne pretend ſi ouvertement ceſte couronne luy appartenir, qu'elle en porte desja par tout les armes et le tiltre.

Lesquelles raiſons, a la verité, ne ſont ſans beaucoup de couleur: et donc pourroit eſtre, qu'il n'y a rien de pis en leur intention, que ce qu'ilz diſent; voire que l'artillerye, armes, et munitions qu'ilz chargent et envoyent maintenant par ces quatorze ou quinze navires, ne ſont que pour en

munir

munir et pourveoir les fortz, qui furent degarniz du temps de la Royne Marye, au long de ceſte riviere, et de toute la coſte, de Douvre juſques a Barwick. Mais a mon opinion, ce n'eſt qu'ung tas que de tout ce langage; veu que ces, plus que apparentz, remuementz monſtrent aſſez, qu'ilz machinent quelque choſe davantage: et de ſorte qu'il ſemble, que leur propres contenances les accuſent, deſcouvrant par leurs contenances et viſage la malice du cueur. La Royne premierement ſe retyre des bons chere et faveur qu'elle avoit accouſtumé, ne parlant que en ceremonye, et a motz contez; et le reſte des grans et petitz s'eſtrangent de meſme: et, qui plus eſt, ne pouvons avoir raiſon d'affaire qu'on pourſuyve; non pas d'ung oultrage qui depuis ung mois a eſte faict a Monſieur le Marquis de Trans, auſſi indigne et villain que gentilhomme eſtrangier ſçauroit reçepvoir en pays du monde. Oultre, il y en a des plus grans qui ne ſe ſont peu contenir de dire, qu'ilz ne penſent jamais tant vivre, que de veoir Eſcoſſe entierement jubjecte a la couronne de France; et d'aultres, que cela ſeroit la totale ruyne de ce royaulme.

Or, toutes ces choſes cumulées, ce ſont, comme je cuyde, trop de certains indices pour ne debvoir plus attendre de ces gens-cy, que du pis qu'ilz pourront. De quoy, Monſieur, j'ay plus de ſoucy, que je ne vous ſçaurois dire; voyant, qu'ilz allument ung feu que, je crains, ne s'eſteindra facilement. Mais j'eſpere, que Dieu les en pourra punir avec une ſi ſanglante juſtice, que longuement ilz pleureront leur faulte. Et ſi ce pendant il vouloit toucher le cueur de ces perduz et rebelles, pour les reduire a ce qu'ilz doibvent, ſans s'emouvoir plus a ſedition; il en auroit de trompez: m'ayant eſté aſſeuré, que la premiere charge que aura le Duc de Norfolk ſera de ſe preſenter avec toutes ſes forces le plus pres de la frontiere, pour encourager davantage les mutins d'Eſcoſſe a prendre les armes, ſoubz aſſeurance de ſon prochain ſecours. Et apres, quand il les verra en bon ſuffiſant nombre, et eſchauffez, il paſſera vers eulx pour faire aſſembler et diſpoſer tous les effortz qu'ilz pourront. Il m'a eſté dict, que entre aultres perſonages de ceſte court qui le doibvent accompaigner en ce beau voyaige, ſeront les Milordz Clinton, Grey, et Hunſdon, qui eſt parent de la Royne.

Ce porteur vous dira ce qu'il a entendu, et vous rendra compte d'aultres petites particularitez que je laiſſe a vous eſcripre. Il s'appelle Jehan Canderes, et eſt marié en ceſte ville: mais Monſieur de Candalle l'a retiré, et le tient pour fidele ſerviteur. Je vous prye le renvoyer le plus toſt qu'il vous ſera poſſible, affin que nous ſçachions de voz nouvelles; et meſmes que je ſeray grandement en peine de ſon paſſage, juſques a ce que je

le voye de retour: quy ſera l'endroict que je pryeray le createur vous donner &c. De Londres ce XXIIme jour de Decembre 1559.

G. DE NOAILLES.

Postscript. L'Ambaſſadeur Throkmorton eſt encores icy: et croy, que c'eſt une vraye mocquerye des remyſes dont il uſe a s'en retourner, ne de s'en aller. Auſſi l'on trouve pour certain, qu'il ayde fort a conduire icy toutes les pratiques des rebelles d'Eſcoſſe; et que, le XIV de ce, l'on en veit entrer du grand matin en ſon logis, qui vindrent de celuy de la Royne par eaue: deſquelz ung qui les apperçeut cuyde avoir recognu Ledington pour le principal. L'on aſſeure en bon lieu, qu'il ſe compte a ceſte Royne quatorze mil pounds de ce qu'il a eſté prins par Monſieur le conte de Bothwell. Quelq'un m'a adverty, que le capitaine Lif ſera ſur les navyres. J'ay deſpeché mon couſin le ſieur de la Motte en France, pour donner ſemblables advis; et ſuis encores reſolu d'une recharge par perſonage expres.

Indorſed by Sec. Cecil, 22 Decemb. 1559. The French Embaſſador's letter to Monſieur d'Oyſell.

To the Quein's moost excellent majestie.

Mr Kyllygrew and Mr Jones to the Queen,

From Blois, 27 Dec. 1559

Paper Office.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſtie to be advertiſed, that the XVIII of this preſent we ſent lettres to your Majeſtie by the way of Flaundres, and have thought good to do the like with theſe whiche we diſpetch unto the ſame preſently, *for the great difficulty (as we* here ſaye) which is *for any Engliſhman* or *Scottiſhman to pas without paſport from hence into England.* The XVIII of this preſent in the morning, one Thomas Steward, a Scottiſhe gentleman, in coming out of the Frenche Quene's chamber at Chamburg, was apprehended and caried priſoner to Bleais; whiche cauſed diverſe *Scottiſhmen to depart from the court.* The cauſe of his taking is ſaid to be thus. He was a ſuter to the Duke of Guiſe and the cardinall of Lorreine for a paſport to goo into Scotland, t'intreate with the Congregation, that his landes whiche held of the churche might not be confiſcat: wherupon there was ſuſpicion had of him in aſcribing thus moche to th'authorité of the Congregation. And it is ſaid further, that *he wiſhed the French Queen in heaven, for that by her meanes there was ſo great inquietnes in Scotland.*

THE Admirall of France is at this court; who is uſed in the conſultation for the *war:* and being appointed to diſpetche certaine *captains for levying of men; ſome of the ſame have* declared unto him, that *without money no men* wold be had; and have, in a maner, refuſed to *go forward:* wherupon he ſaid to one of them, that it was *no mervail, that men were not willing to ſerve, being no better paid.* Monſieur de Montpeſat is arrived at this courte the xx of this preſent, retorned from th'Emperour; where he was well interteigned, and preſented at his departure with a chaine worthe 1000 crownes: who bringethe newes, that there do comme after him two Embaſſadours from th'Emperour, to demaunde Metz, Toul, and Verdun; *which doth not altogether like the French.*

AFTER that the Marques d'Elbeuf ſhall be landed in Scotland, it is thought, *Edinborow caſtle ſhall be beſeged: and if they can take the Earl of Arſkin, they mean to* uſe him *for terror to the other.* Which done, *becauſe they think to have the reſt of the ſea coaſt at* commandement, *having two ſuch placis as Leth and Edinborow, they mind to leave good garriſon there, and convert the reſt of their force towards England; making their* accompt, *that being hable to have foting there, they ſhall have litle to do to ſubdue the Scots. They are verie erneſt in conſail here* for *money, and with great ado* (as it is ſaid) *have got in a grant for the finding of twenty thouſand men in the war of Scotland; which in the ſpring ſhall be ſent* thither, under the *conduct of the Duke d'Aumall.* We are informed, that the *Conte Ringrave* hath ſent to *Straſbourg to preſt men to be imployed in the ſpring.*

The xxiii of this preſent, the King and the two Quenis retorned from Chamburge to Bleais: from whens, it is thought, he will remove ſoner then was determined *to Paris, for the appeſing of the garboil and ſtir there;* whiche are thought, if there be not ſpedy order taken, will *grow to ſome extremité:* for the *preventing whereof the Admiral is appointed to repair to Paris, before the King's coming.* There is order taken, for the leſſening in part of the King's ordinary charges here, that all poſts and poſtmaſters ſhal be diſcharged of the fees whiche they had of the King; which amounted to the ſomme of 100000 crownes yerely: and that the ſame, for the ſupplying of their ſaide gage, and to recover the loſſe of their fee, ſhall have liberty t'increaſe the price of every poſt the fourth part; whiche, having bene hitherto but xv ſols, is now inhaunſed to xx: ſo as the charge wil be moche increaſed for ſuch as ſhall ride in poſt throughe this countrey; wherof we thought good t'informe your Majeſtie. There be daily attendaunt at the court diverſe captains, bothe for the lande and the ſea, amongs whome there is *much talk of war; and yet they ſay,* they *cannot receive one denier: and indeed it is comonly* talked, that the ſame is *not to he bad as yet.*

THE ſuſpicion of the incertain termes between your Majeſtie and the French King cauſethe us *allredy to be noted, and others who were of* our acquaintance *abſent themſelfs from us. And ſince the taking of Steward, no Scottiſhman dare talk with us*; wherby a great part of the *commodité we had to learn things for your Majeſtie's ſervice is taken away*: whiche we beſeche your Majeſtie moſt humbly to conſider; and to be pleaſed to think, that theſe things do *cauſe, that we cannot as* we wold underſtande things of any great moment: wherein, to th'uttermoſt of our ſimple knowledges, we ſhall not faile to travaill. And therefore (under your Majeſtie's grave correction) we thought it our parts in moſt humble wiſe to put your Majeſtie in remembraunce, that it ſhall be very neceſſary *for your Highnes's ſervice, in this ſuſpicious time, to intertain ſome ſtranger in this court ſecretly; who, without note, may better learn* ſuch *things as from time to time ſhall occur, then* we ſhall be hable to do.

We are informed, that there be *in preparing in Germany ſix thouſand men to be levyed for the Earl of Arran's ſervice, and of the Congregacion in Scotland.* Of ſuche *ſhips* as were *ſent hence with men and victualls into Scotland*, it is ſaid, that *twelve of the ſame are by tempeſt drivin back again to Dieppe, and as many by the like hap arrived in Denmark*; whiche, nevertheleſs, ſomme thinke were ſent thither of purpoſe. And albeit upon Montpeſat his returne, and newes brought of the coming of th'Emperour's Ambaſſadours, there was ſmall apparaunce of *liking the ſame here: yet they have ſemed to make no accompt thereof; for that they think, the Almains ſhall not be hable to do any thing againſt them, being devided as they are and in diſcention, as the French* do reaport.

There was lately at this court at Chamburg *an Engliſh or Scottiſh young gentilman, with no berd or very litle at all; who*, upon his arryvall, was *a good time ſecretly with the French King and the Duke of Guiſe, and had* given him *a thouſand crownes in reward.* He departed hens to *Dieppe to take paſſage; and it is judged, that he is a ſpye for the French in England.* We are informed, that there ſhall one out of hande be ſent *into England, ſo to pas into Scotland, to learn what likelyhod there is of the accord between your Majeſtie and the Scots, and of the marriage of your Highnes with the Earl of Arran. The news of the arrival of the Conte Helveſtein in England doth greatly perplex them here.* We underſtand, that there is *great ado in Paris for religion; and that lately there hath ben an other Preſident killed: that they do preach the word openly, and are mayntened by a nomber in ſo doing. For which cauſe the French King departeth hence within four days*, as it is ſayd, *to two houſes of the Duke of Longueville, under color of hunting*, to take his journey towards *Paris* aſſone

aſſone as he may conveniently. *One Robert Steward, a Scottiſh gentilman, is taken at Paris for the killing of the Preſident Minart*; and it is thought, that *he and another of his contreymen did that enterpriſe.*

When we we had thus farre writen, there was delivered unto us, the xxiiii of this preſent, a lettre from *your Majeſtie's Ambaſſadour* dated the xvii of the ſame; wherby, amongs other things, he ſignified unto us *your Highnes's pleaſure* for our acceſe to *the King of Spain's Ambaſſadour, to declare unto him certain things on your Highnes's behalf:* which, according to your Majeſtie's inſtructions, we have accompliſhed. To whiche he gave good eare, and to the points therof ſaid: that it was trewe, *there were forty ſhips paſſed into Scotland*; *and that he was* advertiſed *of two more gone therewithall. And as for Aymouth*; *he ſemed to* mervayle, *the ſame was not otherwiſe raſed, but that the French had* occaſion to *reedify the ſame:* and that thoughe *they offered to build there*; *yet if they did it not, and that your Highnes letted the ſame, there was no breach of the treaty: and for the Frenchmens breaking with your Highnes*; *that he* thought, *preſently they wold not, nor* could not; but *hereafter perhaps they* wolde, as ſone as *they ſaw time: and* that they ſhuld not be hable *ſo to trouble your Highnes at any time, but they* woold be *met withall*; wiſhing, that this occaſion *of Scotland had not ben taken for a cauſe of the breche.* And here he made a digreſſion; and ſaid, that the *folies of titles wold breed great* buſynes and inquietnes, and hinder the *generall counſail, whereof there was ſuch nede:* and laſtely that he woold do what he could, or might do conveniently, *for your Majeſtie's ſervice.* And this was his anſwer to our meſſage done unto him.

THEY take themſelfs aſſured here, that your Highnes mindeth to breake with them: and therefor warning is given to the townes *upon the ſea coaſt, to ſtand* upon their *garde, and to take hede to Engliſhmen. Le Marquis d' Elbeuf*, as we are informed, hath ſent *word to this court*, that he is *afraid to take this journey in hand, for feare of England*; *and therefor he ſtayed as yet at Calais.*

We have bene in hand with *Mr Florence*, for ſuche purpoſe as *your Majeſtie's Ambaſſadour ſignified unto us:* who ſayethe, he will by the *meanes of merchants, in caſe we be ſequeſtred*, doo as moche as lyethe in him *to ſend advertiſments to your Highnes. And for that he may be the more incoraged to do his indevor in this behalf*; it may like your Majeſtie to ſignifie your acceptation of his ſervice, with ſomme good hope to be conſidered.

WE are about alſo, in as good ſort as we can, to practiſe with ſome others for like purpos. The French State at this time is ſo incombred, and in ſuch neceſſité, as it is thought, if ever there were any time of advantage over them, it is now. Wherefore whatſoever is to be done againſt them is to be done forth-

with; and afterward, having advantage over them, the meanes to aſſail or defend will be a great deale the more eaſy, honorable, and with leſs charge.

LA MARQUE is he who is appointed to be ſent hens *into England, to pas into Scotland as before. The ſlownes of his journey cannot but further your Highnes's ſervice; and therefor, in our* poore opinions, *it ſhall not be amis to ſtay him as much as may be: for although they here have herd* diverſe bruicts *of your Highnes's procedings; yet it is thought, they will not reſolve upon any thing before La Marque's return. The French are very buſy about the fortifications of Calais.* And albeit we knowe, your Majeſtie by your grave wiſdome can better conceive, what is mete for your ſervice, then our ſimple wittes can conſider; yet waying the neceſſité of the tyme, grounded upon the generall diſcours of others here, we have preſumed the rather to write by way of our ſimple opinions in ſomme things: whiche we moſt humbly upon our knees beſeche your Majeſtie to accept in gracious parte. Thus farre have we written in the other lettres which we have diſpetched the ſame day of the date herof by the way of Fraunce.

THE XIX of this preſent there happened a mervailous chaunce and eſcape to the FRENCHE QUENE: who riding on hunting, and following the hart of force, was in her courſe caſt of her gelding by a boughe of a tree, and with the ſuddeines of the fall was not hable to call for helpe. And albeit there dyd followe her diverſe gentlemen and ladyes of her chamber: yet three or foure of them paſſed over her, before ſhe was eſpied; and ſomme of their horſes rode ſo nere her, as her hood was troden of. Aſſone as ſhe was reiſed from the grounde, ſhe ſpake, and ſaid, that ſhe felt no hurt; and herſelf beganne to ſet her heare, and dreſſe up her head, and ſo returned to the court: where ſhe kept her chamber, till the KING removed. She feleth no incommodité by her fall; and yet ſhe hath determined to chaunge that kind of exerciſe.

THERE be diverſe merchaunts of Almaines here to demaund paiment of monye lent to the late KING. It is accorded (as it is ſaid) that they ſhall out of hand be anſwered of the principall, and for the reſt have landes appointed unto them, till ſuche tyme as the hooll intereſt ſhal be paide. There are alſo certaine other merchaunts who are comme from Lubec, and other places upon the ſea coaſts, to ſew for the renovation of theire privileges: whiche is graunted unto them. Bourg was not executed, till about the XX of this preſent: who before his deathe made ſuche an oration to the LORDS of the parliament, as it moved as many of them as were there to ſhede teares. The XXI of this preſent, a poſtilion, who came from Paris with advertiſments from the PRESIDENTS and counſaillors of the parliament there, and information to be given (as it is reaported) againſt more

then a hundrethe of the congregation, within a league of the court, in a thicket of wood, was ſlaine, and the next morning founde and brought to the court.

BEING thus farre forwarde in this diſpetche, Monſieur de Deffend delivered us your Majeſtie's lettres, conteyning your pleaſure for inquiry to be made of the ſtate of ſuche hoſtages as the Frenche Ambaſſadour there hathe named, writen in a ſcedule which we received ther incloſed. *His coming hath greatly amaſed them here. He hath* brought *advertiſment of men of war ſent into the north, of twenty ſhips upon the ſea, of the taking of two of their ſhips ſent into Scotland with men and victuall; and that undoubttedly your Majeſty mindeth to break with them. For the* meting *wherewithall, they are (ſo far as we can perceive) alltogether inprovided, as well for men as money. Wherefore ſeeing things be in theſe termes*; and that it is like, that *they here will have a* contynuall *ey upon us*, and perhaps *ſequeſter us*; *and alſo* becauſe it is tyme *to provide for men to give your Majeſtie intelligencis, whereof there be preſently about this court ſuch as your Highnes's Embaſſadour knoweth to be of the beſt for that purpos:* we cannot but put your Majeſtie in remembraunce of *interteinment to be given them*; wherof we have for the preſent thought good, *for your Majeſtie's ſervice, to put ſome of* [them] *in comfort.* If this be not done *in time*; *they will* perhaps *abſent themſelfs from the court for religion's ſake, and we ſhall not be of ſuch credit with them as were* requiſite, *and your Majeſtie loſe the* commodité *of intelligencis from hence. How the proviſion is to be made for their recompence here*, we referre to your Majeſtie's wiſe judgement. And ſo beſeche God long to preſerve your Majeſtie in healthe, wealth, and all proſperité. From Bleais, the XXVII of December 1559, at night.

Your Majeſtie's mooſt humble and obedient ſervaunts and ſubjects

Henry Kyllygrew R. Jones:

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL, THE QUEIN'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Mr Kyllygrew and Mr Jones to Sec. Cecil.

MR Florence, and James Melvin, Portonary, and Clerk are ſuche as are *to be remembred for your purpos: and Parry the Iriſhman deſireth to be anſwered. Scottiſhmen here are greatly ſuſpected: they dare not almoſt* countenaunce *us, and with three of them there do watche nine Frenchmen.*

From Blois, 29 Dec. 1559

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

We are loked upon, but not *outfaced. The Cardinal of Lorraine hath lately ben at an abbay of his by Towars; ſome ſay, to make ſome conjuration, becauſe of the rumour* ſpred abrode, *the Duke of Guiſe's death and his were ſworn.*

We have writen to the Quenis Majeſtie and youe toching th'hoſtages, and delivered our letters to De Laubeſpine the ſoner for that they ſemed to preſſe us therunto. We cannot as yet underſtande, but that they be every of them as good as any of thoſe which be there. It may like youe to conſider, how *nere the ſea coaſt ſome of them dwell. We ſent Baynard over* the xxvii of this preſent with a diſpetche. We praye youe, S^r^, to *have an eye to him, and to kepe him there.* For the reſt we referre youe to the Quenis Majeſtie's lettres. And ſo with humble recommendation of our ſervice, we pray God to ſend youe good ſucceſſe in all your proceadings. From Bleais, the xxix of December 1559.

Yours humbly to commaunde

Henry Kyllygrew R. Jones.

TO THE QUEIN'S MOOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Mr Kyllygrew and Mr Jones to the Queen.

From Blois, 6 Jan. 15$\frac{5}{6}\frac{9}{0}$

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that the third of this preſent *the King of Spain's Ambaſſadour ſent for us to ſupper.* Whiche ended; according to his maner, he beganne to miniſter communication unto us toching the newes of this court. And after we had participated unto him ſuche occurrencis as we had; he ſaid, that he could not but tell us of the being of *the Mareſchall Saint Andrews with him, on the behalf of the Queen mother*, with meſſage, that if there were any thing whiche he wanted or founde himſelf not well uſed in, either for lodging or otherwiſe, that he ſhuld not nede to ſend to any other then her. Wherupon *the Mareſhall* toke occaſion to remembre *to the Ambaſſadour* his being and good intreating in *Spain*, and ſo by degrees proceaded to talke of *the peace*: which (quoth *the Mareſhall*) is not to the ſatisfaction of every body, and ſo ſtayde; Yea (quoth *the Ambaſſadour*) *your own people*: *and* declared the bruictes of the garboiles at Paris, Gaſcoigne, Lyons, and theſe partes; and that aſſone as *the King* ſhuld be at Paris, *thoſe of other* places for the cauſe of *religion will ſtirre.* Wherunto *the Mareſhall* onely anſwered, that there was order taken; as we have heretofore ſignified to your Majeſtie: and ſo, pawſing a while, brake furthe and ſaid, that *the Queen of England armed.*

She

She hath reaſon, quoth *the Ambaſſadour:* for what may *ſhe* thinke, when not onely *you beare her armes, and ſend* ſuche *number into Scotland of men of war, minding to make fortification at Aymouth* contrary to the *treaty*, but alſo take upon youe *to write her ſtile?* We have (quoth *the Mareſhall*) *the right in us*, and ymediatly after *the death of Queen Mary the Queen did take the title upon her, as* juſtly aperteigning to *her.* Why, quoth *the Ambaſſadour*, youe have paſſed *a treaty with her as Queen of England:* and I know, that it was not *King Henry's nor my maſter's* meaning, but that a generall peace ſhuld be contynued throughout all chriſtiendome; therby the rather to have meanes to call a generall counſaill, whiche *the two Kings ment:* and now if, upon theſe *cavillacions, the war* ſhuld ariſe; it might be thought, that youe letted ſo good an enterpriſe.

AND here *the Mareſhall* beganne to talke of *your Majeſtie*, without ſuche regard as, we truſt, God will ones cauſe them *here to have of the ſame; and* not to let *to ſay, your Majeſtie was illegitimat. Which terme although it were* grevous *unto us to hear:* yet waying, that it is our partes t'advertiſe the truthe of thinges, as farre as we knowe; we could not but write the ſame. And here *the Ambaſſadour* told him, that your Majeſtie was *King Henry the eighth's doughter; by his will, and lawfull ſucceſſion, and conſent of the realm came to the crowne of England; by* the lawe wherof it was not leaful for any ſtraunger *to inherit the realm:* and that like as, contrary to the civill lawe, they had, as they ſaid, *a law ſalique to debar the rightfull ſucceſſion of women, and* wold have the ſame to ſerve them; ſo muſt they think, that the *law provinciall of England* muſt ſtand in force againſt the *inheriting of ſtraungers in that realm.* And (ſaith he) if youe *build at Aymouth*, albeit youe offer no *force to England*; yet there wil be, perhaps, ſum broken heades about the letting of it: under colour wherof youe will ſay, *England doth breake, and* ſo take occaſion to *make war. And here the Mareſhall*, after ſomme proteſtation of his owne honor and ſecrecy, tolde *the Ambaſſadour, that the King ment not to breake, nor thought upon any war.* Whiche ſeming to *the Ambaſſadour to be the end of the Mareſhall's* coming, *the Ambaſſadour* ſaid nothing therunto. And this was th'effect of the talke paſſed betwene them: *and the Ambaſſadour* thought, that his coming was to make the mater apeare good *to the King of Spain; and that if England did breake, the* fault was not in them. He told us, that indede *the King his maſter* thought, that, *the Pope being baſſe, they princes* ſhuld conſtraine him to a generall counſaill.

WE herupon, with good wordes, as well thanked him for that it had pleaſed him to have th'eſtimation of us to tell us this moche for your Majeſtie's ſervice, as alſo offered to do the like for his maſter's ſervice, if we

did underſtand any thing which toched him; and deſired to know of him, whither we might *write this much, or not, to your Majeſtie.* He told us, that he had already *ſignified his hool diſcours to the King his maſter*; and that, if we thought good, we might advertiſe the ſame to your Majeſtie: whiche we judged our dueties to do. He wiſhed, that if your Majeſtie minded to *breake, that* the ſame might be *done in order*; *and that* ſum man of knowledge might be *ſent hither, to demand reaſon at the Frenchmens handes*; what they ment, to *give the armes of England, to uſe the title thereof, and to plant theimſelves ſo in Scotland*; therby to cauſe it to appere to the world, that *the French did injury*, thoughe they offered *no force.* For (quoth he) it will not be generally liked, if *the Queen take upon her the defence of Scotland: and* what be they to be made ſo great accompte of? men *of no valeur.* And aſſuredly (quoth he) if youe do not preſently ſatisfy them in all things; or if youe fall to compoſition with them, and herafter they miſlike the mater, or any of your doings; *they will be the firſt that will make the gate open for the French to enter into England, and be the greateſt enemies your Majeſtie hath, and be ready to practiſe with the French, to countervail by ſome notable* [*thing*] *againſt England the* diſgrace wherin *they are entered with the French.* And here he prayde God, he might not be found *a proſet*; *and bade us herken to the end.* So as he concluded, that onles *the Scots did utterly expell the French*, he knew not in what ſtede *they ſhuld ſtand your Majeſtie*; and a great deal more honorable it were, that *your Majeſtie's own cauſe did move your Majeſtie to take your* commodité, *now it is offered, than in* taking upon *you the defence of a people* wherof there is ſo ſmall accompte to be made, *to make war* for their cauſe.

And here beganne t'inquire of your Majeſtie's mariage: ſaying, that if the mater be concluded betwene your Majeſtie and *Charles of Auſtria*, that it were not amiſſe *for your Majeſtie to ſend over hither, upon the arrivall of the Emperour's Ambaſſadours here: or if your Majeſtie marry with Scotland*, that it ſhuld be well done, the ſame were knowne and ended; for then ſhuld *your Majeſtie know your friends and your fooes, and how to order your affaires.* In whiche point as we are altogether ignorant, ſo we framed our anſwer therafter: and ſaid, we knew not what your Majeſtie minded to do; but we truſted, that he who had hitherto aſſiſted your Majeſtie wold not withdraw his good and gracious hand from the ſame. Well (quoth he) if ſhe minde to *marry with the Emperour's ſon, he* will not be contented to enter into *the quarrel of Scotland. And* here we thought good to ſay unto him, (as we did lately) that your Majeſtie minded to ſtand upon your defence; and other mater we knew not. Thus moche

alſo, being the ſubſtaunce of more mater commyned of betwene us, we thought it our dueties to ſignify unto your Majeſtie.

As toching th'occurrences of this court. In th'end il cardinal Medici is elected Pope, not without the ſupport of the Duke of Florence: whoſe preſent greatnes hathe cauſed him at this tyme to medle in th'election; whiche hitherto he hathe alwaies refuſed to do, being afraide that the greatnes of any of his frendis might prejudice his ſtate. This Pope is judged to be more Spaniſhe then Frenche: the newes of whoſe election was brought to this court the third of this preſent. *The evil intreating of the Scottiſhmen here* increaſeth: and lately the *keys of the court gates are taken from them.* The ordenaunce of the poſts, wherof we wrote lately to your Majeſtie, is broken. It was the deviſe of an Italien, who (it is judged) made the greateſt fundation therof upon his owne gaigne: and indede the diſcommodité amongs the poſtmaſters, and ſuche as ſhuld ſerve this King in poſt, was conſidered to be greate; and that the gaine could not countervaill the incommodité whiche might happen to the prince.

The grand Prior arrived here from Rome the IIII of this preſent: with whome we minde to do ſumwhat toching your Highnes Ambaſſadour his ſervaunt, of whome we can underſtand no certainty as yet. It is ſaid, that the Marques d'Albeuf departed from Calice the XXIX of the laſt monethe; and it is judged, that he is er this arrived in Scotlande.

THE great bruit of war is ſomewhat ceaſed; and it is ſaid, that the ſmall accompte they make *here of your Majeſtie's force cauſed the French to be careles of the ſame.* Notwithſtanding, we are informed, that they practiſe all they can *to levy men in Germany, to make proviſion of money, and to intertain their captains and ſouldiers.* And *they pay no money to any,* but ſuche as *they mind to imploy in their wars*; ſuppoſing, that for *money they ſhall* alwayes *find men:* thoughe a great number *be offended for not being payd*

The Frenche King the vth of this preſent removed to Marchenoir, the Duke of Longueville his houſe, thens to Chaſteodun; and from thens, within foure or five daies, returneth backe againe to Bleais. By diverſe late ordonances made by the parliament here, it is ſaid, that *the French King's revenew is increaſed about two millions of franks.* All th'officers of the King's houſe are diſcharged; and non remaine in the court, of ordinary, but ſuche as be appoincted pour la bouche.

It is holden a thing mooſt certaine, that aſſone as *the French ſhall be hable, they mind to be buſy with England.* Thoughe preſently they have not *one denier in ſtore:* for the earneſt calling upon by merchants to whome *they are indebted, and* with whome they are lothe to *loſe credit,*

cauſeth them to ſeke all meanes poſſible to ſatisfy them by litle and litle; fearing, that they ſhall ones againe have nede of them. It is ſaid, that there is an Ambaſſadour on his waye to this courte, either from the Turque or the King of Algiers. Rickrolf, ſonne to old Rickrolf a coronell of Almaine who was this King his penſioner, is arrived here to ſue for his father his penſion: which, as we are informed, is graunted unto him,

And wheras, upon the making of the late peace, there was an appoinctement made betwene the late Pope, the French King, and the King of Spaine, for the joigning of their forces together for the ſuppreſſion of religion; it is ſaid, that this King mindethe ſhortly to ſend to this new Pope, for the renewing of the ſame league: th'end wherof was to conſtraine the reſt of chirſtiendome, being proteſtants, to receive the Pope's authorité and his religion; and therupon to call a generall counſaill. Il cavalliero de la Cieva, who is appointed to repaire into England to reſide Ambaſſadour with your Majeſtie, in lieu of Monſieur de Noailes, hathe ſtaide hitherto upon the Pope's election: upon the knowledge wherof, he is ordered to depart hens out of hande.

MONSIEUR Jarnac is diſpetched hens *into Normandy*, as it is thought, to put thinges in order there, and elſwhere *upon the ſea coaſt, againſt all ſuddein attemptatis; and* alſo to do what he may for the furniture of ſhips, *for the conveying of the Duke d'Aumall into Scotland.*

We ſend your Majeſtie herwithall a copy of th'order of the receiving of the Quene catholicque into Spayne; together with an extract of the receiving of the King of Spaine, and of other thinges done there ſince his arrivall. We are informed, that the vth of this preſent a poſt was ſent to the *Mareſhall Termes*, for his repaire to the court: for what cauſe, we cannot as yet lerne. The reaport is here, that certaine of your Majeſtie's *ſhips have taken two French ſhips ſent into Scotland with treaſur.* And thus we beſeche God long to preſerve your Majeſtie in healthe, wealth, and all proſperité. From Bleais, the VI of January 1559.

Your Majeſtie's mooſt humble and obedient ſervauntes and ſubjects

Henry Kyllygrew R. Jones: 3

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHTE, THE QUEIN'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Mr Kyllygrew and Mr Jones to Sec. Cecil.

From Blois, 6 Jah. 15$\frac{12}{00}$

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

SIR, The XXVII of this preſent we diſpetched two lettres of one date to the Quenis Majeſtie; th'one by the way of Diepe, by Baynard, My Lord Ambaſſadour his ſervaunt; and th'other by the way of Flaundres, directed to Sr Thomas Challoner; wherin we wrote more mater then in th'other, becauſe of the ſurety of conveyaunce. Theſe late rumours of the Quenis Majeſtie's great preparation to the ſea, and Barwick, *hath cauſed many of our familiers to abſent themſelfs*; wherby a great part of our commodité *to learn any thing is taken away.* The *low ebbe whereat theſe men ſtay* cauſeth them to uſe all the meanes they can to practiſe to perſuade *the King of Spain to think well of their doings*, and that they meane *ſimply*; becauſe they are not hable to put in effect ſo moche of their *malice* as they wold, and do meane to do herafter. For the better ſetting furthe wherof they minde to chaunge all *their Ambaſſadours, namly ſuch as were of the Conſtable's* appointing.

Le chevallier de la Cieva hath ſent unto us to know if we wolde any thing in Englande, for that he departethe within two or three dayes: by whome we thought good, for maner ſake, to write a few lines unto My Lord Ambaſſadour and youe. Monſieur de Noaile's ſervaunt arrived here in poſt the IIIIth of this preſent; who for all other newes told us, that the *caſtle of Edinborow was rendered into the Queen Dowager's hands.*

The Ducheſſe of Guiſe is brought to bed of a boye: to whome (as we are informed) the King and the Duke of Lorreine ſhal be godfathers and . . . . godmother.

It may like youe, Sr, to remember, that now, upon *the Pope's election*, the ſtate of things are like to be altered, and many *practices to be put in ure by the French, and others, for matter of religion:* whiche as they may be of great conſequence; ſo were it neceſſary, that ſomme man of good experience were ſent hither for the Quenis Majeſtie's ſervice; or ells that ſomme order may be furthwith taken, for *the intertaining of ſuch* as may be thought mete *to be uſed on this ſide for intelligence. Our caſes and the ſuſpicions already* growne *of us conſidered*, it ſhal be, in our poor opinions (under your correction) very neceſſary to take order in tyme; the ſoner the better. For like as we have good willes, to th'uttermoſt of our knowledge, to *learn what is to us poſſible*; ſo wold we be ſory, that any thing of moment, and importaunce for her Majeſtie's ſervice, ſhuld, for want of judgement of things of the world, *eſcape the Queen's Majeſtie's knowledge.* And thus having preſently non other mater to write, with hum-

ble remembraunce of our dueties, we pray God to ſend youe happy ſucceſſe in all your proceadings, with moche increaſe of honour. From Bleais, the VI of January 1559.

Yours humbly to commaunde

Youe can conſider by the circumſtance, whether *the French meane plainly in the ſending of Cieva; and whether their practice be to win time or not.*

Henry Kyllygrew R. Jones.

POSTSCRIPT. Having already ſealed the quenis MAJEſTIE's lettre, and in arredines to make up this, *the Ambaſſadour of Spain ſent for us to diner: and upon our* repaire unto him he told us, that *De la Cievre* (whome we have miſnamed in writing him *Cieva*) had even before us bene there with him, to take his leave; and declared, that *the French King, his maſter*, minding to contynue in *amity with England, had* appoincted him to goo *over to reſide his Ambaſſadour*; with offering of ſervice, and ſuche like ceremonious words. *The Ambaſſadour, by way of mirth*, aſked him (as thoughe he mervailed) whether he went into *England indeed*, and what he ſhuld do there: ſaying, that it had not ben ſeen, that *Ambaſſadours* ſhuld ſo ſone be chaunged; alledging the ſmall while that *Monſieur de Noailes* had bene *in England.* Trew it was, quoth *the other*; *and* that when *States* chaunge, the miniſters were chaunged. And for *Monſieur de Noailes*; he ſaid, that all the rumours wherwith *this King and his counſail* were peinez (for ſuch was his terme) came by his advertiſments; wherin he made things more then they were, wherby he might cauſe ſomme broile: and all (he ſaid) was, becauſe *Noailes* was not contented to be ſo *ſoon revoqued:* and therfore *the King, his maſter, willing to intertain the amité*, lyked to chaunge *him from thence.* Why (quoth *the Ambaſſadour*) he hath not bene there but a while, and he cannot have ſo good *experience there, as others* who have bene before him, and made long *abode there.* He anſwered *the Ambaſſadour, that the* rumours were not ſo great as was ſaid; and that the laſt which came thens came without lettres, becauſe *the Ambaſſadour wold not write* tout au rebours *to that he had written before.* He ſaid, *the Queen's Majeſtie made not ſo great* preparations as was bruicted; and that *ſhe had but five ſhips upon the ſea*, and ſhuld ſhortly have *three more*; *wherein ſhe* did wiſely, conſidering *ſhe had* ſomme cauſe to ſuſpect the worſt, ſeing *they here ſent to the ſeas:* and praiſed *the Queen's Majeſtie's* wiſdome therin. *Nevertheleſs, the King here* was aſſured, that *ſhe wold not breake*; foraſ-

moch as lately *two French ſhips of war, being at Dover rode*, were taken and afterwards releaſed; and alſo for that *the French Ambaſſadour there*, making requeſt *for paſport to ſend over hither*, was blamed moche *by the Queen of England for ſo doing*; *and that ſhe* aſſured him, that *ſhe ment nothing but peace*. He alſo tolde *the Ambaſſadour, that My Lord Paget* ſhuld be *ſent into Spain to the King of Spain, to* informe him of the ſtate of things; that *Edinborow was by the Lord Arſkin delivered into the Queen Dowager's hands; and that the Earl of Arran had ſubmitted* himſelf *the Queen of England's ſubject*; who with the reſt of *the congregation* had accorded to give *into her hands four of the beſt fortes in Scotland, and thirty thouſand crownes in revenew.*

AND this was th'effect of *Cievre's talk with the Ambaſſadour*. Whiche like as he, for the Quenis Majeſtie's ſervice (he ſaid) judged mete to declare unto us; ſo have we thought good to ſignify the ſame unto youe, to be declared to the Quenis Majeſtie accordingly. Wherein we have noted, that *Cieva's talk* compared to *the Mareſhall's communicacion* ſeme to accorde in one, for the practiſing to perſuade *the King of Spain to think well of their doings*. We pray God, that her Majeſtie be *not abuſed by fair weather*; *and that* more credit be *not given to the French*, then the reaſon of her Majeſtie's owne affaires *leadeth her unto*. For, as ſure as the Lord livethe, eyther they do but *diſſemble, to win time, and* to take their *advantage*; *or els all men here*, both ſuche as favour *our doings, and* ſuche as be *men of diſcours and* indifferent, are altogether deceived. And hitherto we never herd any diſcours to the contrary, but that they meane *with all their force to be buſy with England, aſſoon as ever they ſhall have any thing in their purſes to begin withall.*

R. Jones: 3

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE THE LORDES AND OTHERS OF THE QUEIN'S MAJESTIE'S PRIVY COUNSAILL.

Mr Kyllygrew and Mr Jones to the Council.

IT may pleaſe your Lordſhips to be advertiſed, that about the XI of this preſent an Engliſhe merchaunt, named Hugh Barnſby, dwelling nere Temple barre in London, who hathe lately occupied the crafte of a courrier, came to this towne of Bleais in the cumpeny of one Tallett of Roan. And albeit he came not unto us; yet, we having knowledge of him, we

From Blois, 17 Jan. 15$\frac{12}{00}$

PAPER OFFICE. From the Original.

repaired to his lodging: and upon our inquiry made of the cauſe of his coming, he told us, that arriving at Roan, and finding few Engliſhe merchaunts there; and alſo underſtanding, that the ſame had conveyde themſelfs and their goodes thens into England, upon the bruict there of warres toward; he was conſtrained to repaire to this courte, to ſue for a ſaufconduct: for which purpoſe he had ſpoken to a ſecretary of the Duke d'Aumale, who for an hundrethe crownes had promiſed to get him one. He ſaid, his ſhip was freighted from Newcaſtle; and that he had appoincted the ſame to arrive at Newhaven, where he loked ſhortly to heare newes of her. We uſed all the meanes we could to diſcipher him further, but could not lerne any other cauſe of his repaire hither then this. He remayned here three or foure dayes, and is departed: with what diſpetche in his ſute, we knowe not. He is, in our poor judgements, a ſimple man for any trade, and utterly without experience of trafficque on this ſide: and it appeared unto us, that ignorance and feare of loſſe cauſed him to do that he did in repayring hither. Your Lordſhips by your wiſdoms ſhall there be hable by circumſtances to learne, what is to be judged of him.

There is alſo come to this court *one Whetil, lately of Calais*, with whome we have ſpoken. And albeit he hathe plainly confeſſed unto us, that he is comme by the way of Flaundres (where he offered ſervice to the Ducheſſe of Parma) to this court, to offer ſervice to this King, and to ſeke interteignment; yet can we not by any means learne, that he had before the writing herof ſpoken with any of the counſaill here. He ſemed unto us t'excuſe his doing, partly by his conſcience, as not favoring the Quenis Majeſtie's religion, and partly by not being ſatisfied in Quene Marie's tyme, and neceſſité preſently (having charge of wief and children) without habilité to ſupply their wantes. We to our ſimple knowledges as well as we coulde adviſed him to beware what he did; putting him in remembraunce of his countrey, and of ſuche things as might withdrawe him from *ſerving of the French King*; wiſhing him, if his conſcience wold not ſerve him to abide *in England, that he* ſhuld rather *go into Italy or Spain, then* to remaine here amongs *the French, at whoſe hands he had received evil intreting*. Whether he came hither furniſhed with commendation from any there, or what ſervice he may do to *this King for the incommodité of his* countrey, or what is in him to ſerve therunto, we referre to your Lordſhips grave wiſdomes; who can finde the meanes, by the circumſtances of his departure thens and otherwiſe, whether it were likely he departed thens evill diſpoſed towardes his countrey or not: and as we ſhall lerne further of him, we ſhall advertiſe your Lordſhips with as moche diligence as we maye.

Wheras

WHERAS by our laſt lettres, of the x of this preſent, to the Quene's Majeſtie we ſignified, that the Marques d'Albeuf and Martigues were driven back againe from their voyage towardes Scotlande: we do ſithens underſtande, that, according to the ſame, the Marques, having bene within the ſight of Scotland, was by a tempeſt conſtrained with all his cumpeny to returne; and with great daunger of his lief, and loſſe (as it is ſaid) of ſix or ſeven ſhips, arrived to this coaſte the xv daye after his departure from Calice: who is preſently at Diepe, for the rigging furthe and revictualling of his ſhippes; *which, being ſore beaten with the weather*, are thought ſhall *not be ready till the end of this moneth.* He hathe commaundement to make all poſſible ſpede to depart againe northward. And as for Martigues; we do not underſtand either his arrivall with the Marques here on this ſide, or where he is: nevertheles, the reaport goethe, that he is arrived in Scotlande, not without ſum loſſe by the waye, cauſed by ſhipwracke. And wheras alſo in our ſaid laſt lettres we ſignified th'arrivall of a poſt from *Scotland the ninth of this preſent:* we are ſithens enformed, that he came not thens, but that he was *ſecretly ſent from the Marquis, to informe the King of his* returne backe *with his ordenance and artillery ſaved; whereof he carryed great ſtore with him.* Whiche newes as it hathe moche *perplexed them here; ſo have they*, ſithens the newes came, *ſent for all ſuch noblemen as be men of war, and all the knights of the order:* for what cauſe, we cannot learne. And wheras alſo in the ſame lettres we wrote of the ſending for in poſte of the Mareſchall Termes; we are informed, that the cauſe therof is an accuſation againſt him made by Monſieur de Villebon, toching th'overthrow at Graveling. Whiche Villibon alledgethe, that the Mareſchall his long tarying behind at Dunkirke was the cauſe of their overthrowe: and the Mareſchall on the contrary ſide ſaiethe, that if De Villebon had remained with him at Dunkirk, the ſame had not happened. This mater betwene them (as we are informed) ſhal be debated in counſaill.

ONE ſignor Bouſſier, an Italien Buſhop, is from this King the XIII of this preſent diſpetched in poſt towardes Rome, for th'acknowledging of th'obedience of this King to the Sea Apoſtolique. And one Bajas, a Maſter of the requeſts, is alſo diſpetchid thither on the behaulf of the Quene mother. It is ſaid alſo, that either Monluc, or ſomme other ſhal be ſent from hens to the Turque. It is reaported, that the *marriage between the Queen's Majeſtie and Charles of Auſtria is already concluded:* whiche they ſeme here to miſlike; *as they do alſo the* coming of th'Ambaſſadours from th'Emperour and th'Empire (who be the Buſhop of Trent, nepheu to the cardinal of Trent, and the conte Kingſtein) for the demaunding of Metz,

Toul, and Verdun: which, as we are informed, *doth not a litle trouble them.* The places in Luxemburg to be rendred by the Frenche are given up, and King Philip his miniſters have reſtored Chaſtelet into the Frenchemens handes.

THE Cardinal of Lorraine lately (as we are informed) ſent ſecretly a gentleman *with a bag full of commiſſions for perſecucion to* be done about *Poictiers; and therewithall* gave him certaine lettres which he caried *apart in his boſom.* This gentleman by the way was met by foure or five others; who aſked him, what he caryed: wherupon he ſhewed them the *bag with commiſſions.* This is not that (quoth they) we loke for: and therwithall taking out the *ſecret letters in his boſom*, ſaid, that if *his maſter were there, they* wold uſe him otherwiſe; but as for him, he might paſſe by, for they had nothing ells to ſay to him. *The Duke d'Aumale* is ſent for to comme to this courte. Il Duca Datri, a Nepolitane of this King's order, who hathe heretofore for the ſervice of the Frenche loſt his dukdome to becomme their penſioner, is here at the court to ſue for his penſion, whiche (as it is ſaid) is like to be taken from him.

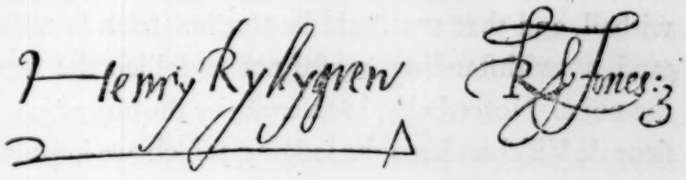
THESE men here, amongs other deviſes *for ſparing of charges, have* (as we are informed) determined, upon ſome reaſonable compoſition, to render furthwith unto the Duke of Savoy Turino, and other places where they kepe garniſons in Piemont: for which purpoſe the XIII of this preſent a poſt was diſpetched thitherwarde. And alſo wheras ordinaryly this King kept at Marſeilles fourty galleis; we underſtand, that all the ſame, *ſaving twelve, ſhall be diſcharged thence: which cauſeth men here to think, that they mind to withdraw all their chargis from Italy and other placis into their cofers, to be the more* hable to *proſecute their entrepriſes elſewhere on this ſide.*

By lettres out of Italy it is reaported, that the Pope mindith to uſe all his authorité with other princes for the calling together of a generall counſaill; and that he wil be there preſent himſelf. He hath ſent il ſignor Juliano de Medici to this King and the Quene mother, bothe to viſit them upon his election, and to ſignify unto them his diſpoſition to the counſaill. He hathe done the like towardes th'Emperour and the King of Spaine. And il cardinall Morone, who during the laſte Pope his tyme was for the mooſt parte in priſon, for ſuſpicion of hereſy, is now quit at liberty, and the chief manegiar of this Pope his affaires.

The newes of the coming hither of an Ambaſſadour from the King of Algiers is confirmed, and the newes of the wynnyng of Tripoli is hitherto incertaine. Upon the coming of *the King of Navarre by Bourdeaulx, four ſhips well appointed for the* voyage of the *Levant ſea are ſtayed to go*

into Scotland: and it is thought, that the *galleys of Marſeiles ſhall be* employed *upon the narow ſeas this ſummer.* And thus having non other occurrences preſently to write, we beſeche the Lorde to governe your Lordſhips with his holly ſpirit. From Bleais, the XVII of January 1559.

Your Lordſhips in humblewiſe to commaunde



TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHTE, THE QUEIN'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Mr Kyllygrew and Mr Jones to Sec. Cecil.

From Blois, 18 Jan. 15[5]9.

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

SIR, The x of this preſent we ſent a diſpetche unto youe by the waye of Flaundres, wherin we advertiſed of the coming into England of *the Conte Haniball:* of whome having ſithens made more inquiry, we underſtand, that his ſurname is *Detiene* borne *at Vincencia in Italy,* nepheu to *Lodovico Detiene* who hathe ſerved heretofore in Englande; whereof, for your better inſtruction of him, we thought good t'advertiſe youe.

OF late a capitaine *about the great Prior hath* made earneſt inquiry, whether *any nobleman in England* be hable of himſelf to *make war,* and to *levy his own ſubjectis.* He was anſwered, that the greateſt *man in England was not* hable of his owne authorité to *levy three hundred men, to be employd without the Queen's Majeſtie's* ſpeciall commaundement; and that the meaneſt *ſubject in England will not go with his lord, in any quarrel* tending againſt *the Queen's* authorité; with ſomme further declaration of experiences, of late yeris, of ſomme who have had the great ſwaye of th'affaires of the realme in their handes. The queſtion is ſtraunge: what may be conſidered therin, youe can judge better then we, and make the ſolution. We can heare nothing of Mumies; and we are aſſured, that he was not at Marſeilles.

UPON the coming of th'EMPEROUR'S AMBASSADOURS furriers hither, MY LORD AMBASSADOR'S lodging was appoincted by the DUKE of Guiſe to be vieud for them. Wherupon we repaired to the DUKE, declaring our daily expectation of MY LORD AMBASSADOUR, and requiring we might have our lodging free. He ſaid, that we had two lodgings (and ſo indede we have, but ſuche as are not worth half a good one) and that we ſhuld not in th'AMBASSADOR'S abſence nede two houſes. We ſhewed him, that we had two

lodgings; becauſe that bothe were ſo litle and of ſo ſmall receipt, as we were forced to take two when we could not get one to ſerve our turne; and that upon th'Ambaſſador's coming, we ſhuld be conſtrained to ſeke two others, if we could not have ſomme greater houſes then we had. For all our faire ſpeche and demonſtration unto him, we could get nothing at that tyme; but that the mareſchall of the lodging ſhuld be ſpoken withall, and that we ſhuld be traictez ſelon la raiſon. Thus we ſtaide (and, notwithſtanding, ceaſed not to ſollicit the furriers) from ſuing to the Duke. Nevertheles, in th'ende, by the Duke his appoinctement, Monſieur de Villebon hath the lodging which we kept for My Lord Ambaſſadour. Who (upon th'arrivall to his lodging, without warning given therof, to convey our ſtuff away) becauſe he could not have the key of a chamber which we had abrode with us; albeit he was informed, that we had pacquets therin of the Quenis Majeſtie's affaires; yet he ſent for a ſmithe, and cauſed the doar to be broken open: and ſo calling the boy of the chamber to him (who ſemed to finde the mater ſtraunge) Villibon ſaid, that his maſter's writings ſhuld be ſauf; and willed the boy to take and put them up, till the next morning in a ſtudy thereby, and to kepe the kay: whiche he did. The ſame chambre is not for himſelf, but for one of his gentlemen.

Thus youe may ſe, how we are handeled without any regard: and driven we were to the poinct to leave th'one lodging or th'other, and to disfurniſhe ourſelfs. The ſaid Villebon his gentleman dyd ſeme to triumphe at the mater, not letting to revile all our nation: whiche, beſides the diſhoneſty of the loſſe of our lodging, giveth ſomme teſtimony of their good diſpoſition towards us. And albeit we were in this ſort by commaundement thruſt out: yet, waying that it was not our parts to indure ſo evill handeling, we wold not ſo give over; but told the furriers plainly, that if they uſed us thus, we wold not only depart, but have their Ambaſſadour in England in remembrance: telling them, that it was a thing to be noted; ſeing that all other Ambaſſadors were (as they are indede) better lodged then we for their commodité, and yet not the meaneſt of them ſought to be diſquieted. Wherupon the next daye the mareſchall of the lodging came unto us, as thoughe he deſired to pleaſe us; and wold have had us to have removid from the lodging whiche we kept, and have given us another of no greater receipt. We ſaid, we were ſo toched by that which was taken from us, as we wold either have that againe, or non at all. The mareſchall told us, that he ſpake not unto us of himſelf, but from the mowthe of betters. And ſo yeſterday, becauſe we wold not willingly receive ſuche a foile to the diſhonor of the Quenis Majeſtie

and

and hir Ambaſſadour, we repaired to the cardinall to complaine our ſelvis; and declared unto him at ſomme lenght, how the furriers had uſed us, and how the Quenis Majeſtie's honor, her Ambaſſadour, and we were toched in it, ſpecially by the bold and unhonorable handeling of us by Monſieur de Villebon: wherin we did ſumwhat earneſtly ſet forthe our wrong, diſiring to have redreſſe; not imputing any fault to the Duke his brother, but that we ſaid, we thought he knew us not. He excuſed his brother, yelding to all our reaſons; and ſaid, that he beleved us better then the mareſchalls or furriers, and therefore wold ſe redreſſe in the mater. He gave us very curtoiſe words: if his dedis correſpond, youe ſhall underſtand by our next, God willing. We write this trifling mater ſomwhat more largely unto youe, becauſe it may happen youe ſhall heare of it there.

The cardinall of Medun and one Monſieur Gee, a knight of th'order, are deade. The Duke of Guiſe's ſonne was not chriſtened till yeſterday. His godfathers were the King and the Duke of Anjou, his yongeſt brother; and his godmother Madame Margaret, the King's yongeſt ſuſter. The Duke of Lorreine was loked for to be the godfather, in ſtede of the Duke of Anjou; but it is thought, he will not be here before lent, if he comme then. We referre youe, for the reſt of th'occurrences on this ſide, to our lettres ſent at this tyme to My Lords of the counſaill. And ſo, with humble remembraunce of our duety, we pray God ſend youe happy ſucceſſe in all your proceadings, with moche increaſe of honor. From Bleais, the XVIII of January, in the morning, 1559.

Yours humbly to commaunde

Henry Kyllygrew R. Jones.

We have ſent this ſelf ſame diſpetche yeſterday by two merchants; th'one named Robert Frere of London, dwelling in Walbroke; and th'other named William Milles of Briſtowe.

Sir, before we had ſealed up your other lettre ſent herwithall, the mareſchall of the logis this day, about IX of the clocke, came to marke the houſe againe for us whiche Villebon had taken from My Lord Ambaſſadour: et quia præter ſpem evenit (ſcimus) hoc, we perceive, that Mercurius and Mars joined together (*which we compare to the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke of Guiſe*) *do help one of them to qualifie another*. But ſeing they could be contented to do us *ſhame*; *and*, when they ſe we will *not take it at their hands*, *can* ſeke to pleaſe us againe: we ſe well, that to

ſerve their turnes they can diſſemble; *and if they ſee men can be contented* to bear with *their luſtines, they will willingly* treade them under their foote.

AND, Sir, it is aſſured us, that three weks agoo *theſe men here were advertiſed, that the Queen's Majeſtie will breake with them*, and do provide *for it. Nevertheleſs, they will take no knowledge of it*; but, ſeking all the meanes they can to *win time, do diſſemble the matter. Rokindolf and Faukinberg are* upon their *diſpeche into Germany, to levy men. And* howſoever *their want here is great*; *yet they will have*, one way or another, meanes to do ſumwhat: thoughe it can be to no great purpoſe *as yet*, *waying their poverty*; *and the longer they* contynue quiet, the better *ſhall they be hable to do as they meane. They have great ey to Porteſmouth: and many captains* who were without hope of *interteinment, and* loked daily to be *caſſed, are now received, and* promiſed to have *charge*. We are certainly informed, that the *Marquis hath with him on ſhipbord threeſcore pecis of great ordenance, to be conveyed into Scotland*; *of the* procedings *whereof there is now* litle *diſcours*, becauſe of the ſmall *news which cometh from thence hither.*

AMONGS other ſhewes at the receiving of the quene catholique at Guadalajara, upon one of the firſt pillers, in the entry of the houſe where ſhe was received, this verſe of the 45 pſalme was writen: AUDI FILIA, ET VIDE, ET INCLINA AUREM TUAM; ET OBLIVISCERE POPULUM TUUM, ET DOMUM PATRIS TUI: ET CONCUPISCET REX DECOREM TUUM. Whiche miſliking moche the Frenche, hathe given them cauſe to make great diſcours of the meaning therof; judging, that they ſhall not have altogether that which they loked for at KING Philip his handes by meanes of his wief. It is ſaid, that th'EMPEROUR's AMBASSADORS (who are not yet arrived, but daily loked for) amongs other things, minde to require Marſeilles. There is here an *Albanois captain, named Theodore*, who hath long ſerved this KING, and amongs others is *ſmally ſatisfied here*. He is noted to be a man of good ſervice: *which if the Queen's Majeſtie like to uſe*; it is thought, he wil be *eaſily wonne, conſidering* his uſaige here. We beſeche youe eftſones to remember ſuche as for whome we have writen unto youe heretofore. The *time paſſeth, and we daily more and more are noted.* And ſo, with humble remembraunce of our duetyes, we pray God guide youe in all your proceadings. From Bleais, the XVIII of January 1559.

Yours humbly to commaunde

Henry Kyllygrew

Catanea, a Calabreſe, cometh hither AMBASSADOUR from the Algerian KING.

POSTCRIPT. One *Thomas Steward, who hath ſo vily made report of the Queen's Majeſtie and of the Earl of Arran, ſtandeth hourly upon his diſpeche into Scotland, and paſſeth through England. They here have great confidence in him. It is he who hath accuſed all the Scotſmen here.*

TO THE RIGHT HONNORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, PRINCIPALL SECRETARY TO THE QUEENE'S MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Dover, 24 Jan. 15$\frac{12}{00}$

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR Secretarye, After my verie hartie commendations, I arryvid heere at Dover this morning, findinge the winde verie ill to paſſe to th' other ſide. But as ſoone as the ſame will ſerve, there ſhall want no reddineſſe in me (God willing) to gette over. At Graveſende I founde Proteſtant the FRENCH CORROUR, beinge comme downe that tyde; and at Cantorbury I overtooke Combes, the FRENCH EMBAſſADOUR'S man. Combes (as he tolde me) goith to Roan and Dieppe, for merchandize's ſake: but for that he is not unknowne unto youe, and in what ſervice the FRENCH EMBAſſADOUR employeth him; I will leave to yow to conſider the likelihode of errande.

BY the waye I had ſome talke with Proteſtant: and emonge other diſcourſes he tolde me (talking of Scotlande) that Martigues hath ben all this his miſſinge tyme in the northe iſles of Orkeney; and that he is now ſalffelie arryved in Scotlande, with his VIII enſeignes of footemen, and well landid them all; ſaving that, er one of the ſhippes cowde put all her men on lande, there roſe ſuch a ſtorme upon them, that they cowde diſcharg but about 120; and the reſt, beinge as manye, remayninge yet aborde, wer dryven awaye with violent wether, having forced their ancre: and that at his comminge thence, there was no word what they wer becomme, and therfore by common opynion loſte. Of this companye was captein one whome he callid Grynel; but he was a ſhore.

HE told me alſo, that Martigues beinge landid, and all his ſtuffe taken owt, there came in the night one of the QUEENE'S REBELLES (as Proteſtant tearmed him) and, cuttinge the cable, tooke awaye that ſhippe with him; but that there was nothing but the bare ſhippe, with her common equipaige. He ſaide, that the Frenche ſeek with all their conninge and meanes to dryve the Scotts out of the Fyfe; and, to be the better able ſo to do, they mynde to buylde a forte betwixt Saint Androwes and Glincorne: that the Scotts loſt at this laſt conflict 120 of their men, and the French but three: that the QUEENE DOUAGIERE is ſomewhat better recoverid; and that all her ſtudye is, how to compaſſe to gette to her the PRYOUR of St. Androwes, and Kirkaudye; whome ſhe wayeth more then a greate manye of the reſt.

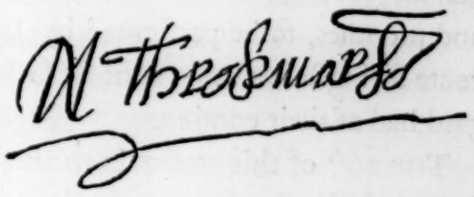
He tolde me alſo, that comminge out of Scotlande, he ſaw at Northallerton Bonneus and a ſervaunt of Liddingtons; and that my Lord Willoughby was in their companye, to bringe them (as he thought) to the courte; and that he beinge ſooner horſid then th'other, came before theim. He wolde needes perſwade me, that their comminge was to requyre ayde of the Queene's Majeſtie, and to labour her to take their parts againſt the Frenche. He ſaide, that La Marque was taken within the lymits of Scotlande; but, for that they that tooke him came galloping after them from our border, he judged (as La Marque's man, who came to London with him, and ſpeakith verie good engliſhe, tolde him) that they wer of Berwike, and appointed ſo to do: and yet he ſaide, that one of the Hamiltons, a kinſman of the Duke's, hadde him, and caryed him to the Duke of Chaſtellerault.

Sins my comminge to this towne, I have heard the bruict revyvid of the French King's deathe. The poſtmaſter heere hath ben advertiſed therof of late from one George Glover, dwellinge at Roan; and the fame was confirmid ſins by a Spaignarde comming out of France, and paſſinge this waye. And upon ſundaye laſt heere arryvid a French gentleman, namid La Croix, of whome the poſtmaſter heere demaunded, what the bruict meant. He anſwered, that indeede the French King had ben of late verie ſicke, but that he was now well recoverid: and yet was this gentleman verie penſif; wherof was conceyved heere otherwiſe then he ſpake. By this it ſhulde appeere, that the French Embaſſadour hath had late newes out of France.

And, Sir, in what tearmes we ſtand now, you know beſt. And therfore yf it ſo happen, that, upon any aſſault made by ours upon the French (which will breede unkyndneſſe) it ſhulde pleaſe the Queenis Majeſtie to write to me therof, and what is to be done, or ſaid to the French by me upon their knowledge of the ſame; foraſmuch as it ſemithe to me to be of great importance, that her Highnes courrour ſhulde comme through, yea and that I may have knowledg therof before the Frenche: therfore in that cace, I thinke it not amiſſe (in my ſimple opynion) and wold wiſhe, that, uppon any ſuch meſſaige comminge to me, the ports were ſtayde univerſally where it ſhulde neede, at the leaſt for two dayes, that the corrour might be with me before any other might paſſe over; and that defence be made, that no man paſſe at that tyme but the corrour with her Highnes lettres to me. For uppon any ſuch execution, the ports being open, both the French ſhall have knowledg therof before me, and her Majeſtie's lettres ſtayed before they comme to me, and alſo her Highnes affaires therby greatlye hindred: which I leave to your wiſdome to be further

ther conſiderid. I have written ſomewhat of other things in My Lord Admirall's lettre; wherunto I referre yow. And ſo I take my leave of yow: wiſhing yow, in healthe, long and proſperouſe lief. Frum Dover, this weinſdaye, XXIIII of January 1559.

Yours aſſuridlye to commaunde



Mr Kyllygrew and Mr Jones to the Queen.

Mr Kyllygrew and Mr Jones to the Queen,

From Blois, 28 Jan. 15$\frac{12}{00}$

Cott. Lib. Cal. E. V. f. 87.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that the XVIIth of this preſent we depeched letters unto My Lordes of your Highnes counſaill by two merchauntis; th'one named Robert Frere of London, and th'other called William Milles of Briſtowe: the whiche we ſent alſo by the waye of Flaundres to your Majeſté's Ambaſſadour there, to be conveyed over; and therefore do preſently omit to make repeticion therof; truſting, that th' one of the depeches is before this tyme arrived there.

And wheras we ſignified hertofore the coming to this court of the Buſhop elect of Trent and the conte Keingſtein, Ambaſſadours from th'Empire and th'Emperour, to demaunde the reſtitucion of Metz, Toul, and Verdun to th'Empire: the ſame Ambaſſadors, the 24th of this preſent in th'afternone, arrived at Bleais; whether they were conducted from Paris by the Duke de Namurs, and at their entry here received by the Duke of Nevers, the grand Prior, the conte d'Eu, Monſieur de Bourdillon, Monſieur de Courſolez, and two or three more of th'order; who met them on horſbacke out of the towne, well accumpanied, but without bravery or any great ſhew at all. Th'Ambaſſadors have in their traine about 130; wherof there be many gentlemen, and well in order. The cauſe of their ſtaye, after their entry into Fraunce, ſo long as they did, is ſaid to be th' incertainty of anſwer on the Frenche King's behaulfe, to be made unto them toching their demaundes for the free townes. And it is thought, that the Frenche will not without force render them; being, as they ſay, of ancienneté perteigning unto them; and that albeit they have of late (as it were of new) recovered them, yet the righte therof hathe alwayes reſted in them: whiche if it were not, and that the fief therof depended upon th'Empire; they are not for all that more bounde to render them,

then King Philip is to render Cambray and other places, whiche hold likewiſe of th'Empire. Wherupon if th'Ambaſſadors be not ſatisfied; then (as we do underſtand) they will make ſomme offers unto th'Almains, either of a greate ſomme of money for their hool right, or of a yearly revenue for th'acknowledging of feaulty to th'Empire; keping ſtill the ſame in their owne handes, as they have them preſently. So as th'end of this great ambaſſade (for ought we can lerne) is judged to turne onely to faire wordes and promiſes, to be performed by leiſure. Their lodging, ſpecially the conte Keingſtein's, being unfit for ſuche perſonagis, declareth no great regard had of their coming.

THE 26th of this preſent in th'afternone they came to the courte, conducted thither by the grand Prior and Monſieur de Bourdillon; and ſo were brought into the King's chamber, where they had audience, the King and his counſaill preſent, and very few beſides ſuffered to remaine there. The Buſhop of Trent (as we d'underſtand) made a propoſition in laten, ſetting furthe the worthines of the late King, and of th'ancienneté of the realme of Fraunce, with praiſing of the ſame; and ſo proceaded, after a great many ceremonious wordes, to declare the cauſe of their ſending to be for the demaunding, in the name of th'Empire and th'Emperour, the three free townes. Whiche oration ended, the chancellour of Fraunce deſired to have their requeſt in writing, to be by the King and his counſaill conſidered: which they having ready put in order, delivered unto him. Wherupon the chauncellour aſked, whether they had any thing ellis to ſay. Wherunto they anſwered, that after the King had declared his pleaſure unto them toching theſe townes, they wold ſay that whiche they had further to declare unto him. And this was, as farre as we could learne, th'effect of their firſt propoſitions made to this King.

THE ſame 26th day of this preſent, in the fornone, we thought mete for your Majeſtie's ſervice to viſit them, one after another: and ſaid unto them, that being left, by your Majeſtie's commaundement, to proſecute your Highnes affaires in this court, during th'abſence of your Majeſtie's Ambaſſadour; knowing th'amitie whiche hathe of long tyme bene betwene th'Empire, th'Emperour, and the Houſe of England; we thought it our partis to viſit them, and t'offer unto them all ſuche things as wherin we might do them any ſervice, either by our ſelfes, or by meanes of any thing which your Highnes Ambaſſadour had here; with ſuch other wordis of office as apperteigned. The Buſhop in few wordes, without any demonſtration of affection, ſimply thanked us, in italien, of th'onour done by us unto him: and the conte, by a trucheman, ſaid unto us, that he hartely thanked us for our viſitation; and that at his returne he wold not

faile to intimate the ſame to th'Emperour; and that, for his parte, he was ready to do your Majeſté ſervice, and us ſuche pleaſure as laye in him, with great demonſtration of affection; ſaying unto us, that he truſted, before his departure hens, to have us at his lodging, and to be better acquainted with us: wherof we thought good t'advertiſe your Majeſté; mooſt humbly beſeching the ſame, upon our knees, to pardon us, if we have preſumed herin further then we ought to do; wherunto the conſideration of your Majeſtie's ſervice hathe moved us.

The Duke of Florence of late hathe found out a conſpiracy, imagined againſt him by ſix gentlemen of his State; wherof he was put in doubt more then a twelmoneth agoo. They went to kill him by one of theſe three meanes; that is to ſaye, in his counſaill chamber, with daggers; in going abrode in the ſtretis, by harquebuze ſhot out of Puccio Puccio his houſe, (who was one of the conſpirators;) or ellis, upon ſomme feſtivall daye, in laying a ſecret traine of gonnepowder under the grounde, to be blowne up, as he ſhuld be at churche, in the place he accuſtomed to ſit to heare ſervice. Many were ſuſpected. And whiles the mater was in tryall, the bruict of th'impriſonment of diverſe gentlemen was ſaid to be for forcing of a nunnery. And in th'end, without torture, the mater was manifeſted; and foure gentlemen, named Pandolfo Puccio, (ſonne to cardinall Puccio) who was greatly favored by the Duke, and the chief conſpiratour, Stoldo Calvacanti, (brother to Bapt. Calvacanti, who is in England) Lorenzo di Jacopo de Medici, (a kinſman of the Quene mother here) and one Puccio Puccio, were taken and executed. Bernardino di Rafaello Corbinelli and Ricciardo Millaneſi, two others of the conſpirators, eſcaped awaye. Some gentlemen more were apprehended, but founde innocent. Amongis other queſtions miniſtred unto th'offenders, it was aſked, whether any prince had encouraged them herunto. They denyed: and ſaid, their meaning was to provide for the liberty of their countrey; which, by the deathe of the Duke, they judged facil to be brought to paſſe.

The ſaid Duke, becauſe that the port towne of Livorno is found an incommodious dwelling place, namely in winter, being altogether envirouned with a marriſhe, wherby the ſame is moche diſpeopled; and alſo for that, by meanes of uneaſy travailling in winter for laborers, plowghmen and others of the countrey, the tillage of the grounde, and a great part of the commodité of the Duke and his people is decayed, and his countrey not fully peopled: to provide for theſe incommodités, he hathe begonne, three miles of into the landward, at a place called Mantignano, to caſte the foundation of a little towne and caſtle, of half an Italien mile compaſſe. The ſaid Duke conducted the Duke of Ferrare, his ſonne in

lawe, to Piſa, and ſo to Caſtelnuovo di Garfagnana; and very ſhortly dothe ſend his doughter to Ferrare; whiche the Duke of Ferrare hathe required.

THIS new Pope, according to th'uſe of others before him, hathe taken to name Pius quartus; and hathe, to beginne withall, named Don Juan de Medicis, the Duke of Florence's ſecond ſonne, and Don Luigi de Toledo, the Duke of Alva his brother ſonne, cardinalles. And it is ſaid, that Don Luigi d'Eſte, brother to the Duke of Ferrare, who is here in this courte, is like to be named a cardinall alſo. The diſpoſition of this Pope to have a generall counſaill, and to be therat himſelf, contynuethe ſtill. There is great difficulty judged to be in th'indifferency of the place to be appoincted for th'aſſembly, and of the declaring of th'opinions of the learned men, to be ſent from the princes thither.

IT is ſaid, that wheras the laſte Duke of Savoy borowed of the Bernatis (a canton of the Suiſſers) diverſe ſommes of money, for the repaiment wherof he engaiged diverſe townes unto them, whiche they have kept ever ſithens; the Duke preſent hathe not onely fallen to an agreement with them for payment of the principall of his father's debt, and for the receiving of the townes engaiged into his owne handes, but alſo hathe accorded to make an alliaunce with the reſt of the cantons (as hath bene heretofore) for defence th'one of th'other. And, amongis other thingis, we are informed, that Geneva is contented to render itſelf to th'andes of the Duke; upon condition, that he ſhall ſuffer them to contynew in their religion, till ſuche tyme as the ſame by the generall counſaill ſhal be ordered and ruled univerſally.

THE Turque greatly threatenethe the Venetians: who albeit they do offer to ſee the cauſer of the killing of the Janniſſeris, whiche were ſet to garde the ſhip laden with corne at Conſtantinople, puniſhed; yet the Turque is not therwithall ſatisfied, but maketh all the preparation he can againſt the Venetians: who, on their partis, ſlack not to make proviſion for the rencontre, and to furniſhe themſelfis of good captains bothe by land and ſea.

THE 20th of this preſent there was a man executed here at Bleais, who lately, with a companion, travailled abrode in the countrey, to ſeke faire children to uſe their blood for curing of a diſeaſe whiche, they ſaid, the King had; alledging, they had a commiſſion ſo to do. Th'one of them uſed to goo before, to make ſerche for them; and th'other came after, to aſke if ſuche a man had bene there for ſuche a purpoſe: wherupon the people made lamentation for their children; and he toke upon him to helpe to diſcharge them, and to cauſe their names to be put out of the boke.

boke. And thus they abuſed, for their commodité, a multitude of people. In th'end, after they had a good tyme uſed this practiſe from place to place; and, for forbearing to take the names, and ſtaying to let children blood, to ſee if the ſame were clere, gaigned moche money; at a towne in Berry they were miſtruſted, and required to the ſhewing of their commiſſion: whiche opened the miſtery of the matter; and th'one of them was therupon taken and executed, and th'other eſcaped awaye. Whiche was the cauſe of a proclamation, that all ſuche as were ſuters about the court for pardons ſhuld abſent themſelfis, and leave their ſutes; and alſo of another, that no man ſhuld be ſo hardy, upon paine of deathe and preſent execution, to ſaye any thing of the King his deformitie, calling him camu, or otherwiſe diformed in his face; as he is indeede full of pimples and ſkallis (we meane not ſcawles) notwithſtanding. The Frenche Quene hath ben ſick, and hath had thre fits of a fever; which cauſeth her to loke very pale and weakly.

We underſtand, that th'only cauſe of De Cievre's ſending into England is to uſe the Engliſhmen with faire wordis, and to gaine the tyme, till opportunité may ſerve to do otherwiſe: and this is his chief commiſſion, the more t' abuſe your Majeſtie. The French make ſo ſmall accompt of theSkottiſmen, as they make no difficulty to atcheive their purpoſes in Scotland: theyr only feare is of your Majeſtie's ſhips and men of war; and the ſame not otherwiſe, but becauſe they are altogether unprovided; makeing not moche more accompt of th'one, then of th' other. We underſtand, that there be diverſe French ſhips adventurers ſent furth out of Rochel, who ſay, that they take their voyage towardis Braſil: under colour wherof, they have lately met with diverſe Engliſh ſhips, and have taken of them, being charged with wine, of ſomme three or foure tonnes, and of ſomme others more or leſſe, to furniſhe their proviſion. And in caſe the ſhips had bene laden with more riche merchandize for their purpoſe; it is thought, the French wold not have let them eſcape ſo good cheape. There be alſo many ſhips thereabouts . . preparation towardes Newland for fiſh. Whither it be for that purpoſe or not, and what number they be; we truſt, your Majeſty is otherwiſe better informed: for the King here mindeth nothing ellis but peaxe, warre notwithſtanding.

The Marquis d' Albeuf is at . . . . and ſomme thinke, he ſhall goo ſtronger then he did lately. There is no certaine newes of Martigues. Of late one of his captain arrived at the court; who ſayeth, that he himſelf landed in Scotland to the number of foureſcore men, part of one of the enſeignes wherof he had charge: and that before he could lande the reſt, a ſtorme beganne to riſe, whiche loſte his ancars, and drove him thens backe againe

as farre as Hollande; from whence he came to the court through Flaundres. There is alſo a Scottes monk arrived here, who came out of Scotland...agoo: who reportethe, that the Quene Dowager was at Edinborow; and that the Frenchmen by an outrode had taken Sterling caſtle: that your Majeſtie hath fourten grete ſhips upon the ſea, and a good numbre of men of war northward. He arrived in Flandres, from whens he came hither by lande.

It is ſaid, that the Duke of Savoy hathe required to have the townes in Piemont whiche the Frenche kepe, upon ſomme condition; whiche theſe men like not, and therfore have made refuſall to render them as yet. Briſac retorneth thens, and ſhall have the government of Picardy, which th'Admirall hath forgone; and Monſieur de Bourdillon ſhal be ſent in his place: and ſuch ſouldiors as cum thence ſhall goo with Duke d'Aumalle into Scotland; who ſhall be accompanied with the Duke Longueville, the Prince of Mantua, and the conte Rokandolf. They heere have gyven order, as we are informed, for the making of four gret ſhips out of hand. Of late two noblemen of this court, in talke of the maters of England, queſtioned th' one with th'other, wherfore the Engliſhmen were permitted to have ſo gret an eye ſore upon this ſea coſt as Jarſey and Garnſey. One of them anſwered, that it was but a ſufferaunce; and that perhaps, er long were to, they ſhuld not trouble them any more. De Foix, De la Fumée, and La Porte, who were taken with Bourg, are ſet at liberty, and reſtored to all their livinges and goodes. The Duches of Valentinois, to rid her ſelf of ſomme trouble, is contented (as it is ſaid) to reſigne to the Duke d' Aumale, after her deathe, her chiefeſt houſe and lordſhips: wherupon the ſaid Duke ſhal be called Duke de Valentinois, and his ſonne conte d' Aumale.

The ſmall credit the Frenchmen have with the merchantes (with whome they have uſed all the meanes they can to get monny, and cannot be credited) cauſeth them here to ſtay all the King's revenues in their handes, and to paye no more then very preſent neceſſitie forceth them: wherby all men are diſcontented. And, for the laſte refuge, all ſtrangers are anſwered, that if they can finde any offices or confiſcations to contervayl their debtes, that they ſhal be graunted unto them; and other ſatisfaction can they get none: whiche hath alienated the harts of all ſuch, as of long tyme have ſerved them. And amongis all the penſioners heere, only the conte Rokindolph is ſatisfied and payd; and not onely his penſion, but alſo his demaines whiche he injoyed in France confirmed unto him. There is order given him for the levyeng of a regiment of footemen; and the like for two hundred piſtoliers, to be employed

towardis Scotland. The 18th of this preſent, the ſcottis cumpeny of men at armes were muſtered; amonge whome no monny was payd: and only Hamulton, Erle of Arrain his lieutenant, is diſcharged of his office.

The cardinall of Turnon, who hathe bene an old counſaillour in the tyme of King Frauncis, this Kingis grandfather, is ſent for to Rome, and named to be a counſaillour of th' affaires in this court at his returne. There is here a bruict againe of the wynnyng of Tripoli by the Spaniardis. We underſtand, that ſince the Kingis being at Barleduc, a ſervaunt of the conte of Emden hathe bene thriſe here, and diſpetched home. It is ſuppoſed to be for the furniture of ſhips at that port, for conveieing of men out of Germany for Scotland. Chevalier de Cievre hath reaported, before his going hens, that ſuche men of war as the French King ſent hens into Scotland, are diſpetched thither onely becauſe (the warres being now ended) they ſhuld cauſe no trouble at home. The French convey all the ſtones at Guines by water to the fortification at Calles; wher, for all the bruict of fortifying, there is ſo litle done, as theyr ingeneir ther, becauſe he cannot be paid, is departed from the French King's ſervice into Italy. It is ſaid here, that certaine ſhips of England have ſpoiled three ſhips; who, under colour of going to Braſil, went further upon adventure, and had before met with ſome Engliſh ſhips, and retorned the men in their ſhirts, and the ſhips home againe to Newhaven, from whens they ſet furthe. By letters of the 12th of this preſent, the French Ambaſſadour by the ordynary hath ſignified hither, that your Majeſté's ſhips have taken two scottes ſhips ſent into France by the Quene Dowager. It is reapported, that there hathe bene of late, by meanes of the great tempeſtis, diverſe ſhipwrackis of merchauntis veſſelles in all parts.

The Lord d' Aubigny of late made ſute to have the Erle Arrain his band of men at armes: which hathe bene refuſed him flatly. They wold have had him conduct men into Scotland: and he anſwered, he wold take no charge of Frenchmen. Upon whiche pikis, and other miſliking, he hathe given up his othar, his own band of men at armes; whiche are given to the conte d' Ew; and ſo is departed from the courte. Hamulton is ſent for to cum thither; where, it is judged, he ſhall not receive good intreatment. The Prince of Janvile (it is ſaid) ſhall have th' Erle of Arraine his cumpeny of men at armes; and kepe the ſame, till it be ſeen, how the maters of Scotland ſuccede, and what end they ſhall have. Proteſtant the curror arrived here the 28th of this preſent. The Frenche King, as it is ſaid, the 5th of February removeth hens towardes Amboiſe; and wil be 15 dayes in going thither. And thus having non other oc-

currencis to ſignify unto your Majeſté, we beſeche God long to preſerve the ſame in healthe, wealthe and all proſperité. From Bleais, the 28th of January 1559.

Your Majeſtie's moſt humble
and obedient ſervaunts and ſubjects

Henry Ryllygrew R. Jones.

Poſtſcript. Th' Emperour's Ambaſſadors have this day in th' afternone bene againe at the courte.

TO THE RIGHT HONNOURABLE AND MY VERIE GOOD LORDES, THE LORDES AND OTHERS OF THE QUEENE'S MAJESTIE'S PRYVYE COUNSELL.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Council.

From Paris 4. Feb 1560.

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

HIT may pleaſe your good Lordſhippes t'underſtande, that I arryvid at this towne mondaye the XXIX of the laſt; where I have remaynid till this preſent daye, as well for the depeche heerof and others to the Queene's Majeſtie, as alſo for *ſome other matters touching her Highnes's ſervice.*

By the waye, and that betweene Boullougne and Monſtreull, at the poſt called Neufchaſtell, it was my chance to meete with le chevalier de Sevre, ſent from the French King to raiſe the ſiege of Noailes, yet Ambaſſadour by the Queene's Majeſtie; with whome I had ſome communication: whome I entreteynid the lenger, to th' ende that *I might learn his humour, and ſomewhat decipher him. Which having done, in myne opinion, as much as half or three quarters of an houre's talke wold permit*; I thought it my moſt bownden duetye to lette your Lordſhippes underſtand *as much as I conceive of him, and of his ſending at this time:* prayenge your Honnours, that if the ſame be any thinge *paſſionate, or otherwiſe conceivid by me of him* then heerafter ſhall appeere *by his dealinges with you*; yet that yow will do me that grace, as to thinke, that the alleadgeaunce I owe to the Queene's Majeſtie, the greate good zeale I beare to my countrey, and *theſe mens diſguiſings and fawnings, ſo well knowne to all your Lordſhips (which we have bought full deere, and therfor ſhuld beware of them)* make me preſently ſomewhat to ſaye therin. And the rather, for that *if eare will be given to honied wordes, if ſweete languaige will perſuade, if ſpeaches well applyed and couched will be helevid, if large offers of things and effect of nothing will worke*; *now* ſhall your Lordſhippes know, that he that can do all theſe things *is now arrived with you*; now ſhall yow well perceyve, that *the enchanter is cum a lande, and* will not faile to applye his hole powre to worke that that he can as conningly

ningly handle as anye man that I know in France, yea in Europe.

I HAVE alreadye (but briefly) *touchid him to your Lordſhips maiſter ſecretary*, as much as the tyme and place wolde permitte. But having now better commoditie and cloſer meanes to ſaye ſomewhat more, your Lordſhippes ſhall underſtande, that this man hath ben from his yougth trayned up in Italy, Spayne, Portugall, Almain, and all other places where wiſedome and experience ar to be learned. He knowith Scotland as well as the countrey man. Our countrey is not unknowne unto him. He ſpeakith manye tongues. He hath not ben in theſe countreys to learne the tongues onelye; but he hath ſo by experience and good judgement bridlyd his awne nature and affectionid paſſions, *wherewith this nation is full fraught*, that he is no more French by utward ſhew than Italien, no more Italien then Spanyarde, *no more Spaniard in pride then Douch*, nor ſeemith to be more maliciouſe nor ſuſpicious, then if he never dealte with anye that ar touchid therwith. And as for ſobryetie; I neede none otherwiſe deſcrybe him, then he well ſhewithe. Having theſe things, *rare in this nation*; he is, in myne opinion, kepte in ſtore *as a ſelect veſſel*, to be employed in ſuch *a time as this is*, and to be alone maker *of a diſſemblid frenſhip and a ſoone broken peace*.

YOUR Lordſhippes do well know, *in what tearmes thes men ſtand now*; and knowing that, the ſame can verie well conſider, what they can not deviſe to pleaſe their neighbours for a tyme: which, emong others, *we have felt, to our ſmart*. And *the men that now rule here are no ſtrangers unto your Lordſhips: their ambition, with deſire to reign, doth appeere daily: their inclination towards us is well knowne:* the matters they have taken in hand *in the name of their niepce, and to her behouf as they ſaie, ar large arguments of their intents: their new ordres and renforces for that entent, to be ready in April, confirmith the ſame*. Which if they ſhulde now relinquiſhe, and ſhrinke from their begynnings; they might *thinke, their honour much touched, and to have deſervid but ſmalle thanks of their maiſter in time to come; and the rule of France to be little beholding to them, to ſpende ſuch ſoms of money, and conſume ſo many men, and ſo litle good come of it*.

BUT, amids all theſe their meanings and countings without their hoſt, conſideringe, how manye ſackes ar comme to the mylne at ones unlookid for, and that they have *mo irons in the fire then they made accompt of*; having now to beſturre themſelfes for the good and quiette of this their awne realme, *which is merveloufly to be fearid, the factions in religion ſpringing every where*; having alſo to deale preſently *with the Empire, from whence are now Ambaſſadors ſent hither to demand reſtitution of their towns, as we hear ſay*; and that they ar not able to *enbarke any Almaynes for their pourpoſe*, wher-

of they erſt aſſurid theim ſelfs: theſe things fallinge out in theſe ſortes, *beſides many other matters not every where knowne*; they muſt now employe all their *wittes, how to ſpeake faire, and ſo to winne tyme, til the brunt be overblowne, and their coffres in ſomewhat better caſe.*

I DOUBT not, but this AMBAſſADOUR commithe to the QUEENE'S MAJEſTIE furniſhed with commiſſion large ynough; *with offer, in wordes, of as many things as all men ſhal at the firſt ſight judge to be reaſonable.* And emonge other things, I judge, he will offre, that the KING his maſter *wil revoke his forces out of Scotland, leaving there not above four hundred men:* and that all that is done ſhal be forgotten, and all diſpleaſures pardonid; all ſuſpicions of hoſtilité, and occaſions of pyke and unkyndneſſe taken awaye, and ſo becomme greate frends.

THESE indeede ar goodlye offres, and godlye to be embracid; yf *the iſſue wolde anſwer to the beginning.* But this beinge done, and all frendlye compowndid, *the Queen's Majeſtie's proviſions revokid, her ſhips laide up, her men retyrid, miſtruſt baniſhed, and we brought a bed with fair words; thoſe few Frenchmen remaining in Scotland* ſhall fynde the meanes to *betrappe a few of the Queen's Majeſtie's friends there, whom they know to be their greatiſt party; and having them* at their devocion, will litle care what the reſt can worke againſt them; and by theſe meanes *make their faction ſo great, ſome for money, others for company, and mo for feare,* that then ſhall it be unpoſſible to thinke to do that that maye now in effect be compaſſid. And ſo by theſe meanes *ſhall thoſe four hundred men, which will be judgid at the firſt ſight farre unable to conquer Scotland, or do any great feate there, do more for this King's aſſurance of the Scots ſubjection and our annoyance hereafter,* then greate powres can be able to do as things ſtande now. And *unles the Queen's Majeſtie finde the meanes to have as great a party in Scotland as the French (which, if ſhe give eare to this Ambaſſador's enchantements, her Highnes ſhall never have)* ſhe muſt looke aſſuridlye, that within few yeres *ſhe ſhall have as dangerous eſtate, as (ſpeaking with reverence) any is this daye in Europe.*

THE reamedye wherof *is to take time as it ſerveth, and beate the iron while it is hote.* Your LORDſHIPPES know, *in what cace the French are, when they fall to entreateing*; (who, as the proverbe is, ar plus battable que traictable) and ſo thinke theim to be *at a low ebbe:* and being ſo, *now may her Majeſtie ſhew her greatneſſe*; now maye ſhe make theſe men call to remembraunce *the injuries done to her brother, King Edward the ſixth; wherein theſe rulers here were then miniſters and of counſel: who (King Edward having his realm in an uprore and commotion,* and in danger of his perſon) *came, contrary to his promes and oth affirmid by his honor, to Bullen; and there carried*

away certein peeces, which afterward cauſid the loſſe of the hole. But even as he *ſtickid not then to ſtaine his honour and falſe his promeſſe, to compas his pourpoſe: ſo*, I truſt, your Lordſhippes will be perſwadid, that the *faire flaterings and ſwete languaige of this King's miniſters there with you* do ſerve for nothing elles but to wyne tyme, and diſſwade her Highnes from theeſe forcemakings; and ſo afterwards to *worke their willes there with better oportunité, and our greater danger.*

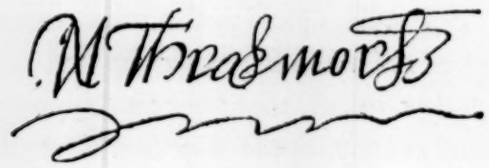
But I truſt, that your Lordſhippes will not thinke, that *I aggravate theſe matters*, as one *more inclinid to war then to peace. But for the jaloſy I have of theſe mens double dealings*, together with the lothfulneſſe that is in me to *ſee us circumventid with craft under coulour of frenſhip, and* deſyre I have to diſcharge my duetye to my countrey and my ſoverayne; being employed in this place of truſt, and where I ſee and heere more then abſent men can do; I cannot but utter my conſcience, *together with my ſimple adviſe unto your Lordſhips* in theeſe caſes; moſt humbly beſechinge the ſame to conſider the mater, as to indempnitie of the cace aperteynithe: to whoſe grave wiſedomes and judgements I referre the hole.

From the Queen Dowager of Scotland, and the principal miniſters of the French in Scotland, this diſcours and adviſe is advertiſid hither: that the Earl of Arran, the Prior of Saint Andrews, the Earle of Argyle, the Lorde of Grange, Lidington, Boneus, and four or five more, be the hole and onely upholders of the rebellion, and the only impediments to the French procedings. Wherefor the Queen Dowager doth conſel, that no meanes be left undon, nor unſaid, to avoyd the breach with England preſently; not doubting, but by more calme meanes, and hereafter in tyme leſs ſuſpected, theſe few which be . . . . ſhall be taught by one meanes and other to know themſelfes. Then, ſayeth ſhe, France ſhall be better able to do what they meane, England leſſe able, for ſundry cawſes as ſhe allegith, to defend it ſelf or ayd others, Scotland in moſt eaſy caſe to be uſed and applyed as it pleaſith them. And ſpeaking of England, ther is a lewd diſcours of the Quene of England (a very falſe pronoſtication, or els God forbid) and of the ſequele and events which are to take place in England ſhortly; with large aſſurance, that their pourpoſes ſhall by theſe meanes take good effect.

It is comme to my knowledge this morninge, for a trothe, that the Viſdame de Chartres is departed to God, at his houſe La Ferté, xxiv leagues from Paris: and therfore, if any of your Lordſhippes do mynde to ſend anye horſes or other preſent to him, it ſhal be better done to ſtaye them, then ſend them over hither to be loſte, at the leaſt till your Lordſhipps heere further herof. And ſo I pray God longe to preſerve

your honnours in healthe, honour, and proſperité. From Paris, the fourthe of February 1559.

Your Lordſhippes ever at commandement



Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to sir William Cecill, her majestie's principal secretrary.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Paris 4 Feb. 1560.

Paper Office.

From the Original in his own hand.

SYR, for ſuche intellygence as I and other hyr Majeſtie's mynyſters cowlde for thys preſent atteyne to the knowledge off, not mencionyd yn thys of yours, I referre you to hyr Majeſtie's letters frome me and others, and alſo to myne dyrectyd to my Lords. Theſe enſuynge I thowght goode to towche onlie to you: the on, off goode wyll to reamember you with my poore oppinion; thowghe of your ſelffe, I knowe, you ar not inconſyderate: the other, yn a matter to have your oppinion, whearewith I am ſommewhat perplexyd, and, to be playne with you, ſomewhat affered. The fyrſte ys to reamember you, that yt ys mete, you do bethynke you, what ys to be done yn caſſe *the Emperour*, *French King*, *King of Spain* do admytte the *Pope's* condytions for *the* generall cowncell: and that yn goode ſeaſon meyns be made, how hyr Majeſtie may be trewly and ſubſtancially advertyſyd, whether *the King of Denmark*, *King of Sweden*, Pole, and the pryncis proteſtants, woll ſend theyre Legatts thyther: or, yff all or ſomme off thoſe pryncis wyll not aſſyſte at the cowncell, ether by themſelffes or theyre Embaſſadors, wether *the Queen's Majeſtie* ſhall ſend any legacie thyther: and ſo nomynate ſuche perſons for England to aſſyſte at thys cowncill, as be dyſcrete and verie well lernyd, and off them a large numbre. Thowghe manie Byſshops and Deans be ſente thyther, they nede not be verie cheargeable to the Quene's Majeſtie: and I thynke owers wyll nether carie grett trayne, nether uſe grette pompe. Theyre promotions may be cheargeable to ſo rare, ſo neceſſarie and ſo comyne a cauſe. It woll then alſo be convenient, that hyr Majeſtie do ſend an honorable, dyſtyncte embaſſade to *the Emperour*, *and to th' Empir:* whearunto, for the gretter majeſtie, yff the Byſshop off Cantorbery be not appoyntyd cheffe yn commyſſion; you muſt then bethynke you off ſomme fytt nobleman; as th' Eyrle of Suſſex, yff he may be ſparyd wheare he ys.

In

In thys arant, me thynkythe, Mr Doctor Wotton, syr Anthonie Cooke and syr Wylliam Pykerynge ar not to be forgotton. As, I judge, you do well allowe off the Byſshop off London to be fytt for thys jorney amongſt others, as he ys well worthie; ſo, yn my ſymple oppinion, for ſuche a ſervyſe as thys ys lyke to prove, Mr Pylkyngton were mete to be byſshopyd and to be ſent alſo. Syr, yff I be not moche decevyd, beſyds the ſubſtance off lernynge, wheareyn he ys notyd comparable to any off owers, he ys yn cyrcumſtancis and eccleciaſtycall policie a wyſe man, and woll yn tyme prove a verie wyſe man. Of canonyſts and cyvylians wyche be fytt for the legacie, me thynkythe, you have goode choyſe; as syr Thomas Smythe, Mr Haddon, and Doctor Weſton Maſter off the cheanſerie. I preſume, you woll take yn goode parte my bolde folie yn thys dyſcorſe. And now to the other.

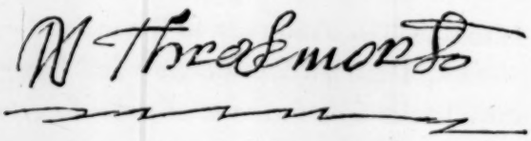
Syr, I am yn ſomme wey and hope to recover ynto my hands a *diſcorſe* latelie ſent forthe *of England to the Duke of Guiſe* yn *Italien.* By ſomme of the partycularities thereof alredy comme to my knoledge, theyre apperythe boldnes, lewdnes, and malyce: and yff promyſe be kepte wyth me, I am lyke ynowghe to have yt yn my hands ſhortlie. I ſtond yn dowte, how to uſe my ſelffe for the uſage off ytt; as whether I may withowte offence and dyſpleaſure ſend the ſame *to the Queen's Majeſtie,* or ſavelie withowte anie more ado concele ytt. Herewith beynge ſommewhat perplexyd, I do requier to have and uſe your advyſe. It may lyke you to procuer at hyr Majeſtie's hands ſomme more then *ordinary favour to a nere kinſman of the Earl of Arran, his lieutenant of his bande here, and now lately diſplacid: he was here in ſome peril: his name is James Hamelton, and mindith to paſs into Scotland. There is alſo an other of his ſervants named Alexander Hume, who bringeth forth of this contrey four great horſes of the ſaid Earl of Arran to be convey'd to his maſter; unto whom it may alſo pleaſe you to procure paſſeport.*

By thys bearer, my ſervant, I have ſent to you and to Mr Wotton the ſtorie off the actes off the Apoſtells, wryten by one of them namyd Abdyas. For ſomme phraſis and ſtories, I ſuſpecte the auncientie; and amongſt others yn the 94 leaffe, wheare he treatythe of the maſſe at sayncte Mathew's martyrdome; and yn another place, of sayncte Peter's beynge at Rome dyſputynge before Nero with Simon Magus.

Ageyne yt may lyke you, that I put you yn reamembrance for my revocation, ſynce thys prynce hathe cheangid hys Ambaſſador. Charitie, reaſon, and policie caulythe on you ſo to do. Theyre ys a watche word gevyne me, that ſomme one uſyd abowte you yn veri goode truſt, and ſuche on as hathe to do with dyſſypherynge, ys a inſtrument for theſe men

here: therefore my poore advyſe ys, that you lay ſomme good watche for a tyme uppon ſuche as you knowe have to do with ſuche doyngs; and that they rehaunt and reſorte may be markyd, or ſome abowte them made overſeers off them. I pray you, syr, durynge my abode here, let ſomme abowte you wryte unto me frome tyme to tyme how thyngs paſſe; otherwyſe I ſhall be moche to ſeke, my credytt amongſt ſuche as I ſhall have to do with dekeyed, and hyr Majeſtie's ſervyſe moche hynderyd. Thus I humblie take my leave off you, prayenge God to make you healthefull with your toyle. Frome Paris the off Febrewary

Yours to uſe and command



You may (when you lyke not to be at the coſte off a currer) ſend to me ſome tyme by Flaunders, ſomme tyme by the Frenche Embaſſador's paquett. Your Mynyſter yn Flaunders muſte always dyrecte the paquett to Monſieur de Shantonett, the spanyſhe Embaſſador yn thys cowrte. I have gevyne yn chearge to my ſervant, thys bearer, to learne what he can at Depe concernynge *the Marques d' Elbeuf's embarking, the nombre of his ſhips and men, and the time of his departing thence*; and to declare the ſame to my Lord Admyrall and you, uppon hys arryvall at the cowrt.

Indorſed, IIII° Februarii 1559:

To the right honnourable sir William Cecill knight, the queene's majestie's principall secretary.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Secretary Cecil.

From Paris 8. Feb. 1560.

Paper Office.

From the Original.

Mr Secretary, this bearer Thomas Keys, whome I have namid in my former lettres Thomas Kyre, ſervaunt to th' Earle of Huntley, having ben heere in this courte about his maſter's affaires, and now retournynge into Scotland, deſireth to paſſe through Englande; and for that pourpoſe hathe requeſtid me to recommende him unto yow, for th' obteynynge of his paſſeport: which for dyvers reſpects, I thought, I cowde not refuſe to do; and ſo require yow to ſhew him your good favour therin accordinglye.

Wheras I wrote in my laſt lettres of the fourth of this preſent, that I was then readye to departe out of this towne towards the courte: I have thought meete for dyvers good cauſes, *and for the Queen's Majeſtie's ſer-*

vice, to ſtay here two or three dayes longer; as yow ſhall further underſtande, when I ſhall have better meanes therunto. I alſo advertiſid at that tyme MY LORDS of the counſell and other, that it was told to me that morninge for a trothe, that the viſdame de Chartres was departed to God. But I underſtande finds, that he is not yet dead, ſomewhat recoverid, but not without great danger. I heere, that th' EMBASSADOURS of th' EMPYRE, of whome I wrote before, have ben at the courte, and ſpoken with the KING about their legacion. Who hath made them anſwer: firſt, as for the generall cownſell to be kepte, (wherof they alſo movid him) that he was yet yonge; and that in reſpect therof he will be contented to be ordrid by the POPE and other great potentates, to whome he doth referre the determination and orderinge of that matter. And as for reſtitution of the free townes that he holdithe, he requirid reſpite of ſix monethes to make them anſwer theruppon. So that upon theſe anſwers they have taken their leave, as I heere, the ſeconde of this monethe, and ſo comme awaye.

I HEAR ſtill of d' Aumale's going, as I have written; and now I hear alſo, that he goeth ſhortly to Mets: and whether it be to defend that; or the better, under that coulour, to prepare himſelf and his company againſt the time of his long ſpoken of voyaige, I know not. I hear alſo, that the Marques d' Elbeuf's going into Scotland is ſtay'd: (whether it will proove ſo or no, I thinke yow ſhall be better advertiſed from that coaſt, then I can learne it heere; *whereof I looke to hear more, ſhortly too*) *and alſo, that La Broſſe commith ſhortly out of Scotland, and paſſeth through England. Theſe men* (*I underſtande*) *are ſomwhat perplex upon ſome points of Proteſtant's comming: for what it is, I cannot yet learne. I hear alſo, that the cardinall of Lorraine ſaid, that th' Earl of Huntley deſervid rather to be chaſtiſid as a rebell, than payed his pencion, and entretained as a friend; and that he that is not with him is againſt him.*

MONSIEUR d' Aubigny hath (as I am enfourmid) gyven over his companye of fiftye men at armes. The cauſe therof, as I heere, was, that he demandid to have had th' EARLE of Arrain's companye, being scottiſhmen; and ſaide, that yf he had not that, he wolde gyve over his awne; for that he wold not have the leading of Frenchmen; wheruppon the DUKE of Guiſe tooke him at his wourde: and ſo departid, diſcharged therof, in greate angre; his company beinge appointid ſtreight to the conte d' Eu, the DUKE of Nevers eldiſt ſonne; and th' EARLE of Arrain's companye to the PRINCE of Jenville, eldiſt ſonne to the DUKE of Guiſe. Sins which tyme I heere, that the ſaid d' Aubigny hath ben ſent for to the courte agayne,

and much made of; and is thought, that he ſhall have his companye agayne. Baron de la Garde, I heere, is gon to Marſeilles, and there is fallen ſicke. *They ſpeake ſtill of galleys for our ſeas againſt this next ſummer.* The King is departid from Blois; and wil be at Vendoſme, (ſeven leagues thence) as I heere, theſe eight or ten dayes.

It hath ben tolde me ſins my comminge to this towne, that *it is determinid, that ſoun after my arrivall at the court, I and mine ſhall be ſequeſtrid.* Whether it be true or no, I know not: but if it proove true, then *ſhall I have no meanes to write to any body, or otherwiſe deviſe how to ſend you worde thereof, but by the King of Spain's Ambaſſadour; whereof I am not ſure neither:* for being in that taking, *I ſhall be ſo ſtraitly looked to, that neither I, nor none of my men, ſhall have any conference with him or any of his;* as, I underſtande, *Mr Wotton was handelid at two ſeveral times of breach. And therefore if you have any word from me thereof by meanes of the ſaid Ambaſſadour, it ſhall be an adventure: if not from me, and that he will do ſo much as to let you know it by ſome good meanes; (wherof I will move him at my firſt coming to the court) then the Queen's Majeſtie ſhall be the more beholding to him; and he ſhall well deſerve thanks at her Highnes handes, and to be otherwiſe conſiderid for his good inclinacion towards England; which he hath well ſhewed ſince he came to ſerve here.* And therfore I muſt needs require yow to *have an eye to thoſe Ambaſſadors and hoſtaiges with you.*

Upon myne audience of the Frenche King, I thinke I ſhall have occaſion to depeche to yow; and ſo maye yow heere from me ſhortly, *if I be not reſtrainid: but if you do not, and that wind and wether hindre not the paſſaige; then may you imagin ſome ſuch thing to be happenid to me. You had never a better time to have to do with theſe men, then you have at this preſent; not only to bring them to better tearmes,* but alſo to *provide now, that hereafter we ſhall have litle cauſe to feare them. I hear, that chevalier de Sevre is none of the conſtable's band, nor nothing his; for paſſing by his houſe at this time, as he came towards you, he ſaw him not: and yet was it he that firſt brought him to be of any doing.*

And Sir, conſidering in what cace things now ar; and therfore for that yow can well conſider, how much it importethe, that you heere from me, and moſt of all, that I heere often from yow: I pray you, let me crave of the Queene's Majeſtie and you, that her Highnes ſtick not at the ſpending a litle money now in ſending to and fro; that things maye therby be the fuller underſtanden how they ſhall paſſe from tyme to tyme: wherin her Highnes ſhall fynde great ſervice, which cannot but ſerve her to good pourpoſe.

pourpoſe. And thus I take my leave of yow, wiſhing yow healthe and proſperité. From Paris, the VIII of February 1559.

Yours aſſuridly to commaunde

N. Throckmarton

I underſtande, that this ſaid bearer is in very good eſtimation and credict about his maſter the Earl of Huntley, and ſomewhat knoweth his maiſter's humour. In talking with him he hath told me, and aſſurid me, that his maſter will be as aſſurid the Queen's Majeſtie's, to ſtand her in ſted in any thing that he can do, as any other of whome ſhe makith beſt accompt: wherein you may conferre with him, as you ſhall think good.

TO THE RIGHT HONNOURABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUEENE'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARYE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Blois 16. Feb. 1559.

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR SECRETARYE, after my verie hartie commendations, theſe bearars, Patrike Hume and Alexander Donalſon, Scottiſhmen, and houſholde ſervaunts to th' EARLE of Arrain, myndinge to retourne home to their countrey, both from the duetie they ow to their maſter, and deſyre they have to ridde theimſelfes hence, where theyre nacion are not the beſt looked on, ſpecially ſuch as are or have ben anye thinge to the ſaide EARLE, have requeſted me to recommende theim unto yow, for their paſſaige through our countrey. Which their requeſt as I thought not amiſſe to graunt theim; ſo do I requyre yow to be a meanes for theim to the Queene's Majeſtie, for their better paſſaige through her HIGHNES's realme.

Becauſe it is tolde me from a good place, that this King workith to have 500 Spaniards of the olde bandes, that have ſervid King Phillip in Flanders, for Scotland; I have prayid theſe men to enquire therof (for that they tell me, they will paſſe throughe Flandres) and to advertiſe yow of as much as they can learne of that mater. I have alſo written herof to Mr Challoner, and in his abſence to Mr Greſſham to harken herunto: and ſo have I ſpoken with King Philip's Ambaſſador herof; with whom I have had further conference, as you ſhall further underſtand by my next lettres. Thus much I ſaye unto yow now: *take your tyme now whileſt it is offerid; for*

yow ſhall never have *better opportunitie upon theſe men, then you have at this preſent: and beleve nothing that ſhall be ſaid unto you by any of their miniſters; for they meane as ill to the Queene's Majeſtie as may be, and ſeeke to put her from her advantage by faire wordes; as you ſhall further perceive by my next lettres.*

At the writing heerof I had no audyence, becauſe the King was abrode a huntinge; and will contynue yet ſome dayes, before he ſtaye in any place of receipt. I heere, that the laſt of January the Queene of Spayne was maryed in Caſtill; whereof theſe men made no ſmall joye. And thus fare youe moſt hartely well. From Blois, the XVI of February 1559.

Yours aſſuredlye to commaunde

* * * * * * * * * * * *

To the right honnourable my verie good lordes, the lordes and others of the Queene's Majestie's pryvye counsell.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Lordes of the Council.

From Blois, 20 Feb. $15\frac{59}{60}$.

Paper. Office.

From the Original.

HIT maye pleaſe your good Lordſhippes t' underſtand, that the XVIII of this preſent I ſent to the courte for audience; the King being then at Morell, VIII leagues from this towne. And the meſſaige being done to the cardinall of Lorrayne (the King and Duke of Guiſe beinge abrode a huntinge) he made anſwer, that I might come when I wolde: but for that the King taryed not there longe, and from thence wolde go to Vendoſme, where he wold not remayne above a daye, and thence to Chaſteau Renart, there to abide but three or fowre dayes, and ſo ſtaye no tyme at any place till he came to Amboiſe; he ſaide, that, theeſe being no places of receipt, I cowde have none audyence, till the King came to Amboiſe; where, he ſaide, he wolde be about VIII dayes hence. By this your Honnours can well gather, that *they have no great fancy to hear me, nor to my coming to the court, though they have long deſired to have me in their contrey: that they ſhift me off for audience, under coulour of no place meete to receive me, till the King come to Amboiſe.* And yet am I well enfourmed, that *Vendoſme is a good towne; and ſo is Chaſteau Renart a very good bourg: but ſuch coulours lack they none, when they are diſpoſed to daly with men.*

At Mr Jones being at the courte (for I ſent him to demaunde audience) *ſuch as wer of his familier acquaintance, as well French, Italien, as others, uſed themſelfes very ſtrangely unto him; and in ſted of* frendly entretaynement, which he hath heertofore receyved at *their handes, they now ſhrank*

from him, and being ſaluted wold make no contenance again. Wherefore, my Lordes, I cannot but think, that this kinde of dealing pronoſtiketh ſome jalouſye they have conceived of the Queen's Majeſtie's doings to their litle commodity; as indeede I have ben advertiſed, that *they beginne marvelouſly to ſuſpect and miſtruſt now indede. Whether it be, for that they may have hearde ſomething out of England from their new Ambaſſadour, and others, that pleaſith them not:* or whether, having *reaſoned with themſelfes, they find their conſciences burdened*; and ſo doubt, whether other will do *to them as they wold not faile to do to others in like cace*, I know not; and therfore leave it to better judgementis.

BUT to waye both with the *delay of myne audience, and alſo ſtrange uſaige of my miniſters; I truſt, your Lordſhips* can and will *requite thoſe Ambaſſadors with the like: and ſo for like bread, like broth.* And this is the verye waye to *deale with theſe folke, and thereby bringe them to know themſelfes, and make theim well perceve the greatneſſe of their neighbours, of whom they erſt made but ſmall accompt; which is to be hopid they ſhall not only confeſſe to themſelfes*, but alſo feele, *if it pleaſe the Queen's Majeſtie to procede as ſhe hath begonne.*

MY Lords, for that it importeth much for me, and the Queene's Majeſtie's ſervice chieflye, (as your Honnours can well conſider) to heere often out of England; *ſpecially in this doubtfull tyme:* I beſeeche your Lordſhippes, that I maye ſo do. Wherby underſtanding how things go at home from tyme to tyme, I ſhall be the better able to *order my ſelf and other ſervices, greatly to the advancement of England's ſervice and affaires on this ſide.* The neglecting wherof wer of to great importance; *and ſo likewiſe, hearing* nothing from thence, *ſervice will be greatly hindred, and I perplexed* dyvers wayes; as I begynne alreadye, havinge not ones heard out of England ſins my comminge from thence.

FOR other advertiſements from hence I referre your Lordſhippes to my lettres to the Queene's Majeſtie. And ſo pray God long to preſerve the ſame in healthe, honour, and felicité. From Blois, the xx of February 1559.

Your good Lordſhippes ever at commaundement

N Throkmorton

TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUEIN'S MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Secretary Cecill.

From Blois 20 Feb. 15$\frac{59}{60}$.

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MR SECRETARY, after my verie hartie commendations unto yow, what ordre is taken with me for myne audyence, yow ſhall perceyve it as well by my lettres to the Quene's Majeſté, as alſo by others of myne to MY LORDS of the counſell. And I hope, yow will not forgette to *uſe your French Ambaſſadours in like ſort: unleſſe you will ſay, that they here delay the matter as long as they can, thinking that my coming to the court will put them by ſome of their paſtymes, and therefore uſe them as long as they can*, and ſo by this meanes to beare with them; or elles that they *wold hear how their new Ambaſſadour ſpeedeth in England, before they give me audience.* I have thought good to ſend this depeche into Flaundres by an expreſſe meſſenger; as well for the ſpedier and ſauf delyvery of it there to MR GRESHAM's hands, as alſo for *further ſervice very neceſſary to be done, whatſoever ſhall come of this world*; as yow ſhall further underſtand herafter.

AND, Sir, for that I have not heard out of England ſins my departure from thence; I know not how *your matters have paſſed there, nor how things go forwarde.* But yf yow ſee, that *things will not grow ſo ſoone into tearmes that will cauſe a breach; I beſech you to conſider my cace, and the Queen's Majeſtie's ſervice.* You know, and have ſeene from good authorité, how *odious I am to theſe men; and how they have ben put out of doubt* (as yow know, and by whome) *that I have ben the only ſtirrer and worker of all that is done: which they conceiving of me, you can well conſider, how able and meete I ſhall be to do any thing to their liking.*

YOU ſee, that *in this ſuſpicious time they change their Ambaſſadour with you; both to have a new miniſter with the Queen's Majeſtie, who comonly at their firſt coming be very wellcome*, and alſo to take awaye th' occaſion of ſuſpicion or other fault that *you may perhaps have conceived againſt the other Ambaſſadour.* By which doings it apperithe, that they will uſe their miniſters ſo, as that heerafter they be able to furniſhe the like place agayne, and do all that is meete to preſerve their credict at home and eſtimation abrode. Which as it is, in myne opinion, to good pourpoſe for the prince's ſervice; ſo it is both ſauf and honorable to the miniſter. Beſydes that *they have two with you, which will be chargeable to the Queen's Majeſtie, and you but one here, that can draw no great thing from hence.* And though this of a great many be the leaſt to be wayed; yet I doubt not, but *theſe men do make ſomewhat of it.*

I TRUST,

I TRUST, the Queene's Majeſtie doth not meane, that *I ſhall ende my ſervice all at ones, and be made unapt to be received another tyme abrode, through the opinion that they here begin to have of me allready; which muſt needes happen unto me, if I abide the brunt, and tary out till things grow to extremities.* To remeady this, yf it wolde pleaſe her Highneſſe, by th' example of *theſe men in this cace, to ſend hither ſuch a one as were grateful unto them; as either Mr Maſon, Mr Mewtas, Chaloner, or Sidney, of whom I know they have good opinion*; it wold do no harme to her Highnes's ſervice: *and ſo ſhuld not I depart alltogether with that opinion that beginnith to be rooted in them of me, and alſo put them to like charges for Ambaſſadors.* Mary, if yow thinke, that *things will grow to ſuch paſſe ſo ſhortly, that none can be ſent before the execution therof; then is there no remeady, and in that cace I muſt take patience to abide that ſhall light uppon me: if not, then do I eftſoones require you to have ſuch regard hereunto*, as may ſtand with her Highneſſe honnour and *my poore honeſty.* I will not make anye longe diſcours unto yow heerof, but onely rough hew it, and ſo referre it to your good conſideracion: requeſting yow, that I maye be remembrid with oftener lettres from yow then heeretofore I have ben, or elles manye things maye quaile heere; which wer no great advantaige to the Queene's Majeſtie. *And though your meſſenger come allmoſt empty hither; yet ſhall he retourne otherwiſe*, at the leaſt ſhal be able to *ſay what he ſeeeth by the waye, beſides that which he bringeth.* I have written of certein other matters to My Lord Admirall; his lettre wherof I ſend heerwith. And for that I make no mencion therof, neither to the Queene's Majeſtie, nor elles where; and for that the ſame muſt paſſe through your hands, being moſt of it in ciphre, I referre yow therunto: and ſo bidde yow moſt hartely well to fare. From Blois, the xx of February 1559.

Yours aſſuredly to commaunde

N. Throckmorton

POSTSCRIPT.

WHERAS I have written above, that I ſende this depeche by a ſpeciall meſſenger into Flandres to Mr Greſſam, and ſo to be ſent to yow: I have ſins thought expedyent, both for that it wil be longe er the ſame comme

to your hands, and knowing not *in what cace I ſhall be long here* (*being deſirous to hear from you or that happen*) and alſo in conſideration of that that I have written to *my Lord Admiral touching the Marques departure*, to ſende this by this bearar the right waye with diligence: who needith no retourn, for that he commith no more hither. *When you write next hither, in myne opinion you ſhall do well to ſend a courour; for he ſhall better paſſe then a private man.*

AND Sir, in caſe it ſo happen, that either *by occaſion from hence, or by ſome doing ther by you, things breake out to inimity; you ſhall do well to be informed, in myne opinion, at Mr Wotton's hands, how he hath been* uſed *heretofore twiſe in this court, when things have grown to ſtrange termes between us*; and like as *the French in like caſis do ſequeſter Ambaſſadors, that their Ambaſſador who ſhall be there, if you fall out, be uſed in like ſort, and ſent to ſome place out of the common way from London and from the water ſide.* For the better uſing of whiche mater, youe ſhall do well to *cauſe ſome gentleman to be appointed to attend upon the ſaid Ambaſſador; and to have an eye, that neither he nor any of his ſervaunts receive or ſend any lettres or go themſelfis to London, or talk with any man but in the preſence and hearing of the ſaid gentilman; and in any wiſe to have an eye to Comis the merchant, and to John Braynard lately my ſervant. I do not mean this but for one of the Ambaſſadors who ſhall remain there; for I think, it will not be honorable for the Queen's Majeſtie to ſtay them both.*

W Throkmorton

TO THE QUENIS MOOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Blois 22 Feb. 1560

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that the xx of this preſent I depeched an expreſſe meſſenger with lettres to the ſame: wherby, amongs other advertiſments, I ſignified, that *myne audience was differred till the French King's arrivall at Amboiſe, which is* VIII *daies after I ſent therfore; together with my poor adviſe for your Majeſtie's proceedings at this preſent.*

I DO underſtand ſithens, that upon *knowledge ſent to this court from Scotland of the defaicting of five enſigns of Frenchmen* (*wherewith they are very greatly perplexed*) *the French King hath ſent commiſſion to the Marquis d' Albeuf to take his voiage furthwith into Scotland; being fully perſuaded, that if he land not there, and come in time to the ſuccur of the French, that their*

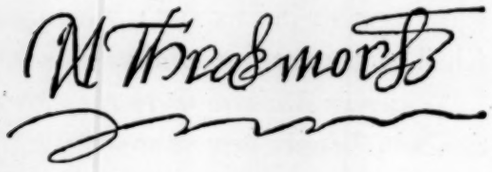
foting and intereſt is utterly loſt. Captain John Roſs hath aſſured them here, that in diſpite of all the ſhips of England he will land the Marquis; who hath no more then ten ſhips in order. Wherfore it may like your Majeſtie in this caſe to conſider, *of how great importance and hinderance to your affairis the Marquis landing may be, and therupon to take ſuch order with my Lord Admirall, as that purpos may be letted; wherby theyr enterpriſis for this year are utterly quailed: and if afterward they wold enter there again, they ſhall not be hable to do the ſame to any purpos. They have preſently given order for the making ready in all haſte of forty ſhips which be in Newhaven, and have ſent Monſieur de Fontaine to Breſt for the like purpos; which I am certainly informed cannot be ready theſe ſix wekis: the burdin of them I know not; but ſhortly, I truſt, to have ſome knowledge. They have here aſſembled their great conſail, for conſultacion of theſe matters. One Leviſton a Scottiſh gentilman, as I am alſo informed, hath commiſſion, under color to be an evil Frenchman and a protiſtant, to paſſe through England into Scotland, to practiſe more dangerouſly than any hath done hitherto, and to make marvailous great offers to the Earl of Arran. I wold wiſh, if he com by the court, that he were either ſtayed in England, or that the congregacion had knowledge to ſtay him and to uſe him as La Marque was uſed. About execution done upon a gentilman in Gaſcoin for the word, a preſident was in great danger there to loſe his life, and the like garboil there as was lately at Paris; which doth greatly trouble them: for the appaiſing whereof one Monſieur d' Auſonne, a knight of the order, is ſent thither.* The Duke of Savoy and the Mareſchall Briſac do not agree together in Piemont: wherupon this King hath ſent for the Mareſchall to returne furthwithe.

Thus your Majeſtie ſeeeth the ſtate of things here preſently. Whereupon albeit, I doubt not, your Majeſtie by your greate wiſdome *can conſider what is mete to be done; yet I cannot but (under your Majeſtie's correction) ſignify unto the ſame, that order be in any wiſe given for ſtay of the Marquis landing: for yf he did happen to have foting there, and ſoon after others ſuccede him for his renforce; things wold not be ſo eaſely, nor with ſo ſmall charge, broght to paſſe hereafter, as they may be now without any great difficulty. Stay them preſently; and their foting in Scotland, and attempting any thing this yeere is utterly fruſtrate: and afterward ſuch proviſion may be made, as they ſhall not be hable to do any thing to your Majeſtie's prejudice. Yt may like your Majeſtie alſo in time to take order, that Portiſmouth, Wight, and other your Majeſtie's pecis weſtward may be regarded; in reſpect that the French make their proviſion of ſhips at Breſt and other placis right againſt the ſame. And becauſe I am not aſſu-*

red to learn the certeinty of things here at Blois, and therefor may perhaps advertiſe ſome matter incertainly; I thought good to diſpeche this bearer expreſly away by Diepe, to be the better hable to underſtand how things go there, and to learn further of things done elſewhere, and by word of mouth to inform your Majeſtie of the ſame. If he cannot paſſe that way; which I doubt, becauſe order is given, that neither a certain time before nor after the Marquis going any ſhall paſſe there; I have ordered him to take his journey towardis Flanders, and to paſſe by Dunkirk.

I AM informed, that the DUKE of Saxe, who was here in Fraunce, ſhall mary the DUKE of Mekelbourg his doughter; and that he hathe ſent hither to make reſignation of all ſuche landes as he hathe in Fraunce. I underſtand alſo, that the Venetians have in arredines an hundrethe galleis in order, and the Turque likewiſe an hundrethe and fifty in like maner well appoincted. His ſonne Bajazet is allied with the third ſonne of Suria, and is renforced in the feld. Selim, his eldeſt ſonne, begynneth to levye againſt his brother a great army; and the Turque, as it is judged, will followe him with an other. And thus, having non other occurrences to ſignify preſently unto your MAJESTIE, I beſeche God long to preſerve the ſame in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Bleais, the XXII of February 1559.

Your MAJESTIE'S mooſt humble and
obedient ſervaunt and ſubject,



TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MY VERIE GOOD LORD, THE LORD CLINTON, HIGH ADMIRALL OF ENGLANDE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Lord Admiral.

From Blois 22 Feb. 1560

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

MY verie good LORD. By my laſt lettres unto you of the XX of this preſent I ſignified, that *Captain John Roſſe was com to this court from the Marquis d' Elbeuf, to know the King's reſolution of his going or tarying; and that the ſame day the ſaid Roſſe ſhuld have his anſwer. And as I wrote then, ſo is it done; for this preſent day he is depeached from the court in poſt, and retourned towards Diepe with anſwer, to haſten away the Marquis with as much ſpede as may be with his ten ſhips: ſo that now, my Lord, the time approchith, that this feate muſt be wrought;* and *Mr Winter*

ter muſt ſhew, that his long lying abrode, to ſo great charges, muſt be recompenced with ſome good ſervice in this the chiefiſt point. Where though I doubt not but he hath as ſpeciall a care as to the truſt committed unto him appertaineth; yet uppon your advertiſment hereof unto him, he ſhall be both better able to be ready to do it, and alſo have ſuch ſcouts abrode, as theſe men ſhall be diſcouvered in time, for him to be the readyer to receive theim, and ſo order them after, that the Marquis may eate a bucke with you at Horſſey this ſummer; which wold make me laugh a paſe.

It was ones thought, that *he ſhuld not go at all: but now ſodenly upon the newes of the late overthrow of five enſigns of their foot in Scotland not far from Inskieth, and a good perſonaige loſt, which are lately brought hither, as I wrote to you before, he is now haſtened away:* for that *thoſe enſigns being overthrowne, and in that place; if the reſt be not ſhortly ſouccorid there, it will put them in danger to loſe that entrey and foting in Scotland; which they take to be, as it is in deed, of very great importance. This captain hath aſſured theſe men to land the Marquis in Scotland, malgre all your ſhips. If he ſo do, and that with ten French ſhips, we are worthy to loſe the eſtimation that all the world hath of our nation. His deviſe is, to have a couple of light and nimble barkes (in the one whereof he will be himſelf) which ſhall be always before, to diſcouver in what place and what order your ſhips ly, and thereuppon to order the reſt.* I underſtand, that they ſhall have much ado to get their ſhips out of Diepe haven, till the next ſpring; for that theſe late ſtormes have done much harm in that haven. I underſtand alſo, that they rig apaſe at Saint Malous, Breſt, and Newhaven; but that thoſe ſhips cannot be ready theſe ſix wekes: whereunto I will have as good eare as I may; but how long I ſhall be able to do it, I know not. And thus I wiſhe your Lordſhip hartely well to fare. From Blois, the XXII of February 1559.

Your Lordſhip's aſſuredly to command

N. Throkmarton

TO THE QUENIS MOOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Amboiſe. 27 Feb. 1560

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that the XXII of this preſent I received your Majeſtie's lettres, bearing date the XVI of the ſame, by a ſervaunt of myne owne. The XXII of this preſent the French King arrived at this towne, which was two dayes ſoner then was loked for: and the XXIIII of the ſame, as ſone as my lodging was appoincted me, I arrived at Amboiſe, where order was given to have all the King's counſaill aſſembled; and the ſame evening I ſent to the cardinall of Lorrein, to knowe the King's pleaſure for myne acces unto him. He returned me anſwer, that if I wold repaire to the court the next daye, I ſhuld dine with him, and be welcome; whiche I did according to his appoinctement.

UPON myne arrivall at the court, I repaired to his chamber; where after I attended for him about an houre, being in the meane time interteigned by one of his gentlemen, called the Abbé of Monſtierneuf at Poictiers, he came to his chamber: where at the firſt he ſaluted me, and ſaid, I was welcomme; praying me to hold him excuſed for his long abſence, occaſioned by the King's long being at his affaires, and at maſſe afterwards. He was glad, he ſaid, of my coming; and becauſe it was diner tyme, he wold omit all further talke, till the ſame were ended. We ſate downe accumpanied with the Prince of Janvile, th' Ambaſſadour of Savoy, and diverſe other gentlemen. At diner there were few wordes betwene us. The ſame being ended, the cardinall, taking me by th' and, retired into his bed chamber; where being ſet bothe of us in two chaires, and the chamber full of gentlemen ſtanding alofe, he beganne to ſaye: Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur, youe have bene long abſent: notwithſtanding, youe ar welcum. I excuſed my ſelf for myne abſence by my wief's ſicknes, and myne owne privat affaires; ſetting furthe your Majeſtie's pleaſure to have ſent me ſoner, had not theſe cauſes indede letted me.

WELL, quoth the cardinall, your long abſence hens hath given the world mater to talke; and to thinke, that th' amity betwene the King my maſter and the Quene his good ſuſter is ſomwhat doubtfull: and I cannot tell, quoth he, what hathe bene done of late declaring the breaking therof, contrary to the truſt my maſter had repoſed in her; who mindeth not, for his part, to infringe the ſame. And herwithall beganne to reherſe diverſe unkindnes; toching the ſpoiling of diverſe of the King's ſhips ſent towards Scotland; of that they here underſtoode concerning your Majeſtie's preparation upon the borders; of your meaning to hinder the chaſtiſing of their rebellis; and laſtely of Mr Winter's taking of

two ſhips, and driving of two others to the ſhore: mervailing therat, ſeing the KING here had ſtill contynued your good brother, as he wold do.

SIR, quoth I, if the QUENE my miſtres have done any thing whiche youe take to be prejudiciall unto youe; the cauſe riſeth not of her ſelf: and ſo declared unto him, according to myne inſtructions, the cauſe of the ſending of MY LORD of Norfolke to the borders (ſpecially for that Scotland was nowe in armes) for the renforce of Barwick, and other your peces both by ſea and lande: and that though theſe preparations were chargeable unto your MAJESTIE; yet waying th' occaſions grew by their proceadings towards youe, youe preferred your ſurety to your charges; and wiſhed, no occaſion were given, or, at the leeſt, that they moved not your MAJESTY to doubt your peces, and their evill meaning towards youe. And as for Winter's doing, and all other things whiche he ſaid were lately done, I pretended ignorance: and ſaid, that trew it was, your MAJESTIE before my departure had appoincted him to goo to the ſea; but it was for the victuailling of Barwicke, and furniture therof with municion, more commodiouſly by ſea then by lande: and that if MR WINTER did contrary to th' amitye; he might be aſſured, it was without your MAJESTIE's commaundement.

WELL, quoth he, let us not reſt upon theſe points whiche be certaine; and, I pray youe, what be the griefs wherwith youe finde your ſelf diſcontented? Suche, quoth I, as the QUENE my miſtres taketh it be better knowne to youe, then that they nede reherſall; and by ſomme part therof it apperethe, youe can reherſe more then that ſhe knoweth of. Nay, by my trouthe, quoth he: for my maſter taketh it, that he hath not done any thing wherby to toche his good ſuſter's frendſhip; whiche he mindeth by all good meanes to interteine: and it ſemethe ſtraunge, that without cauſe given, ſuche breaches ſhuld be manifeſted: and, quoth he, if we have done youe wrong, it ſhall be repaired.

SIR, quoth I, the maters be more evident then nedeth any declaration. And here (after a litle pauſe) I repeted unto him, according to myne inſtructions, th' injuries done to your MAJESTIE here in Fraunce, toching bearing of armes, ſeales, and titles aperteining to your MAJESTIE: and that albeit theſe and the like maters in apparaunce were plaine demonſtrations of ſuche ſecret pretences, as could not be avoided; yet your MAJESTIE had not conceived ſuch doubt of their amity, if other things of greater moment had not followed (here the cardinall beganne to chaunge countenance, and bowed himſelf towards me): ſo as whatſoever excuſe may be made for your firſt doings; yet, waying their preparation for the warre, and the conſequence therof in ſending ſuche power into Scotlande, there

can be no excuſe nor pretence made, why your Majeſtie ſhuld not put your realme in defence.

Herewith he toke me by th' ande, and wrang it hard together; ſaying: Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur, we have cauſe to thank her Majeſtie, that ſhe dealeth thus frankly with us, as to declare unto us her griefes; which we knew not of before: and, for our parts, we have bene moche injuried. And becauſe youe have declared unto me the groundes of yours, I will particulerly anſwer to the ſame. And firſt becauſe youe ſhall the better perceive my maſter's meaning for his doing in Scotlande, thus it is. About the concluſion of the late peace, the Prior of St Andrews, th'Erle of Argile, and th'Erle of Glincarne, with their adherents, of their owne authorité went about to alter religion: which being advertiſed by the Quene regent, commiſſions were ſent to have the mater comme to debating and deciding; becauſe we were deſirous to ſtay the mater without rigeur. They not onely neglected to come to reaſon, but refuſed t'intend to the commiſſion; derogating therby th'authorité of the King and the Quene, wherby they deſerved ſevere puniſhment. Notwithſtanding, the King ſent pardon unto them, ſo as they wold herken to reformation; whiche they regarded as moche. And at the lenght the King himſelf wrote unto them ſeverall lettres, ſent by La Bros and the Buſhop of Amyens; whiche they utterly refuſed to receive: and in th'ende came ſo farre, as they wold order things as pleaſed them, and take th'authorité from the Quene regent, who was by a juſt parliament ſo ordeined; and by a parliament of a few of them, and by their complices, they ſeke to order the ſtate of the government themſelfs. Wherupon the King was in th'end conſtrained to uſe his force againſt them; moved therunto, both for example ſake to his owne ſubjects, for ſurety of the quenis mother, and honor of the King, and maintenance of the Quene in her right. And, quoth he, we have at no tyme ſent proviſions of men, victualles, and munition thither, but we have cauſed our Ambaſſadeur t'informe the Quene therof; as lothe to cauſe ſuſpicion, and yet minding ſo to chaſtiſe her rebellis there. And what have we done, quoth he, herin prejudiciall to the Quene your miſtres? and may we not chaſtiſe our rebellis? and will the Quene take upon her the defence of thoſe who ſhe knoweth to be, and hathe called rebellis? for we have lettres with the words ſhe hath ſpoken to our Ambaſſadour, and that ſhe wold rather ſe them pinſhed then helpe them.

Sir, quoth I, how they be rebellis, I know not; and moche leſſe, that the Quene my miſtris hath called them ſo. Yes, that ſhe hath, quoth he. Well, quoth I, this is your caſe: but as for our caſe, we have cauſe to doubt

doubt your great preparation for warre; howſoever youe colour the ſame. And here I ſet out at good lenght unto him the ſundry depeches of men of warre, victualles, munition, treaſor, and other things tending to great and long warre; together with their contynuall levying of men in many places. Where, quoth he, be they levyed? Youe know well inoughe, quoth I, where: in Almaine (quoth I) and other places. Well Monſieur, quoth he, I will ſpeak unto youe frankly, and beleve me: for I will ſay unto youe as to God, that we have not levied one man in Almaine; albeit we knowe, the Duke of Holſt hathe preſted 1500 horſmen for youe: and whoſoever dothe reaport the ſame of us, doth it without cauſe; for we have not taken order for the levying of one man there.

Youe know better then I, I ſaid: but as for the maters of Scotland; it is knowne, that the fourth part of this preparation nedeth not, their caſe being as it is: for either in graunting their liberties and priviledges of the realme to the noble men, all troubles may ceaſſe; or ellis with a ſmall power they might be brought to order. The profe wherof appeareth by the Quene Dowagier's procedings, in having with a few ſeparated them, and driven them from Edinboroughe: whiche purpoſe I dilated as myne inſtructions led me. Wherfore (quoth I) your preparations muſt tend to ſumwhat ellis.

To nothing ells, quoth he, then I tell youe: and the King is bounden in honour, and the Houſe of Guiſe for kinred ſake (whiche he ſet furth unto me) to ſee, that they be chaſtiſed for their rebellion, for example ſake. Beleve me (quoth he) and, if youe prove the contrary, ſay, I do lye as falſly as ever any man did, that there be not in all the world in Scotland above three thouſand men; and that the Marquis my brother in all his compeny, taking his houſhold for portion therof, hath not to cary with him above ſix ſcore men: and of ſuche as we have ſent already many have periſhed: and do youe take theſe numbers ſufficient to conquere Scotland, or to be hable to ſubdue England? And as for their religion, I have (I thanke God) knowledge, thoughe I be a man of the churche, that there be many faults therin, and diverſe abuſes; whiche being taken away, I can like well to have things in an uniformité. And were it not to take away th'occaſion that men, of their own authorité, wold ſeeke to reforme things to the prejudice of the King's authorité, and t'avoide rebellion at home; I could wiſhe things to be reformed, and put furthwith in better ſtate then they be: for I am not ſo ignorant, nor ſo led with errors that reigne, as the world judgethe, but that I ſe, there be many things amiſſe; and therfore do wiſhe a generall counſaill: wherin I do not let to imploy all myne habilité. And evon, three dayes paſte,

we have ſet furthe an edict to ſurceaſſe the puniſhment of men for religion, and have licenced all men to live according to their conſcience; ſo as they do not openly contrary the lawe. And of this purpoſe he made ſuche an oration as it were to long to write, evon as thoughe he had bene hired by the proteſtants to defend their cauſe earneſtly. And therfore ſeing we can accord (quoth he) to the Scotts to live according to their conſcience, and they not content herwith; we muſte uſe them as rebellis, and ſend force to chaſtiſe them, to teche them know their ſoveraine. Whether they be rebellis or not, I can not greatly diſpute, quoth I: and therupon declared unto him (toching this point of calling them rebellis, and proſecuting the cauſe againſt them) according to myne inſtructions.

WHERUNTO he replyed not moche; but to one point ſaid, that th' appoincting of the keping of certaine fortreſſis by the three eſtates was but an abuſe: for they whiche made th'appoinctement were but few, and the people who be one eſtate were not therat; neither was the Quene Dowagier (being there as head of th'eſtats, and as their princeſſe appoincted for the government, in th'abſence of the Quene her doughter) preſent, or conſented therto. And yet, quoth he, if they will herken to reaſon, the King and the Quene will not refuſe it them: and ſomme of them are ſo wiſe (naming th'Erle of Argile) as they have writen hither to acknowledge their offence, and to require pardon. And to another poinct he aſked, whether your Majeſtie ment indeede to aſſiſte the Scottes in their doings; ſaying, that it wold not in th'end be good for your Majeſtie, for diverſe reſpects: and toke occaſion to ſpeake toching your charges, and the ſmall reaſon your Majeſtie had to aſſiſte rebellis; for ſo he mooſt commonly termed the Scottes. I aſſure youe, quoth I, that at my departure there was no ſpeaking of it; and ſo furthe, as is conteined in myne inſtructions for that poinct.

WHERUNTO he gave good eare: and ſaid, that he truſted your Majeſtie wold contynew from hensforth in good amity; the contrary wherof was not ment on their parts, and this whiche is paſt ſhuld be forgoten. And yet, if youe ſtrike on th'one ſide of the cheke (quoth he) we muſt ſtrike upon another, if we can, if the mater comme to that poinct: and therfore let us take hede, that the world do not laughe at our doings: and I ſuppoſe, that there be ſomme that wold be glad to have us together by the eares; whiche the King my maſter ſeketh by all meanes to avoide. And here he beganne to inſinuate himſelf unto me, by declaring what frendſhip I had found in Fraunce for myne owne particuler, and the good opinion the King and he had of me; and that they truſted not to be deceived therin.

AND then pauſing a while, As for th'armes (quoth he) whiche the King and Quene do beare; I mervaill, that we never herd of it till nowe. Whether you herd of it or not, I cannot tell, quoth I; but at the very begynning I opened the mater to the conneſtable; and declared, that it was not correſpondent to th'amity. Yea mary, quoth he, he hathe writen unto me the talke your ſecretary hath had with him at his houſe the laſte daye. It is trew, that I ſent my ſecretary unto him, but I meane it not by that, quoth I: for within eight daies after my firſt arrivall to Paris, and firſt ſetting up of the armes at the palais, I declared the mater to the conneſtable; who ſemed to mervaill therat, and ſaid, it ſhuld be reformed; telling me at that tyme, that the Quene of England bare th'armes of Fraunce: and I told him, ſhe had long done ſo, as reaſon wold he knew well inoughe: and ſo in th'end the conneſtable ſaid, he wold move the mater to the King, to Meſſieurs de Guiſe, and the reſt of his counſaill; and it ſhuld be reformed. Notwithſtanding, the more to my miſtres diſhonor, youe uſed the ſame ymediatly therupon, in all open ſpectacles and triumphes, and cauſed your heraultes to weare the ſame: and ſince, for more confirmation of your meaning in that mater, your altar clothes, your veſſell, and all things of apparaunce and ſhew, be garniſhed and ſet furthe with the ſame; which tendeth to a plaine innovacion. No, that it doth not, quoth he; for we uſed them before the treaty: and it is therin conteined, that omnia jura, actiones, petitiones &c, ſhal be utrique principum ſalvæ et integræ; et pari modo exceptiones &c, as is therin ſpecified. Why, (ſayeth he) youe beare th'armes of Fraunce: and why may not the Quene my miſtres beare th'armes of England, being of the ſame houſe? whiche the King dothe not beare with Fraunce, but hath the ſame joigned with Scotland in a quarter by it ſelf.

TREW it is, quoth I, and I cannot deny, but that ſhe is deſcended from that houſe: and yet this is not to ſaye, that ſhe ought to beare th'armes without any maner difference, to uſe the ſame as her owne, to make ſeales therof, and to uſe the ſtile of the Quene my miſtres. Youe know well, quoth I, that the Kings of England have of long tyme juſtly borne th'armes of Fraunce; wherof youe know bothe the grounde and the right; whiche youe have alwayes borne and ſuffered: yea and ſith the begynnyng therof, there have bene many treaties paſſed betwene England and Fraunce, wherupon, and in reſpect of our title, youe have agreed to pay us an yerely tribut; as youe have done not long ſithens: and before that the ſame could be brought to good poinct, you know what warres have bene made betwixe us. So as the Quene my miſtres is taught (as well by th'example of her aunceſtors, who made many invaſions in

this realme to recover that wherunto they pretended title, as by that youe have alſo done to Naples, Milaine, and other countreis, wherunto youe make ſomme pretence) to thinke, that youe, pretending title to her realme, will aſſay to conquer it, when youe ſhall find opportunité, as ye wold have done to other countreis whiche I have now named.

THIS ought not, quoth he, to ſeme ſo ſtraunge and new a thing to youe: for at the treaty of the peaxe at Cambreſy we publiſhed the ſame; and your commiſſioners having knowledge therof, and finding the fault, did not miſlike, that the quene of Fraunce that now is (for taking away of contention) ſhuld write her ſelf quene of Scotland &c. and the quene of England, quene of England &c. Whiche as it ſemed altogether fained unto me (for I know them that were at that treaty to be wiſe and honorable perſonages); ſo I ſaid, I could by no meanes be perſuaded therunto; for if it had bene ſo, I ſhuld have herd of it: and if we on our ſide could not have comme by the knowledge; I was aſſured, the spaniſhe commiſſioners ſhuld have knowne it, and wold have declared it (if it had bene ſo) to ſomme of ours; for it is a thing that tochethe us. They knew of it, quoth he, well inoughe. And what reaſon, quoth I, moved youe to aſcribe th'armes unto youe? By my trouth, quoth he, I will tell youe. Youe know, at that tyme we were in warre with youe; by meanes wherof we ſpared not to do any thing that might toche youe in honor, or otherwiſe. Yea Sir, quoth I, youe had alſo warre with quene Mary: and therfor what meanith it, that youe offer this injury onely to the quene my miſtres, by whoſe meanes youe had peaxe? for if ſhe had not more regarded the univerſall peaxe of chriſtendome, then her owne private commodité, ſhe might have had Calice: and youe knowe, that king Philip wold have made no peaxe without us; for he wold herken to no conditions, till we were ſatisfied: and if we wold have contynued warre; youe knowe, what commodité we had to do the ſame, being joigned with ſo puiſſant a prince, who wold not have accorded without us.

HERE he put his finger to his noſe; and ſcratched a litle where, I thinke, it did not itche. Youe complaine, ſayeth he, but we have mooſt cauſe to do it; and the king mindeth to conſerve th'amity, whatſoever he do: and therfore, monſieur l'ambaſſadeur, I pray youe, deviſe what will ſatisfy the quene your miſtres, and ſhe ſhall be contented; and loke what may be deviſed for her ſatisfaction and ſurety, and we will accord unto it. And for theſe injuries that have bene done us, and the taking of our ſhips; we will omit them, and forget them. I know, if youe will, youe may do all this mater: and therfor put to your helping hande, and I will do the like for my parte. Youe ſhall do that ſhall ſounde to the benefit

benefit of your countrey, and your owne eſtimacion; and I, for my part, take away a great ſklander which may riſe to me and my houſe for making of warre at this tyme. I will do that which falleth for me to do, quoth I. I pray youe hartely (quoth he): and will youe do it, loke what youe can deviſe to ſatisfy your miſtres, and deliver me your griefs in writing; and youe ſhall perceive, that youe ſhall have reaſon at our handes.

SIR, quoth I, it is not for me to deviſe; I have no commiſſion therto: and, beſides, it is a thing to farre above my reche; and it is for the QUENE my miſtres, who findeth her ſelf greived, to deviſe what may content her. But, Sir, youe have herd, what I have to ſaye: and I knowe, the QUENE my miſtres is ſory for theſe occaſions, and wold be glad to know how they might be met withall; that it might of all ſides appeare, that peaxe is deſired; that Scotland might be peaceably governed, to the QUENIS profit and commodité, in ſort as it hath bene; and that the QUENE my miſtres may, as ſhe deſireth, remaine in peaxe and ſurety for her owne realme. And if youe will drawe out in writing certaine offers, and deliver them unto me in articles, and conſequently ſend the ſame to your AMBAſſADOUR, that all things may concurre; I will ſend a diſpetche withall unto her MAJESTIE. He promiſed to make them ready againſt the next day, and ſo ſend the ſame unto me. He preſſed me very earneſtly for th'hoſtages; and told me, that the MARQUIS de Neile was but uſufructuarius, and his brother the DUKE of Guiſe had all his landes; and as for the MARQUIS of Trans, he was not in moche better caſe: and, quoth he, MONſIEUR de Candall is worth them bothe. This is th'effect, and all together (ſo farre as my memory wold ſerve me to cary awaye) that paſſed betwene the cardinall of Lorrein and me.

WITH whome when I had ended, I was by him conducted to the KING'S great chamber: and he, leaving me with MONſIEUR de Rouſlein, entered into the KING'S chamber; from whens certaine gentlemen were ſent to conduct me to the KING: whome I found accumpanied with the cardinall of Lorrein, the DUKE of Guiſe, the DUKE of Nevers, and d'Aumale, the grand PRIOR, the PRINCE of Mantua, MONſIEUR de Trees, maſter of th'ordinance, and two or thre more of th'order. I preſented him with your MAJESTIE'S commendations and lettres: which peruſed, he inquired firſt, how your MAJESTIE did; whether youe loved hauking and hunting. I told him, your MAJESTIE was (God be praiſed) in good healthe; and that albeit youe liked the paſtimes of both well, yet your HIGHNES was not altogether ſo addict therto as he. He then declared unto me, that he underſtode by his uncle the cardinall the maters I had to ſay to him; and prayde me to remember th'hoſtages: wherin he ſaid, the mater was

delayde; and therfore I ſhuld do well to helpe, that the ſame might be reſolved upon. This was all I had to treat of with the King: to whome I thought it not expedient to reiterat the reſt of myne inſtructions; ſeing I had declared the ſame to the cardinall before, who had given him knowledge therof.

In going out of his chamber he aſked me, whether I wold not ſe the Quene his mother; wherupon I was conducted out of the dore by the Duke of Guiſe: who entering into communication with me, agreable to his brother's talke in all things, (ſaving he ſaid, the Marquis ſhuld have 300 men with him; wherby it ſemeth, they do in part diſſemble) he led me by th'and into the great chamber And ſo after he had ſumwhat toched the chief points of the cardinall his talke with me; for concluſion, he pray'd me to put my hand for th'acquieting of all things; and that your Majeſtie ſhuld be ſatisfied accordingly.

And from him I was conducted to the Quene mother: whome I founde in her chamber, and the French Quene on her right hand ſet by her, accumpanied with the cardinalls of Chaſtillon and Burbon, and the Admirall; beſides a number of ladyes and gentlewomen. I preſented to them both your Majeſtie's commendations as apperteined: and to the Quene mother I thought good to ſaye, that foraſmuch as it had pleaſed God to call to his mercy the late King her huſband, your good brother and allye; nothing conforted your Majeſtie more, then that it liked her t'employ her ſelf in the adminiſtration of this realme with the King her ſonne, your good brother; being happy to have ſuche a mother to leane unto, and ſpecially that now in his youth it liked him to be adviſed by her: by meanes wherof your Majeſtie had conceived good hope, that no occaſion of doubt for breaking of this amyty ſhuld be given by the King here or his miniſters; no more then your Majeſtie ment to do it on your part, as one determined perfectly t'interteigne th'amity; notwithſtanding evon in the middes of this ſecurité there have bene lately great and evident arguments to the contrary; yea very plaine tokens of hoſtilité have bene notified here in Fraunce againſt your Majeſtie; as to beare your armes, ſo notoriouſly againſt your honor and right; to uſe your title and ſtile of England and Irelande, as well in Fraunce as in Scotlande; declaring a plaine innovation, being a thing whiche hath not bene uſed but ſithens your Majeſtie's coming to the crowne: which being wayed, together with the great and continuall preparations for the warre ſent into Scotland towardes our frontiers; ſhe ought not to finde it ſtraunge, that your Majeſtie doth put your realme in force and defence.

She thanked your Majeſtie for your remembraunce and good opinion of her: the reciproque wherof wanted not in her; as it ſhuld be found, when occaſion ſhuld be miniſtred; being ſory, that any cauſe ſhuld be given to the contrary, whiche ſhe wold for her part ſeke to avoide: that your Majeſtie ſhuld be ſatisfied; and that the King her ſonne was your Highnes good brother, and ſo wold contynew: praying me to ſet to my helping hand; for ſhe knew, I might do moche in the mater: for ſhe wold be glad, and ſo wold the Quene her doughter (and ſo turned towards her, who therupon ſmiled) that all things were amicably compounded. Yes, quoth the yong Quene, the Quene my good ſuſter may be aſſured to have a better neighbour of me, being her couſin, then of the rebellis; and ſo I pray youe to ſignify unto her.

Monday the xxvi of this preſent, ſecretary Laubeſpine was ſent unto me, to tell me, that the King here minded to ſatisfy your Majeſtie in all things; without either declaring unto me any particularités, or delivering ſuche memoriall of offers as the cardinall the day before promiſed to ſend me in writing: ſaying, that the King wold write to his Ambaſſadour with your Majeſtie ſuch mater as he ment to propone unto the ſame for meanes to ſatisfy your Highnes; and therfore wold not ſend any thing by my currour: praying me nevertheles to ſignify unto your Majeſtie ſuch talke as had paſſed betwene the King, the cardinall and me and others, as he wold do the like to his Ambaſſadour: requeſting me to ſtay till wenſday the xxviii of this preſent; and that then he wold ſend a currour into England, to accompany him whome I ſent. I told him, that having bene ſo long without audience, I ſhuld ſeme negligent to your Majeſtie, if I did not out of hand advertiſe the ſame of my proceadings with them; and that I wold ſend away this daye: if he wold any thing, my curror ſhuld cary it. He told me, that if the King, who was riden three leagues hens to a place called Senunſeau, returned as yeſternight, he ſhuld this day be diſpetched: in the meane tyme he prayed me to write to your Majeſtie, to commaund a herault or a currour to conduct their curror into Scotland; for they had writen to the Quene Dowagier, for uſing of ſomme meanes for pacification of theſe maters. I anſwered, that there neded no ſuche thing; for their poſt might ſafely ronne without any let. The cardinall himſelf and De l'Aubeſpine, without declaration of any cauſe, told me, that the Marques d'Albeuf was ſtay'd from going into Scotland: the occaſion wherof I remit to the declaration of this bearer.

Here your Majeſtie ſeeth plainly ſet furthe th'effect of all that hath paſſed betwene this King, the two Quenis, the cardinall of Lorrein, the

Duke of Guiſe, the ſecretary, and me: myne opinion wherupon, and of other their proceadings here, together with ſuch intelligences as I have lerned ſithens (whiche I have of purpoſe omitted to write) I have committed to the declaration of this bearer Mr Killigrewe: whome I have informed of all the circumſtances of the ſame; and given him a memoriall therof, to be from poinct to poinct intimated unto your Majeſtie; whome it may pleaſe your Highnes to credit in this behaulf. And foraſmoch as he hath here ſerved your Majeſtie to his great charge, wiſely, carefully, and honeſtly, and travailled for the furtheraunce of the ſame: it may alſo like your Majeſtie, bothe in reſpect therof, and encouraging of him further, of your moſt graciousand bountefull goodnes to conſider the ſame towards him accordingly. And ſo I beſeche God long to preſerve your Majeſtie in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Amboiſe, the xxvii of February 1559.

Your Majeſtie's mooſt humble and obedient ſervaunt and ſubject

W Throkmorton

TO THE RIGHT HONNOURABLE MY VERIE GOOD LORDES, THE LORDES AND OTHERS OF THE QUEENES MAJESTIES PRIVIE COUNSELL.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Lords of the Council.

From Amboiſe. 27 Feb. 1560

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

HIT maye pleaſe your good Lordſhippes t'underſtand, that the xxi of this preſent the King came to this towne, where I arrived the xxiiii of the ſame. And bicauſe I was appointed to have audyence heere, as I wrote to your Lordſhippes by my laſt lettres of the xx of this moneth; the eveninge of myne arryvall, I ſent to the cardinall of Lorrayne to advertiſe him of my comminge, and to know when it wold pleaſe the King to gyve me audience. The cardinall ſent me worde, that if I wold comme to dyner to him the next daye, being the xxv, I ſhulde be welcomme; and then ſhuld I ſpeake with the King: which I didde. And how I procedid with the cardinall, and after him with the King, and next with the Duke of Guiſe, and laſt of all with the two Queenes, ſhall appeere unto your Honnours, as well by my lettres now to the Queene's Majeſté, as alſo by Mr Killigrew this bearer; to whome I have communicated the ſame: wherunto I referre your Honnours.

By

By this *faire languaige of theſe men it may appeere to you, that both they and their Ambaſſadour Sevre are ſo well prepared and ſcholed to obſerve one order, and ſinge in one tune, in this their hard cace, as nothing that can be deviſed, or ſhall ſeeme meete to be ſaid and in wordes offered, to bring the Quene's Majeſtie to lay downe her forces, ſhall be left unſayed nor unoffered; whereof, I truſt, your Lordſhips are long er this fully perſuaded, and ſo take it. And your Lordſhips may well beleeve and thereupon reſt, that the cauſes that now move them hereunto, emong other, are: firſt their awn unreadines at home; the litle meanes they have preſently to put themſelfs in order; their ſhortneſſe of finances; the danger they feare might happen unto theim by their awne ſubjects by meanes of religion, they being once entred into war*; the danger *that they ſee plainly before their eyes of their excluding from Scotland; and ſo theimſelfs to be with the time noted, yea charged to be the cauſers theirof, and in that cace in no ſmalle danger of honour, and ſomewhat els.* Theſe things, with a greate manye other, *have they to conſider, for ſuch maters as are now betwixt us and theim, in this cace.*

Then have they other matters to think upon beſides, wherwith, being ones in warre (and having perhappes the after deale) *others wold cloy theim: and namely they of th'Empire* may eſpye their tyme, and ſo proſequte their matters *with more advantaige; beſides a ſea of other things that they are preſently encombred withall. They then knowing ſome of theſe things; and ſeeing the reſt like enough to happen, if the Quene's Majeſtie procede in her doings; and ſpecially perceiving her preſent readineſs to be doing allready, and that her miniſters want but as it were their watch word to put the ſame in execution, make them with toth and naile to beſturre theimſelfs with theſe honied wordes, great perſuaſions, and large offres; yea and, contrary to their awne nature, to be now brought to be made tractable: and at what point they are then*, the world may eaſily judge, and your Lordſhippes ar not ignorant. *But if this be not followed, and now in time handiled while it is hot; we ſhall, I feare, I feare, within few years ſay to our coſt, that all this of the French came but from the teth forward: and ſo contrarily being plied, and no eare given to their enchantings; we ſhall compell theim to perfourme in effect better things, then thoſe wherewith they hope with daliance and lippe labour to betrap us.*

They have alſo certein griefs whereof they complain too, which at other times wold be made matter enough to breede unquietneſs alone: and that is, Mr Winter's and others late taking of ſome of their ſhips of war. But rather then that ſhuld occaſion any unkyndneſſe, *as farre as I can perceive, they wolde be content to hear no more of it: which, emong other things, argueth their little luſt to have to do, but be rather loſers then lookers.* This

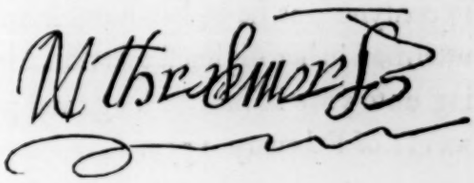
their grief, with certeyn offres *which they make to the Queen's Majeſtie to qualifye all theſe garboils, the cardinal of Lorrain tolde me he wold put in writing, and ſend me to be ſent to the Queen's Majeſtie. But the next morning the ſecretary l'Aubeſpine came to me from the cardinal, and tolde me, that the King his maſter wold ſend thoſe things to his Ambaſſadour in England, to be by him declared to the Queen's Majeſtie, and ſo followed by him.* Wherby your Honnours may *ſtille perceive the double dealing of theſe folk, as this ſaid bearer can further declare unto you.* And to ſhew *my poore opinion hereupon; I gather, that their wordes and meaning being farre aſonder, they will put nothing in writing that they meane hereafter to ſtand unto, or have remaine of authorité; but work by wordes: which as they are but wind; ſo care they litle, how coldly they perfourme theim.*

My Lords, as I have heeretofore dyvers tymes written to your Honnours, and by my letters and judgement heald opinion, that all theeſe *fawnings are but procurments to perſuade the Queen's Majeſtie and your Lordſhips to beleve, that all ſhall be friendly componded, and ſo be well; and uſing their old wont, winne time, and wery the Queen's Majeſtie with the great charges that ſhe ſhall be at in the meane time, without doing any thing; and ſo bring her to* revoke her forces, diſcharge her men, and lay up her ſhippes, and finally to breake up all theſe her Highnes proviſions: ſo do I eftſones reiterate the ſame to your Lordſhippes; *being for my part fully perſuaded, that it is done for none other pourpoſe: and ſo will they lay up theſe matters in their ſtomake in ſtore till another time, when both by meanes and habilité they ſhall be better able to digeſt theim; which we muſt aſſuredly looke for. And though the French will needes, that theſe matters* be handled by commiſſioners, or otherwiſe; *and ſo promis to end all things, even with ſuch condicions as the Queen's Majeſtie will deſyre theim: yet to avoid abuſe, myne adviſe were, that the Queen's Majeſtie's ſhips ſlack not to do what ſervice they can; and that by no meanes there be an* ſuſpence or ſurceaſſe of armes in the meane tyme: *for that is the thing that they ſeke; and ſo will they paſs over ſo much time, that the Queen's Majeſtie ſhall be wery of it, and in the ende do no good neither. And becauſe the cardinal of Lorrain hath conjured me to travail for the pacificacion of theſe matters, as much as in me lieth: I beſech your Lordſhips to ſhew me ſo much favour, as to let the French Ambaſſadour there underſtand, that I have ſo done, and for that pourpoſe have written preſently over; and to bring theſe men to have a better opinion of me, than ſome have put into their heads of me in myne abſence.*

For ſuch intelligences and occurrences as ar comme to my knowledge, I referre your Honnours to this ſaid bearer's credict; whom I require your

Lordſhippes to credict in that behalf: whome I do alſo recommend unto yow, as one that hath painfully, honeſtly, and chargeably ſervid the Quene's Majeſtie heere. And therfore I beſech your Honnours to have him ſo in your good remembrance to her Highneſſe, as that therby it may pleaſe her to conſider the ſame towards him. And thus I take my leave of your Honnours: wiſhing the ſame in health, honnour, and all felicité. From Amboiſe, the XXVII of February 1559.

Your Lordſhippes ever at commandement



10 To the right honourable sir William Cecill knight, the queene's majestie's principall secretary.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Secretary Cecil.

From Amboiſe 27 Feb. 1560

Paper Office.

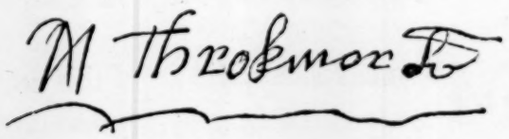
From the original.

Mr secretary, the 22 of this preſent I receyved your lettre of the XVII of the ſame by my ſervaunt, and others from the Queene's Majeſtie: and by him alſo a remembraunce which you delivered unto him; of whome I have further underſtand the meaninge therof, according to ſuche inſtructions as yow gave him. Sins which tyme, I have had audyence of the French King. And how I have proceedid in all points ſhall appeere unto yow by my lettres preſently to the Queene's Majeſtie, with a peece of my poore adviſe theruppon in a lettre which I now write alſo to My Lords of the counſell. Which, for that they comme all to your hands, I ſhall not neede anye farther to dilate unto yow. Mary, yf I knew not, that yow had a greater care of the matter then I can have; I wolde heerby pray yow, that I might put yow in remembraunce, that the ſame might be ſo wayed as (now that th'opportunitie ſervith) to th'importance therof aperteinith: *which is in ſo much the better cace for us, for that we be now prayed; and therefore ſhuld the matter be followed hotly, and theſe men heard at leaſure; and ſo ſhall you bring theim or compelle theim to great things: which you muſt never looke for, if this occaſion be let paſs.*

I fynde my ſelf greatly injuryed by ſome, covertly conveyed in your ſaid lettre; who, yow ſaye, maliciouſly diviſe of me and myne opinion touchinge peace. Wherin I fynde my ſelf ſo much ſclandered, as I know my ſelf as well affected to the furtheraunce of theeſe good pourpoſes, and frendly compowndinge of theſe unkyndneſſes: which yf my poore travaill and

labour may compaſſe; I truſt, they ſhall have cawſe to change that note, and thinke, that no man lyvinge ſeekith more a good peace then I do. But I will not trouble yow with myne awne diſcourſings, till the tyme worke my deſyre, and all our wealthe. I have referred the credict of dyvers intelligences and occurrences to MR Killigrew's rapport; whome it may pleaſe yow to credict therin. Whome I do alſo recommend unto yow for ſuch ſervice, faithfull, painfull, and chargeable, as he hath ben employed yn heere with me, and in myne abſence; as yow maye have perceyved: and ſo beſeeche yow to be a meanes to her Highneſſe, to have the ſame conſiderid towards him as it deſervethe; wherby her Majeſtie ſhall encouraige him to contynue, as he is, her humble ſervant, and to employ himſelf to his uttermoſt in her Highneſs's ſervice. And thus I take my leave of yow: wiſſhing unto yow in healthe longe and proſperouſe lief. From Amboiſe, the XXVII of February 1559.

Yours aſſuridly to commaunde



TO SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON.

The Queen to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton 7 Mar. 1560 PAPER OFFICE. From the Original draught in Secretary Cecill's hand.

TRUSTY and welbeloved, we grete yow well. And ſence the arryvall of Killigrew with your laſt lettres and advertiſements of the 27 of this month, the FRENCH EMBASSADOR hath had ſondry conferences, both with us and our prevee counſell: and after long and many debates, he hath made an apparance to us of a good diſpoſition to accord all thyngs, towchyng both us and the matters of Scotland; but how the ſame maye be truſted, the event will demonſtrate. The ſomme of that which on our part hath bene offred ye ſhall beſt perceave by a ſommarye, ſent yow herwith, of ſuch articlees as have bene propownded to hym: in which he ſtycketh at nothyng, but to have four or five enſeynes remayn where our ſuerty is for many reſpects to have none, and to have a longer tyme gyven for the execution; wherin we ſee ſuch perrill dyverſe wayes, as we thynk our requeſt reaſonable.

MEANING therby to have no part of our tyme loſt, nor theres wonne: our pleaſure is, ye ſhall with all ſpede informe the FRENCH KYNG and his counſell hereof, and doo your beſt to ſett furth the contents therof: declaryng, that ſuerly we can not be perſwaded otherwiſe than by this means, that

that the amyty will be ſyncere and without jeloſye; conſideryng theſe former notable injuryes done by the uſage of our title. We ſend to yow the articlees in french, as they wer uttered to the Embaſſador. And for explanation of the two poynts wherin the ſayd Embaſſador found lack, ye ſhall perceve by our counſell's lettres the reaſons that move us to ſtand uppon thoſe two poynts.

We have alſo preſently wrytten to the French Kyng, and to his mother, as by the coppies therof ſent to yow at this preſent ſhall appere; which indede the Embaſſador required us to doo. As for the procedings in the north, ye ſhall underſtand by this beror. And ſo we recommend the ſpedy proſequution hereof to your accuſtomed dilligence; and aſſure yow, that we doo not forgett your good ſervice; as very ſhortly ye ſhall well perceave.

Indorſed, 7 Martii 1559. The Quene's Majeſty to sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

To sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

The Lords of the Council to Sir Nic. Throkmorton. 7 Mar. 1560. Paper Office. From the original draught in Secretary Cecil's hand.

After our harty commendations. We have well conſidered your lettres and advertiſements ſent to us by Mr Killigrew; and fynd the Embaſſador's report here to accord with all your procedings had with the cardynall of Lorrayn firſt, and next with the French Kyng, and ſo with the reſt. Indede we ſee a grete apparance in the French Embaſſador by his words, that the French wold come to ſome accord: but experience hath taught us to deale in ſuch thyngs of importance with all the ſuerty that we can. And therfore being our ſelves, on the one part, moſt deſirooſe to have a ſtable peace; and, on the other, not without ſome vehement ſuſpition, that the French have not that meaning, but rather ſeeke to redeme the tyme and avantage from us: we have therfore in her Majeſtie's name, and by her conſent, after many debates with the Embaſſadour, anſwered hym; as by the contynue of certen articlees, herewith ſent to yow, ye ſhall more amply perceave.

For better explanation wherof; ye ſhall underſtand, that he hymſelf doth not only allowe, but alſo hath gyven occaſion of deviſyng all that is therin conteyned, ſaving two or three poynts: the two latter wherof indeede be the ſubſtance of all the reſt, and without which we ſee not any ſuerty following. Firſt, he wold have had the matter for bearing of the armes to have bene brought in diſpute; how the ſame might be borne in ſome faſhion by the ſcottiſh Quene, in ſome part of a ſcutchyon; ſo as it ſhuld not prejudice the Quene's Majeſty, and yet might declare hir nearnes of bloode, and hir title next after the Quene's Majeſty to this kyng-

dom. This we cold not lyke: both for that indede hir father the King of Scottes, being nigher than ſhe, never bare the ſame; and for that alſo we will not, ne can confeſs, that by the lawes of this land ſhe is next heyre; and fynally (which ought to be moſt regarded) becauſe ſhe hath alreddy, by meanes of bearing hereof lately, prejudiced, and as much as ſhe cold injuryed the trew title of our ſoverayn Lady. Uppon this debate, he ſemed at length to be weary of that parte; and, uppon the redyng of the ſecond article, ſayd, he was content to allow the ſame.

Beside this poynt, he ſtandeth faſt uppon other two. The firſt is; that he wold not have all the Frenchmen of warr revoqued, but wold have four or five enſeignes left in holds there: the ſecond is; he ſayith, it is impoſſible to have the forces revocqued by ſo ſhort a daye. For mayntenance of which two matters, ye ſhall underſtand: firſt, as long as there ſhall remayn any men of warr in Scotland, ſo long ſhall that realme be owt of freedome; and ſo being, diſcord will arriſe betwixt them and the French; which will be a new occaſion for them to augment there force, and ſo conſequently enter into the ſame trade wherin now they be: which is ſo manifeſtly dangerooſe for this realme, as they may ſee by experience, it cannot be indured. Beſide this, it is more honor for the French Quene to governe Scotland by hir lawes, and by hir owne ſubjects, than by force of ſtrangers: and although the nombers may be alledged to be few, in reſpect of the whole kyngdom; yet it is manifeſt, in that kyngdom, being in peace, and every ſubject lyving (as it becommith) diſperſed abrode and unarmed, how eaſy a matter it is for a fourth part of one enſeyne to doo as much hurt to the liberty of the realme, as now at this preſent the whole army can doo which the French have there. Beſide this, ſeing the nobilité and the people there ar content conſtantly to affirme and acknowledg the Quene there ſoverayne; and ſtand in nothyng, but in preſervation of hir right, and liberty of the kyngdom: why ſhuld there any ſuch act be left by the French Kyng, that ſhuld not only be a manifeſt memory that he had not forgotten the ſame, as he will promiſe to do, but alſo be as manifeſt empechment of the liberty of the land; having bene allweiſe governed by lawes, and nether by ſtrangers, nor by armes?

If all theſe reaſons maye not ſerve: yet ſuerly conſidering what the French Quene hath ſo late publiſhed to the world ageynſt this kyngdom; we can never be perſwaded, that, as long as any fort or haven of Scotland be in the hands of men of warr of Fraunce, ſpecially whyleſt the French Quene lyveth, this realme of England ſhall be in ſuerty, but allweiſe ſhall remayn in expectation of the lyke to come ageyne that now hath happened. For the mayntenance of this reaſon, ye ſhall doo well

alweiſe to inculk the manifeſt injury doone by uſyng of the ſtile of our ſoverayne Lady; clayming therby to be Quene of England, and ſo, as much as in her cold lye, depriving our ſoverayne Lady of this kyngdom. Which matter, being indeede ſuch a oppen, inexcuſable violation and wronge, can not be ſo digeſted, but that we ſhall alweiſe uppon any occaſion of novelté dowt the ſame. And therfore ſuerly ye maye ſaye, that the Quene's Majeſty is ſo much greved with the injury doone, knowing the ſame to have no foundacion of juſtice, as ſhe is very ſorry to conſider, that it wil be hereafter the occaſion of dowtfullnes and ſuſpicion in the amytye on the French Kyng's parte: and therfore it muſt now be ſo ordred, as all ſmall ſcruplees and ſparks be utterly removed; if it be ment to have the peace firme and ſtable. Ye ſee, we doo inlardg to yow this matter, for more explanation thereof; and yet remitt to your wiſdom the anſwer of ſuch other objections, as in this caſe wil be deviſed.

For the other poynt, concerning the tyme of removing the forcees: trew it is, the tyme is ſhort; but yet both it is convenient to be ſoo, and it maye alſo well ynowgh be done, or well begon within the tyme. [That] it is convenient for us, conſideryng the long contynuance of the Quene's Majeſtie's forcees both by land and ſea there uppon the frontyers, and conſideryng alſo what hath of late paſt betuixt the Lords of Scotland and the Duke of Norfolk (wherof we ſend yow herwith a breef note) it will ſone appeare unto yow. And that it may be done eaſely ſhall appere, if they be willing therto, ſeing they may ſend commiſſion by a curror, ether to there Embaſſador here, or to hym and La Broſſe, or to La Broſs and the Buſhop of Amyens, or to ſome others in Scotland. And for the conductyng of there powers, they ſhall have not only ſalve conduct, but alſo tranſportation by the Quene's Majeſtie's navy, and permiſſion alſo for certen nombers to paſs thrugh this land: ſo as there nede no lack be found of tyme, if there be not lack of good will in them.

The French Embaſſador ſendeth at this preſent alſo thither. And although he perchance ſhall be content to differ tyme in advertiſing: yet, we praye yow, leſe none in ſeking audience of the French Kyng; ſhewing unto hym, at what tyme we concluded this with the Embaſſador; which was the VI of this month. And ſo we wiſh yow well to fare, and to have good ſucceſs in your ſervice.

Indorſed, 7 Martii 1559. Lords of the counſell to sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, THE QUENIS MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Secretary Cecill

From Amboiſe. 7 Mar. 1560.

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

SIR, *notwithſtanding the ſhew that the French make of amité, deſire of peace, and ſatisfying of the Queen's Majeſtie; they go on with their preparacions by ſea and land. The captains of both are for the moſt part at the court, attending for diſpatche. Two of the Almaines are ſent, one into the Palisgrave's countrey, the other into Gueldres, to levy men; and others are upon their diſpetche on all ſidis. Some of the men ſhall paſs through France to Diepe, or Calais; and the reſt upon the ſea coaſt of baſſe Germany: and yet I do not perceive, they are aſſured of any ſhipping, but at the conteſſe of Emden's hand. I have told the Ambaſſadour of Spain of the levying in Gueldres, being his maſter's contrey; to the intent he may advertiſe the Governour of Flanders, and his brother, to lay a ſtop in their way there. They cannot be ready and inbarqued before May. If you do in the mean time what you may, you ſhall thereby have the advantage in your hand. It is ſaid, the Marquis d'Alboeuf is ſtay'd, becauſe he is not ſtrong enough; and that when he ſhall be renforced, he goeth forward with his charge.*

I think it moſt neceſſary, that forthwith inſtructions be ſent to My Lord Montague, or to the Ambaſſadour reſident in Spain, to move King Philip, that in caſe the French make invaſion upon England, that according to the old treaty he will declare himſelf enemy to the French. It may be ſaid, the Queen's Majeſtie taketh the treaty to be inviolable; with ſuch other good matter as you can deviſe better then I. Which ſending as it is of great importance, ſo the celerité thereof ſhall ſerve our torne beſt. And to be ſure, I wold wiſh, that the like inſtructions were ſent three ways; one by poſt through France (for ſince my coming a poſt might have ron, and yet may ron through France into Spain;) another way is by ſea, and the third by sir Thomas Greſſam *his meanes: who having a packet, may delivet the ſame to Monſieur d'Arras, upon his firſt diſpetche to be ſent to his brother here in his packet, to be from him conveyed into Spain.*

The French ſent lately by four ways into Scotland letters of one effect; whereby you may ſee, what care they have for ſending thether; one by a curror that departed hence in Mr Killigrew's cumpany, another by Flanders, the third by Calais, and the fourth through England by Cornwall: which I do not ſo much feare for Scotland, as for practice of rebellion; whereof ſome rumour hath ben here. One Wilſon, a Scottiſhman, arrived here, about the fourth of this preſent, with letters from Scotland: he had paſſed to and fro through England unknowne, and once he paſſed as a ſcoler going

to

to Lovain. I mervail hereof, waying the number upon the borders; and ſpecially, how he had paſſed thus cloſely, without ſtay. Although the French, for ſome reſpectis, may be ſoffered to paſſe; yet it is againſt the treaty, that any Scottiſhman paſſe without paſsport: and now all the danger is of the conveying of the French letters by them, as men leaſt miſtruſted. Beware of Italyans there; for theſe men uſe them for intelligence, and of late an Italyan was ſent over hither by De la Cievre. It were well done, that order were taken, that not onely upon the borders good hede may be had, who paſſeth to and fro, but alſo upon all the ſea coaſts on this ſide that none paſs without your knowledge; for things going on as they do, the great matter the French deſire is to have intelligence from Scotland; and nothing can more ſerve their turn againſt us: and be you aſſured, that no Scotsman paſſeth hence without my knowledge into Scotland, but it is to ſerve the French.

YOUE ſhall underſtand, that *the Duke of Guiſe and the Cardinal of Lorrain have diſcovered a conſpiracy wrought againſt themſelfs and their auctorité, which they have bruited (to make the matter more odious) to be ment onely againſt the King: whereupon they are in ſuch feare, as themſelfs do were privy coatis, and are in the night garded with piſtoliers and men in arms. They have apprehended eight or nine, and have put ſome to the torture. The Lord Davy Hamulton, Suſelis, and Stewart be removed from Bois de Vincennes, and are brought, with ſome other, muffeled hither to Amboiſe. And to be ſhort, this court is in great trouble, and know not on which ſide to torne them; as upon the boulting out of like matter it happeneth emong the governors of a realm, as you can conſider: and, to color the matter the more, they bruit, that the King of Spain hath advertiſed, that this conſpiracy is ment againſt the King.*

The matter is preſently hote, and like enough to be hoter: ſo as if ever time were for to work your ſurety, and to do that you have nede to do; it is now. For the Queen Dowager hath advertiſed them here by Wilſon, that if ſhe be renforced by May (and ſooner ſhe cannot be, for all things be here unready) that till then ſhe hopeth to kepe good: but theſe things proceading to a garboil, they here ſhall have other matter to loke unto. And therefore I ſay again: chafe the iron, whiles it is hot, and you ſhall take away occaſions of many inconveniencis; and gain the advantaige, now it is offered.

John Ribaud and John Roſs arriving here yeſterday, are this day depeched to the ſea coaſt, to put all their ſhips in arreadines with all ſpede. The Marquis and his wife are gone from Diepe to Feckam. I mervail the more at Wilſon's paſſing (who is diſpechid this ſixth of Marche back again) for that he went and came in poſt: by meanes of whoſe cuming, and his reaport of the Lord Hume, the ſaid Lord, being anſwered with de-

lay in his ſute, is thereupon better regarded than he was like to be. Hereof have I thought good to advertiſe you expreſly, becauſe I doubt (if things ſuccede as the houſe of Guiſe feareth) I ſhall not of a good time have the like commodity.

Wilſon hath told them here, that he dare not land in Scotland, for feare of the Queen's Majeſtie's ſhips: and therefor mindeth to go firſt into Flanders, and to land in England about Eſſex, or Suſſex, as a Fleming, or elſe at Newcaſtle, from Calais or Newhaven; ſaying, that he dare not go the way he hath paſſed hitherto. He reported, that the Lord Hume hath an Engliſhman dwelling upon the borders in England to his ſervant, who is as his ſpiall, by whoſe meanes Wilſon ſhall be conveyed into Scotland. I do wiſh, that my Lord of Norfolk, and other, may not onely have an ey to the ſaid Wilſon, and other Scottiſhmen that paſs to and fro; but alſo to find ſome meanes to learn, what Engliſhman it is who ſerveth the ſaid Lord Hume.

I CANNOT but put youe in remembrance, that *in handeling of the matter with Scotland, and in receiving of the hoſtagis (which be comonly ſhews of diffidence) the matter may be uſed in ſuch ſort, as they have no cauſe to think we do miſtruſt them, but as that which paſſeth between us may ſeme to procede of love; for otherwiſe diverſe inconveniencis may happin, which you can conſider: and I could, if I were there with you, (as I have boldly in other things) for myne opinion partly declare unto you the meanis how it myght be done. And as I wold be loth, that we ſhuld think any thing too ſure, and thereby become negligent; which nedeth not: ſo I dare aſſure you of one thing, that this the Queen's Majeſty hath already done hath goten her ſuch reputacion and credit, as ſhe is more dradde and eſtemed abrode in the world, than her ſuſter was with all her great mariage and alliance.*

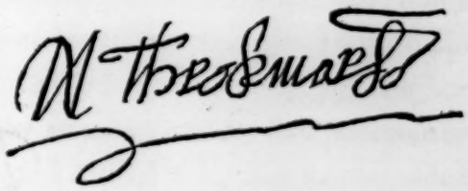
I have written to my Lord Admirall for the appointing of ſome man to remain at Dunkirk, for conveying of letters over into England; and for the circumſtances therof I referre youe to his LORDSHIP's lettre. And ſo I humbly take my leave of youe. From Amboiſe, the VII of Marche 1559, in the morning.

Yours humbly to commaunde

W Throckmorton

BEING ready to ſeale up this lettre, I do underſtande, that *the feare of this commocion is ſo great, as the ſixth of this preſent the Duke of Guiſe,*

the Cardinal of Lorrain, the grand Prior, and all the knights of the order which were here, watched all night long in the court, and the gatis of this towne were all ſhut and kept: whereby you may perceive, how we are beſeiged. It ſhall not be amiſs, that the Queen's Majeſtie, by herſelf or otherwiſe, do cauſe the conte Helveſtein to be moved to write to the Duke of Clevis, to ſtay that the Frenchmen may levy no men in his contrey; where they here begin allready to practiſe for the ſame by a coronel, called Collard, born in Guelderland.



SIR, yt may lyke you to be a meyne to the Quen's Majeſtie, to geve Mr Jhons leave for a lenger tyme to be abrode; *allbeit I be revoked, or the warr breake:* whearbie he ſhall be the better able hereafter to ſerve hyr Majeſtie yn ſome ſervyſe and place of truſt; wyche he wyll be verie mete to do, addynge ſomme more foreyne experience to the good parts he hathe alredy. *He meaneth to retire himſelf to Dole in the conty of Burgundy for the exerciſe of his tonge, if he cannot continew in France.*

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Secretary Cecil. 8 Mar. 1560. From the Original.

SIR, after I had made up the pacquet, I was faine to open it, t'incloſe this lettre within it; ſignifying unto the Quenis Majeſtie and youe, that I am certainly informed, that the Buſhop of Valence, of whome I have writen to her Majeſtie, is a man of *great experience and conning practice*; *and*, if it may be, will *go beyond Cievre, of whoſe complexion he is.* I wold wiſhe, that *in no wiſe he went into Scotland.* And Sir, it apperethe *by his ſending, that they do nothing but ſend ſtore of words thither to abuſe you*; and that ſeing they *ſend no commiſſion to go through with any thing*, that they do *but triſle the matter to win time: for we do ſe here, that they do never a whit ſtay their preparacions for war, but rather increaſe the ſame. What wil be the end of this conſpiracy, God knoweth: but this morning they begin to gather force, and there be cum diverſe hacquebutiers to this towne; and have further given commandement, that all priſoners, deteined in any place within the realm of France for religion, ſhall be* univerſally releaſed.

I WOLDE wiſhe, that *whatſoever were treated of with the French toching the Scots, that the Scots were made privy thereto; and that nothing*

were accorded toching them, without *their conſent and knowledge. The Duke of Nemurs, and the Conte Mirandola, with* diverſe others, *were yeſterday ſent abrode to make ſcowte watche. There is order given for the coming to the court of four hundred men at arms. The Admiral of France and Dandelot are greatly ſoſpected to be parties in this broile here towardes. Wilſon hath ſtay'd hitherto, and (as I hear) ſhall cum thither with the Biſhop of Valence, whoſe name is Monluc.* And ſo eftſones I take my leave of youe. From Amboiſe, this VIII of Marche, at none, 1559.

Yours aſſured to commaunde

N. Throkmorton

TO THE QUEENE'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Amboiſe. 9 Mar. 1560.

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

HIT may pleaſe your Majeſté t'underſtand, that the VIII of this preſent I receyvid your Higneſſe's lettres of the XVII of February, by *Guido Cavalcanti:* to whome I have gyven myne adviſe, how he ſhall behave himſelf heere. I underſtand by the ſame, that it hath pleaſed your Highneſſe to beſtow uppon him a pencion of one hundred pownds: and, in myne opinion, as I take it to be well beſtowed; ſo I thinke, that he is well able with his ſervice (yf he will employe it) to deſerve it.

The VII and VIII of this preſent I wrote to your Highneſſe of one effect: and my packetts I ſent, th'one by the waye of Diepe, and th'other by Flandres. By that of the VIII I advertiſed of this bearer the Busſhope of Valence's comminge to your Majeſtie from this King; who then told me, that he ſhuld have his depeche about the X of this inſtant. But this morning he ſent me word, that he was commaunded to departe this daye before noone; withe requeſt to accompanye him with my lettres to your Highnes, and to your officers at Dover: which I thought my duetie to your Majeſtie, and meete, in reſpect of th'amitie, to doe.

THIS man is of the pryvie counſell here, brother to Monſieur de Monluc knight of this ordre; wiſe, ſobre, and well mixed, and of longe tyme and often employed in ambaſſades, and other ſervices of eſtate and truſt. And beſides that he is well learned in divinitie, (anſwering to his callinge) wherin he hath written much; he is well ſeene in other ſciences. I truſt,

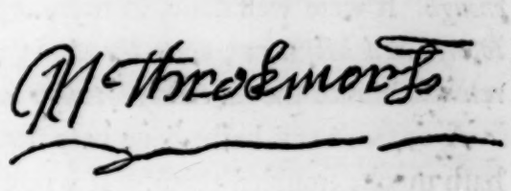
truſt, he commith ſo inſtructid to your Highnes from his maſter, as he will oppen the waye, and gyve meanes to bringe all doubts of amitie into good tearmes: which for the quiet of chriſtendome, and banniſhinge of ſuſpicion from betwene princes, is much to be wisſhid; ſo the ſame be done in deede, and not delayed over with delayes, as hath ben uſid by ſome princes our neighbours to ſerve their tournes. Th'one wherof is as good and holſome, as th'other odious and dangerouſe.

The vii of this preſent the ſaid Busſhoppe came to me, and told me from his maſter, that even as your Highnes had dealt freendlye and frankelye with the King and his miniſtres in declaringe your griefs unto theim; ſo the King his maſter myndid to take the ſame waye with your Highnes, and alſo to declare ſome other to your Majeſtie; and for that pourpoſe had appoinctid him to go this journey: and truſted well, that there ſhulde be nothinge omitted of his maſter, nor undone of him, that might ſerve for the ſtablisſhinge of goode peace betwene your Majeſties; nor no wrongs unreadreſſed, that might occaſion anye bitterneſſe betwixt yow.

Emonge other things he told me, that the Queene Dowagiere of Scotland had ſo often and earneſtlye written to this King for her retourne into this realme, with ſuch mone to be eaſidde of thoſe troubles and burthens there, which have dyvers tymes put her in great extremitie of danger of lief, that the King his maſter cannot refuſe her her requeſt; and thinkithe, that ſhe ſhall ſhortlye comme into France: wherof, I judge, he will motion your Majeſtie, and requyre leave for her paſſaige through your realme. *I have written more of this man in a lettre to Mr Secretary, wherof it may like your Majeſtie to be enfourmid.*

This perſonaige's uſaige there, in reſpect of th'onnour of his place heere and degree of his dignitie, beſides th'onnour of this legation at this preſent committed unto him, I humbly recommende to your Majeſtie. And thus I beſeeche God long to preſerve your Highnes in health, honnour, and all felicité. From Amboiſe, the ix of Marche 1559.

Your Majeſtie's humble and moſt
bounden ſubject and ſervaunt



TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHTE, THE QUENIS MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Secretary Cecil.

From Amboiſe.

9 Mar. 1560.

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

SIR, I ſent unto youe the VII of this preſent a pacquet by the waye of *Diepe, and the eighth of the ſame another by the way of Flanders, much what both of one tenure. This bearer I have therein deſcribed unto you. He is as coning as Cievre, or beyond him. You may perceive by his ſending, that they do but protract the time with wordis; for he hath not comiſſion to go through with any matter.*

WILSON, *a Scottiſhman, hath paſſed to and from Scotland through England without knowledge*; wherof I mervaill. The XXVIII of February *he did take ſhipping at Dover; where I feare there be ſome falſe* bretheren, for who will may *paſs there without let: he landed at Diepe.* It ſhal be well done to write to the *captain of the caſtle at Dover to take* hede to theſe things. *The ſaid Wilſon myndith to embarque again in Flanders, and to diſcend in the northe partis of Scotland, or elſe at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and ſo paſſe our frontier. The French, for the ſure conveyance of their packets, have deviſed now to ſend all their currors by ſea, to land at Aberdine, Monros, or Dundé, and ſo by the north parts. I wiſh the Duke of Chaſtelherault to be advertiſed hereof, and to have an eye to thoſe partis; for elſe they ſhall paſſe through the contrey.*

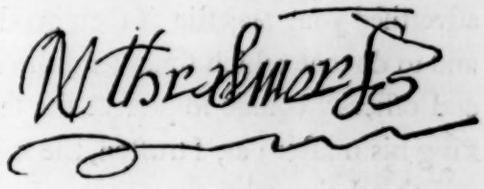
I RECEIVED a lettre from the Quene's Majeſtie by *Guido Calvacant* the VIII of this preſent. *The hoſtagis*, as I am enformed, *be at Calais redy to paſs over. I have not accepted them. I ſaid, I wold* underſtande of them, and *then allow or diſallow. You may perceive, that they procede without order in this doing. The Marquis de Neile is not, if he may be ſtayed, to be releaſed. By his abſence his wife may do ſervice in Bretaigne: his preſence taketh the ſame away. For all good contenance, they here make great preparacions. Ribaud and Roſs are diſpetched to make ready all the ſhips they can, both their own, and all other ſtrangers; ſaving the King of Spain his ſubjectis. They cannot be ready before May, and in the mean time you may do many things for your advantage. The Marquis ſtayeth, becauſe he is not ſtrong enough.* It were well done, in myne opinion, that *inſtructions were ſent to my Lord Montague, or to the Ambaſſadour reſident in Spain*, to have in remembraunce the *old treaty between us, if the French invade us.*

A CONSPIRACY hathe bene here reveled againſt *the Houſe of Guiſe.* It hath moche troubled them. It is now ſomwhat appeaſed, and the King goeth abrode on hunting. *The French have ſent to levy men in the Paliſgrave's contrey, and Guelderland.* I wrote to my Lord Admyrall by my

laſte, for *the appointing of ſome diſcrete man to take a houſe to reſide at Dunkirk, for conveyance of letters over into England. The Queen's Majeſtie, by her doings hitherto, hath won much reputacion, and is more drad than her ſuſter was for all her great marriage and alliance.*

By this bearer his talk with me I judge, he will ſue to the Queen's Majeſtie to have the Queen Douager of Scotland to paſſe through England. I wiſh the handeling of matters for hoſtagis with Scotland, which be tokins of diffidence, may be ſuch, as the Scots may think we do not miſtruſt them. I ſignified yeſterday and the day before diverſe of theſe maters, and other things, at more lenght. Becauſe tyme is ſhort (for the BUSHOP is even now upon his departure) and that I truſt one of my late pacquetts wil be with youe aſſone as this; I make an ende, and take my leave of youe: praying God to direct youe in all your doings. From Amboiſe, the IX of March 1559.

Yours aſſured to commande



POSTSCRIPT. I AM enformed, that *the Buſhop of Valence hath inſtructions to deſire licence for the Queen Dowager of Scotland's paſſing through England, and of ſuch Frenchmen as be in Scotland, into France; and alſo to deſire the Earl of Arrain and the congregacion, to permit them to depart quietly; giving them licence to live to their conſcience, ſo as they forget not their duty to their ſoverain, and old alliance with France. If the matter between the French and us com to hoſtagis;* my poor opinion is, that they *whoſe namis I ſend you here incloſed be perſonagis mete for the purpos.** I meane that; if there be *any accord towards, that we ſhall reſt upon hoſtagis; and,* in that caſe, to demaunde theſe, *and the ſame to be delivered out of hand: for they make great preparacion, and by all likelyhood mind nothing but to bring the Queen's Majeſtie aſlepe, and to win time; and ere that their offers com to be performed in deed, their ſhips and men of war will be ready.*

* *The Duke of Nemours. The Duke of Longueville. The Prince of Jenville, eldiſt ſon to the Duke of Guiſe. The Conte d'Eu, eldiſt ſon to the Duke of Nevers.*

TO THE QUENIS MOOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Amboiſe.

15 Mar. 1560

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſtie to be advertiſed, that the XII of this preſent, at five of the clocke in the morning, Frauncis your curror arrived here at Amboiſe; by whome I received your Highnes and your counſaill's lettres, bearing date the VII of the ſame: and upon knowledge of your Majeſtie's pleaſure therin ſignified unto me, I ſent to the court for audience; whiche was appointed to be the next daye. So as the XIII of this preſent I repaired to the court: and after I had dined with the cardinall (who was accompanied with the chancelor Olivier, the Prince of Janvile, the Archbuſhop of Vienna, Marillac, the Buſhop of Orleauns, and diverſe others of the long robe;) being retired with him into his chamber, the cardinall beganne to declare unto me, that the King and he had received lettres from their Ambaſſadour in Englande, brefely conteining th'effect of certaine articles proponed to him there; whiche he hath advertiſed us, quoth the cardinall, youe wold more amply dilate unto us.

I THERUPON declared unto him, that, upon my laſt audience, I had advertiſed your Majeſtie of their good diſpoſicion and inclinacion to peace, and to do that which ſhuld tend therunto; and had uſed the beſt meanes and offices I coulde to perfect the ſame betwixe your Majeſtie and the King his maſter; as, I truſted, the King ſhuld underſtand by your lettres: and that I thowght, they were advertiſed from their Ambaſſadour with your Majeſtie, how he had proceaded therupon; who, I ſaid, had made an apparaunce of the good diſpoſition of the King here to accord to all things toching your Majeſtie and the maters of Scotlande: and that your Majeſtie, minding to let them underſtand from thens theſe things, had commaunded me to open unto the King the meanes that may confirme the ſame, and eſtabliſhe th'amity and perpetuall peaxe betwixe them; which not being accorded, your Majeſtie could not be perſuadid, that th'amity could long indure without jalouſy and doubt; ſpecially conſidering to what ſuſpicion things have of late bene brought. I ſaid alſo, that by lettres which I had received from your Majeſtie I underſtoode, that their Ambaſſadour had travailled with the ſame, and your counſaill, to have all things frendly compounded and ended; and for that purpoſe had given occaſion of deviſing certaine articles, wherof he had allowed part, and rejected others offered by your Highnes; and miſliked them in ſome part, without the whiche your Majeſtie ſawe, no ſurety could followe.

WHEN I had ended the propoſition, and entered to the declaration of th'articles; Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur, quoth he, youe have here made a faire propoſition in words, as thoughe the Quene deſired peaxe: and yet, methinkes,

methinkes, by your doings it ſemethe, that ſhe mindeth to breake. Wherunto I made no anſwer: but going on with my tale, ſaid that your Majeſtie deſired, that toching th'articles proponed to their Ambaſſadeur concerning th'articles devyſed; wherin emongs other things he had accorded, that theſe innovations made by the King here and the Quene his wief to the prejudice of your Majeſtie, toching the giving of your armes and uſing of your title, ſhuld be furthwith reformed and ceaſſe for ever: which thing being duely done indeede without delay, I ſaid, ſhuld geve a very good begynnyng to this mater. Wherunto quoth the cardinall: He hath gone beſides his commiſſion; for he had no grounde from us to procede in this ſorte, nor t'accord herunto. He had indede commaundement from the King to ſay in this mater of th'armes, that the ſame ſhuld be no hinderaunce to th'amity betwene your Majeſtie and the King his maſter. But no mervaill, quoth he; for he hath from the begynnyng had ſuch a diſpoſicion to bring things to quiet, as he without reſpect to any thing elles hath clene forgoten himſelf.

Sir, quoth I, what commiſſion he had, I know not; but this is ſignified unto me to have bene done by him: and ſo declared further unto him, that your Majeſtie alſo required to have all the King's forces to be out of hand revoqued from Scotlande, and to have occaſion of doubt taken awaye, and the Scotts auncient privileges reſtored: deſiring alſo, that within the xxi of this moneth, they ſhuld begynne to revoque their forces at the furtheſt; by the xxiv, the third parte of the ſame; and within the xxviii of the ſame monethe, the half; and the hooll, by the ſecond of Aprill next coming: which thing was very requiſit, to th'intent that the firſt great ſuſpicions conceived on the behaulf of your Majeſtie do not give youe occaſion, for th'aſſurance of your realme, to do otherwiſe then willingly ye wold do; wherby your good inclination to peaxe and amitye might be hindered and letted. And to th'intent that theſe things may take ſoner effect; your Majeſtie thought good (if the King liked the ſame) that there were ſent from hens commiſſion for that purpoſe, to ſome perſonage or perſonages either in Englande or Scotlande; as to Monſieur de Valence, or Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur; or ells to the Buſhop of Amyens, Meſſieurs de la Broſſe and Martigues, being already in Scotlande; and chefely for thoſe points whiche concerne the revocation of the King's forces in Scotlande; which ſhuld greatly advaunce the mater: and this ſemeth a better way unto her, then to tary till one can be ſent from hens; which wold require to great a tyme. Likewiſe I declared, that your Majeſtie was contented to graunt them ſauf conduct as woll be ſea as by lande, and ſuffer them to paſſe ſafely in Engliſhe botomes into

Fraunce: and if that any were diſpoſed not to paſſe by ſea, and had not the commodité ſo to do; ſuche ſhuld be ſuffered to paſſe in convenient numbers unarmed throughe the realme of Englande, and ſo into Fraunce: whiche things being thus redreſſed, and put in execution; your Majeſtie truſted, that all occaſions of doubts and ſuſpicions ſhuld clerely be baniſhed, and bothe your Majeſties might live in perpetuall peaxe. I ſaid alſo, that your Majeſtie was of opinion, that it were very neceſſary, that the King, if he deſired to have peaxe univerſally betwene the three realmes, (which your Majeſtie did earneſtly deſire) did ſend over with diligence large and ample commiſſion to ſomme perſonaige to goo into Scotlande; and, finding the Duke of Chaſtelerault, and others of the nobilité his adherents, ready to acknowledge the Quene his wief for their ſoveraine Lady, that the King in her right did cauſe ſomme perfect aſſurance and reſtitution of the liberties of their countrey to be made unto them, the realme to be governed without force and armes, according to th'old lawes and liberties of the ſame, and by the naturall and natif people therof, or ells as it ſhuld ſeme good to the three eſtats to be aſſembled frankly and without conſtrainct, to the benefit of the ſaid Quene his wief: and then (I ſaid) having retired their forces as before, your Majeſtie promiſed to retire your forces newly aſſembled bothe by land and ſea; ſo as alſo the King here wold take ordre, that as well upon his ſea coaſts, as in other parts of his realme, there might be no more preparation for warre, nor that thoſe whiche be in hande dyd procede any further, and that furthwith commaundement were given to this effect: and to th'intent the ſame peaxe might alwayes continew, and that a more ſtraict amity might be eſtabliſhed betwene your Majeſties; your Majeſtie alſo deſired, that the laſt treaty of peaxe might be ratiffied and confirmed.

When I had thus ended to tell him as moche as was, in my poor opinion, mete for me to declare toching your Majeſtie's pleaſure; Sir (quoth he) youe have here made declaration unto me of diverſe articles: and becauſe they be of importaunce, and for that the ſame may be the better conſidered; I pray youe, I may have the ſame in writing. Sir (quoth I) I have no commiſſion to do otherwiſe then I have done; that is, to declare thus moche unto youe by mowthe. Why, (quoth he) youe have here made mencion of dayes: and do youe thinke, that my memory will ſerve me to beare ſo many maters of importans away; and that princes can procede in this facion by bare words? if we do no otherwiſe, we ſhal be long er we comme to any poinct. Sir (quoth I) as I told youe, I have no commiſſion thus to do: and yet for your memory ſake; and alſo becauſe (it may be) I do not, for want of language, ſet out the mater

ſufficiently for your underſtanding; and alſo for that the maters may the ſoner be anſwered and ſatisfied, and things better conſidered; I was (I ſaid) contented to put th'effect of that I had reherſed unto him in writing: proteſting, that I had no commiſſion therto; and that I required, it might not be prejudiciall to your Majeſtie's cauſe now in hande, nor any advantaige againſt me in your ſervice. God forbid (quoth he) that I ſhuld do ſo: I do it onely becauſe the mater may the better be conſidered, and anſwered accordingly. Wherupon being thus preſſed, and becauſe the mater is come to the poinct to trye whether they meane plainly or not, the rather becauſe he ſemed not to confirme the doings of their Ambaſſadour with your Majeſtie; (wherby it may apeare, that this maner of proceading is not plaine nor commodious for your Majeſtie) I could not, as methought, denye them unto him; but thought good to draw out th'articles (a copy wherof I ſend your Majeſtie herwithall) in ſuche ſort as may appeare unto your Majeſtie; ſo couched, as farre as my ſimple wit wold ſerve me, as methinks they can take no advauntaige by any of the ſame.

I was herupon brought to the King: to whome in ſort as aperteined I delivered your Majeſtie's lettres, with your Highnes commendations; and, after he had peruſed the ſame, declared unto him the mater I proponed to the cardinall. Wherunto he ſaid nothing, but onely preſſed me to put the ſame in writing. I anſwered him with ſuche proteſtations as I made to the cardinall, and promiſed to put the ſame in articlees. From him I was conducted by Monſieur de Randan (brother to the conte Rochefaukault) to the Quene mother; to whome I in like maner delivered your Majeſtie's lettres and commendations: who onely thanked your Majeſtie, and did make the like requeſt that the King and the cardinall made. Wherunto I agreed as before.

In th'end the cardinall ſaid, he was commaunded to declare unto me, to be ſignified unto your Majeſtie, a conſpiracye wrought againſt him and the Duke his brother; the ſpring wherof roſe from Geneva: and with many faire words ſaid, that the King his maſter, being deſirous that the Quene his good ſuſter ſhuld underſtande therof, had willed him to declare this mater unto me; to th'intent I ſhuld make your Majeſtie privye to the ſame. I told him, that it did bothe toche your Majeſtie, and the like hath happened to other princes: and as your Highnes wold not be glad of it, I knew well ynoughe, but be ſory of any unquietnes about your good brother; ſo wold youe not let (if nede were) to ayde him againſt ſuche as ſhuld be medlars in ſuch a caſe, being ſo prejudiciall to all maner of ſtates. He ſaid, they had met with ſomme of them: and told me of XVIII men whiche were apprended the XII of this preſent

by Monſieur de Sanſar, a knight of th'order, nere Towers; every of them carying behinde him on horſbacke a bagfull of piſtoletts, ſhot and powder. And this is all that paſſed betwene the King, the Quene mother, the cardinall and me.

Being thus retorned home to my lodgings, I uſed as muche diligence as I could to put th'articles in order, and ſent the ſame in the evening to the cardinall; praying him (for as moch as the currour ſtayde upon their anſwer, that the tyme paſſed, and the dayes mentioned in th'articles came on apaſe) aſſone as might be to have anſwer likewiſe in writing from them, to be ſent to your Majeſtie. He ſaid, he wold the next morning ſhew them to the King, conſider them, and therupon give me anſwer: whiche I attended all the XIIII of this preſent: and not hearing from the cardinall, I ſent againe unto him for anſwer; alledging the ſtay of your Majeſtie's curror onely for the purpoſe, whome (I ſaid) your Majeſtie wold think long in retorning. He anſwered, the King had ſeen them; but ſeing he was not reſolved therupon, prayed me to have patience; without appointing any tyme to ſend the ſame to me.

Wherfore waying, that the XIII of this preſent *about midnight they diſpeched one to their Ambaſſadour there, without giving me knowledge*; and that, as it aperethe unto me, *th'expedicion of your Majeſtie's affairis at this time* is of great importance, not knowing what *advantage they may have in protracting the matter to your Majeſtie's incommodité:* I thought it expedient to depeche this bearer herwithall, reteining your curror with me to be diſpetched hens with ſuche anſwer as I ſhall receive here; the rather becauſe your Majeſtie *may not be abuſed with indirect dealing*; *and* that the ſame may underſtand *in time what I do here, the better to procede with the French King's miniſters on that ſide.*

Now having ſignified unto your Majeſtie, what I have done toching your ſpeciall charge committed unto me; I do humbly beſeche your Majeſtie (according to your accuſtomed favour and grace towards me) to give me leave to declare, what I have done further for the furtherance of your ſervice, and what I thinke (ſaving your Majeſtie's grave correction) in my poor opinion mete to be done by your Majeſtie. And wheras I underſtoode *by King Philip's Ambaſſadour, that the fourtenth of this preſent* there paſſed by this court a curror from *Spain into Flanders*, who caried lettres to one Monſieur de *Glaion*, a knight of th'order, *of the Low-contrey*, a man of experience, and of the privy counſaill, to *put himſelf in arreadines for his paſſing over into England to your Majeſtie*; *and that alſo* an other, *whoſe name and contrey he knew not, ſhuld be appointed to* come to *this court*; *both of them to travail to compound matter between your Majeſtie*

jeſtie and the French King: perceiving alſo, that the *Biſhop of Limogis, now reſident with the King of Spain for this King, ſent alſo a curror who arrived within four houris after the other; who,* it is judged, letteth not to *deprave alltogether your Majeſtie's doings, and to* turne the cat in the panne, and to make your Majeſtie's *proceadings other than they be, for his maſter's advantage:* fearing *leaſt the King of Spain, through ignorance of your Majeſtie's* proceadings, *might conceive thereof otherwiſe then well; I, upon continuall declaracion,* made not onely in words but in dedes, of *the ſaid Ambaſſadour here towardis your Majeſtie and your ſervis, and miſliking of theſe mens doings, ſpecially in regard of the old amité between your Majeſtie's realm and the Low-contreis, thought it not amiſs* (becauſe he might the better *perſuade with him that ſhall cum out of Spain the juſtnes of your Majeſtie's proceadings and requeſtis, and the frowardnes of the French in trifling of the matter with wordis) to make him privy to the articles* delivered by me in writing to the French King. Whiche as he toke in very thankfull and frendly part: ſo he letted not to ſay plainly unto me, that *your Majeſtie could deſire no leſs than you did; that you had reaſon to demaund more a great deale; that the French in refuſing to ſatisfye your Majeſtie in the ſame ſhuld ſeme unreaſonable; and that he was aſſured, that his maſter underſtanding thus much,* howſoever the *French Ambaſſadour perſwaded with him, wold miſlike their proceadings; and that he wold be the gladder, and more eſteme your Majeſtie, if in theſe matters you do that you may do, and make an end to your advantage. He aſſured me, that Monſieur Glaiion was a wiſe man, and wold conſider as well as any man the neceſſité of amité between England and the Low-contreys, and how the one accorded in ſtate with the other. He ſaid, he thought the other wold not be here ſo ſone, but that his maſter might in time be advertiſed of your Majeſtie's proceadings;* and thought good, if I wold let him have *a copy of the articles given by me to the French, to ſend the ſame unto* him; *to the intent that he underſtanding your Majeſtie's juſt and direct proceadings, his Ambaſſadour to be ſent hither might be inſtructed* accordingly, *and give leſs eare to the French perſuaſions.* I judged it requiſit to promis *him a copy; wherewith, he told me, he wold diſpetche one into Spain in poſt.*

It may like your Majeſtie t'underſtand, that *Guido Calvalcant* (ſo farre as I can judge) beareth great affection to your Majeſtie's ſervice; for the furtheraunce wherof *he repaireth often unto me, and followeth myn adviſe in his proceadings. He is in good grace with the cardinal of Lorrain and the Duke of Guiſe: who, he ſayeth, notwithſtanding their good contenance unto me, ſaid unto him, in talking of the laſt matters proponed by me, that they wold ſell lands, goodis, and all that ever they had, rather than they*

wold agree to the articles; and yet he knoweth, if your Majeſtie ſtand in them, they will condiſcend thereunto. Their caſe is ſuche for the preſent, as they cannot chuſe: for they have nothing ready for the war; and, beſide, ſtand in doubtfull termis at home; and have ſo many irons in the fire, as they cannot tell which way to turn them. He alſo informeth me, that emong all the ſtrangers of this court your Majeſtie's proceadings are ſo liked, as your realm hath more eſtimacion than when it had Calais: ſo as if the end ſuccede thereafter; it is judged veryly, your Majeſtie ſhall during your time be quiet, and theſe men afraid to enter into war with you. Mary, now is the time to preſſe them, and conſtrain them to do any thing for your Majeſtie's ſurety.

THUS your Majeſtie ſeethe, *what opinion is here generally, and how the ſame is confirmed by the Ambaſſadour and Calvacant*; *upon whom*, I doubt not, your MAJESTIE ſhall have cauſe to thinke *your penſion well beſtowed.* And for myne opinion; I cannot underſtand by any meanes, that *theſe men, ſo long as they may dally their matters with wordis, will be* brought *to do any thing elſe: and good will have they to do nothing. What the importance of your Majeſtie's affairis, and the ſtate of your realm* requirethe, *the Lords of your conſail can well conſider.* Your MAJESTIE hathe *demanded reaſon at the Frenchmen's hands: and, before it came to pointis and articles, they ſaid, your Majeſtie ſhuld be ſatisfied*; meaning onely to know th'uttermoſt. Whiche being declared *to them, and nothing but* honorable, reaſonable, and moſt juſte *requeſtis, and without the which your Majeſtie can hope to have no equalité at their handis: they firſt call back their Ambaſſadour's doing on that ſide, and will not allow them*; *and here will do nothing but trifel to winne time*, and make as moche *preparacion as they may for force. Wherein ſeeing* God hath ordeined *them to be ſo far inferior to your Majeſtie, as your Majeſtie having the advantage may without their let take and kepe the ſame, if good forſight be had; I truſt, your Majeſtie will not let ſlip this occaſion: which taken*; bothe ſuch as may happen to *treate with your Majeſtie for compoſicion with theſe men, on the King of Spain's* behaulf, wil be gladder to meddle in the mater, *being to your Majeſtie's honor and profit*; *and theſe men, having* felt that *their willfullnes in doing of injuries and refuſing reaſonable demandis hath done them hurt, will be* glad to *make an honorable end with your Majeſtie, and perhaps be content to grant more than is yet* ſpoken of.

AND when your MAJESTIE ſhall have thus ordered the mater *with them, and brought them to ſatisfy you: then, for the prevention of their malice hereafter, and that they* ſhall not another tyme take occaſion, upon *a ſmall ground, to fall out with you (for ſo long as any of the Houſe of Guiſe ruleth in France, theſe pikis will never be forgottin; but revenge will be ſought,*

if ever time ſerve) it may like your Majeſtie to deſire *the King of Spain*, and, if it ſhal be thought good, *the Emperor alſo to be a party with him (which, in reſpect of the honor of the matter, he will* perhaps willingly do;) *and joining with them two, your Majeſtie and the French King to make a treaty of a continuall peace* betwene your Majeſtie and the ſaid King; with capitulation, that whoſoever firſt breakethe, *the other two, with the aide of* the prince injuried, ſhall ſet upon the begynner of the warre with their forces. Whiche thing, in reſpect of the ſtate of chriſtendome, ſhall comme well to paſſe *for the Emperor: and King Philip, who hath his mind occupied for the* commodité of his countrey *upon Barbary*, will by all likelyhood give good eare therunto; and the rather, when he ſhall underſtande, that in reſpect of the ſtate of his *Low-contreis, the French ſhall not dare to* attempt any thing againſt the ſame, *for feare of your Majeſtie. And this done; I doubt not, but your Majeſtie ſhall have time to do other things at home, for the continuall* preſervation of your Majeſtie's *ſurety, and* wealthe of your Majeſtie's realmes and ſubjects.

And becauſe your Majeſtie may knowe the cauſe wherfore *in all my doings with theſe men* I have omitted to *make mention of the third article, which is to have the matter* brought *to communicacion and treaty, only uſing the laſt point* for confirmation of the laſte treaty: it may like the ſame to underſtand, that having knowledge, before the coming of Frauncis your currour, *that it was the point the French only deſired, and whereby they might have moſt color to winne time*; I thought it, in my poor opinion, unneceſſary to put the ſame *furth; leſt that in ſticking thereunto they wold have driven all the reſt to communicacion, under pretence that all was included in this article.* And howſoever your Majeſtie is informed of the *ſtrenght and defenſe of Leth;* it is here certainly underſtanded by *a poſt that arrived from Scotland the eleventh of this preſent, that Leth (whether it be for want of furniture of munition, want of victuallis, lack of ſtrenght in the pece,* or for ſomme other cauſe) *that the ſame, onles they within it have preſent relief, is not gardable ten days: and, indeed, it is not taken here to be of force.*

And for your Majeſtie's further remembraunce, whiche I know nedeth not to your Majeſtie; it may like the ſame, in caſe *either Cievre or Monſieur de Valence deſire to have audience, and in their* declaration to be made to your Majeſtie of the proceadings here betwene Monſieur le cardinall and me, *upon the arrivall of the curror diſpeched by them from hence without my knowledge the* XIII of this preſent *at midnight, do not give your Majeſtie a reſolut anſwer toching the demands I have here proponed to them, and that to your Majeſtie's ſatisfaction, to anſwer them, that your*

Majeſtie will ſtay treating further with them, *till you hear from your Majeſtie's Ambaſſadour here, and be enformed what anſwer he receiveth of this ſide;* and in that caſe to cauſe *ſtrait order to be taken, that neither Cievre nor any other ſend any depechis into Scotland*: and if it ſo happen, that *neither your Majeſtie by their anſwer to me here, nor by their miniſters there ſhall perceive, that they mind furthwith to reſolve upon anſwer to the articles miniſtred by me to them, to your Majeſtie's ſatisfaction; that* then it may pleaſe your Majeſtie to *ſend to revoque me, and that to be done both with great ſpede and ſecretly; and then to take your oportunité, without being any longer abuſed by them, thereby to conſtrain them to cum to better termis.*

But one thing I am glad of, *that Monſieur de Glaiion repaireth into England; who is as wiſe a man, and notable a warrior, as I do know any in theſe daies; and of great importance, being a Low-contrey man,* as divers of my Lords do well knowe. *And I doubt not, your Majeſtie can uſe him in ſuch ſort, when he ſhall be arrived there, as you will winne him to be for ever affectionat to your Majeſtie and your realm: for he is a man worthy to be wonne, and to be made of*; wherin I nede not to remembre your Majeſtie.

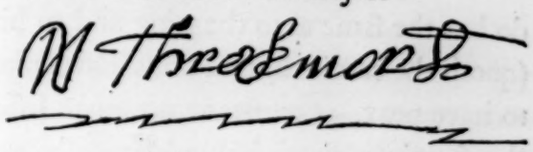
It may like your Majeſtie alſo t'underſtande, that *there is granted unto the King here ſix hundred thouſand frankis only, for the rigging forth of ſhips, and proviſion of victuallis too. John Ribaud and Roſs continew ſtill in the following of their commiſſions upon the ſea coaſts, for the preparacion of ſhips. And even now preſently the garboil here is very hote, which troubleth them ſore. It is judged, that it will rather increaſe then decreaſe: and here is already ſending out of horſemen piſtoliers on all ſidis.*

Th'Emperour, as it is ſaid, hathe made requeſt to the Pope for his coronation; whiche is graunted unto him, and the cardinall Morone ſhall goo into Almaine for the purpoſe: who ſtayeth as yet, for that his caſe is not throughly clered, for ſuche cauſes as were laid to his charge during his impriſonment. The Pope hath alſo, as it is ſaid, referred the mater of the counſaill to th'Emperour. The cardinall of Guiſe is retorned to this court. The cardinall of Bellaye Deane of the colledge is deadde. The cardinall Turnon is like to be elected in his ſtede. The Pope hath ſent to demaunde licence of this King to beſtowe the cardinall Bellaye his benefices: becauſe he died at Rome, he claimeth the diſpoſition therof partly by right.

Th'enterprise of Tripoli is broken: for as a revolt was a cauſe that moved King Philip to ſend an army that wayes; ſo the ſame being pacified and quieted by Dracutraiz, who hath put himſelf into the towne with

with two thouſand Janniſſeris, the Turque hath alſo ſent unto him a ſuccour of thirty gallees, to defend the ſea coaſt. The maters of the revolt being herby compounded; King Philip his enterpriſe is failed, and his men of warre are conſtrained to retire themſelfs. And thus having non other occurrencis to write unto your Majeſtie, I beſeche God long to preſerve the ſame in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Amboiſe, the xv of Marche 1559, at IX of the clocke at night.

Your Majeſtie's mooſt humble and
obedient ſervaunt and ſubject



POSTSCRIPT.

The Mariſhall Saint André was the fiftenth of this preſent, about ten of the clock, ſent furth with three hundred horſemen to Towars, for the apprehenſion of certain companies there. And the Duke of Namurs and the Admiral of France the ſame day, at five of the clock in the evening, was likewiſe ſent forth with two hundred others, for the empeching of another cumpeny not far hence.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MY SINGULER GOOD LORDES, AND OTHERS OF THE QUEENE'S MAJESTIE'S PRYVYE COWNSELL.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Lords of the Council.

From Amboiſe. 15 Mar. 1560

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your good Lordſhippes to be advertiſed, that the XII of this preſent in the morninge I receyved your lettres of the VII of the ſame, by Franciſco the currour, and others from the Quene's Majeſtie. Uppon receipt wherof, I ſent the ſame daye to the cardinall of Lorraine, to know when I might have audience of the King. He ſent me word, that the next daye, being the XIII, I ſhuld be welcomme to his dyner; and then I ſhuld ſpeke with the King: which I didde.

AFTER dyner I opened unto the cardinall ſuch things as I had in commiſſion from her Highnes, by her lettres and your Lordſhippes; together repetinge ſuch articles as I receyved from the Queene's Majeſtie, and had ben commenid of betweene ſome of your Honnours and the French Ambaſſadour there: addinge therunto, that I thought the King his maſter had ben advertiſed of the ſame from the ſaid Ambaſſadour; for that he had ſent one in the companye of her Highneſſe courrour. After the cardinall had heard me; he ſaid, that their Ambaſſadour had not written heerof at any length, nor in ſuch ſorte as I had declared them, but

onelye had touched brieflye certein points, which he referred to my further and amplyer declaration heere unto them; and that therfore, havinge none otherwiſe heard of the ſame but by me, and that they ſeemed to be of importance, and manye ſmall points, as dayes, to be conſidered in the ſame (he ſaid) he cowde not well beare them awaye: and therfore prayed me, for their better remembraunce and conſideracion therof, and the better to make anſwer therunto, that I wold delyver them unto him in writinge; and I ſhuld be anſwered accordinglye.

WHERUNTO I ſaid, that I had no commiſſion ſo to do, but onely to declare the ſame unto the KING and to him by mouth. Then I perceyve (quoth the cardinall) that notwithſtandinge your faire preface, and ſhew to have peax, yow meane nothinge leſſe: for how cann we remembre theeſe points (quoth he) unleſſe we have the ſame in writinge by ſomme meanes? and ſo things can be brought to no pointe. But after I had ſtand a while with him, that, havinge no commiſſion therunto, it was not my parte to deliver the ſame in writinge; yet, being earneſtlye preſſed by him to do it, I ſaid, that to th'intent he might well perceyve, that the QUEENE'S MAJESTIE my miſtris wold ſaye nothinge but that ſhe wold ſtand therunto; and for that I had declared certein things unto him, which ſhuld well appeere that I wold fortifye to comme from her HIGHNES; I wold adventure ſo farre of my ſelf, as to deliver unto him that that I had ſayd in writinge: with proteſtation nevertheleſſe, that I had no commiſſion ſo to do. And beſides that, for that I wold not take uppon to judge ſo well of their tongue, as to be well able to ordre the ſame in ſuch tearmes, as though everye word and clauſe ſhulde be ſcannid; I proteſted likewiſe, that, in that cace, the ſame ſhuld not be prejudiciall to the matter, nor to the QUEENE'S HIGHNEſſE: but for their remembraunce, and the ſooner to have their anſwer therupon, I wold do it.

THIS done, he brought me to the KING: and having delivered her MAJESTIE'S lettres, and he redde the ſame, I declarid agayne myne inſtructions to him at length. Who, havinge heard me, prayed me to put the ſame in writinge for his better remembraunce, and it ſhuld be anſwered; even as the cardinall had donne before. I anſwered alſo as I had done to the cardinall, and ſo tooke my leave of him at that tyme. From thence I was brought to the QUEENE mother: to whome I preſented the QUEENE'S MAJESTIE'S lettres, and declared unto her that that I had in charge to do. Who anſwered me as the KING and cardinall had done before, with like demaunde and earneſt preſſinge to have the ſame put in writinge: to whome I accordid in ſorte as above. Herby it doth appeere, that they wer all ſcooled to anſwer after one ſorte, and agree all in on

demaunde; and to proceede to nothinge, untill they had the ſame deliverid unto theim in wrytynge.

AT my retourne to my lodginge, for the reaſons above rehearſid I uſid all the diligence I cowde to put the ſame in frenche, and ordre to be ſent unto theim: and that ſame eveninge I ſent it to the cardinall, with requeſt to have anſwer therupon in like ſorte, as ſoone as it might well be; for that my currour ſtayde for nothinge ellis; and the rather, for that the tyme paſſid, and the dayes mentionid therin came on apace. He anſwered, that the next morninge he wold ſhew the ſame to the KING; and that theruppon wold conſider theim, and then make me anſwer.

THE next daye in the eveninge (having not yet heard from him) I ſent to tell him, that I truſted well, he had remembred the matter; and therfore requyred to know the KING's anſwer, to th'intent I might depeche my corrour therwith, whome I had ſtayed for nothing elles: and that the QUEENE's HIGHNES wold thinke it longe er her corrour retourned therwith. The cardinall made anſwer, that the KING had ſeene the articles, but that he was not yet reſolved theruppon; and that therfore I muſt have pacience. The copye of theſe articles, in ſuch ſorte as I ſent theim to the cardinall, I ſend preſently to the QUEENE's MAJESTIE with this depeche; wherunto I doubt not but your LORDSHIPPES ſhal be made pryvye.

THUS your HONNOURS maye perceyve, how I have hitherto proceeded with the KING, the QUEENE mother, and with the cardinall of Lorrayne heere touchinge this matter. And though I have not receyved anſwer uppon thoſe articles; but perceyve, that *the mater is drawen in ſome length of pourpoſe, as I have written myne opinion thereuppon to the Queen's Majeſtie:* yet have I thought it verie expedient for her MAJESTIE's affaires, and advancement of the ſame, to ſend awaye this depeche unto her HIGHNES and to your LORDSHIPPES, upon ſuch grounde as I have at better lengthe, and with my reaſons theruppon, writen therin to her MAJESTIE; wherunto doubting nothing but your HONNOURS ſhall be made pryvie, I leave to enlarge the ſame heeryn to your LORDSHIPPES. And wheras yow wryte, that experyence hath taught yow to deale with the Frenche in theeſe things of importaunce, with all the ſuretie that ye cann: in myne opynion, *your Honours can deale no better nor ſurelyer at this preſent with them, than to go through with your Lordſhips beginnings, and not to ſtay uppon any anſwer or fair perſwaſions to have all that the Queen's Majeſtie will require; for thereunto wold theſe men bring things, and ſo ſhuld they have us upon their ſhoulders.*

IN talke with the cardinall, and reherſall of the ſecond article for redreſſing of th'armes &c; therunto I ſaid (as is expreſſed in your LORD-

ſhippes lettre) that their Ambaſſadour Cevre had agreed therunto. But the cardinall ſaid, that the ſaid Ambaſſadour had ben ſo earneſt in thoſe matters, that he had forgotten himſelf; and that he had gon beyonde his commiſſion in accordinge to anye thinge. *Whereby your Lordſhips may perceive, that notwithſtanding all theſe gaye offres with large promiſſes, the offerers have not commiſſion to performe any thing; but that theſe mens meaningis ar, that they ſhall referre things ſtill to anſwers from hence:* and how ſone two or thre monethes will paſſe with *this ſweete entretaing*, experience begynnethe to ſhew; and more will appeere, *if we will dance after their note, and ſo confirme the vehement ſuſpicion (as your Lordſhips do conceive it very well in your letters) that their wordes and doings are far aſonder, and ſeke nothing els then to redeme the time and advantaige from your Lordſhips.*

My Lords, *it is not myne opinion alone, to have the Queen's Majeſtie to follow her oportunity whilſt it is offered; but the diſcours of all the world, yea of ſome the which hate not this ſide, that the Queen's Majeſtie, with this her wiſe procedings in theſe caces, hath gotten her more fame and greater name through the worlde, then her predeceſſour pourchaſſed with her great mariaige: and, ſay they, if ſhe go through therewith in ſuch good ſort as ſhe hath begone; ſhe ſhall not onely confirme to the world that good opinion that they conceive of her, but alſo be redoubted, feared, and honored of them all, and recover to our contrey that honour which of late yeares hath fallen from us, through our too much aſſuring our ſelfs.* Seing then that this is the diſcours of the world, and we ſee *at home plainly before our eyes, and every man confeſſith, that now is the time to proceede for our owne aſſurance, and to bring our neighbours in that cace, that the one ſhall love and feare us on th'one ſide, and the other not to be able to do any thing for our annoyance on th'other ſide; by meanes whereof* we muſt needes reſt in contynuall quyet, and ſo recover and reſt with honnour: *why ſhuld we give eare to theſe flatterings, that tend to nothing els (according to their old wont) but, in begyling us, to ſerve their awne turnes?* And wheras your Lordſhippes ſaye in your lettres, that if they be willinge to revoke their forces and do other things by the dayes appointed, it ſhall appeere; ſeeinge they maye ſend commiſſion for that pourpoſe by a courrour, either to their Ambaſſadour with yow, or to La Broſſe and Busſhope of Amyens in Scotland: *it doth manifeſtly appeere now, that they mynde to do nothing at all therein; ſeeing they differre their anſwer here ſo long, and that the daies approch ſo neere: or els, if they minded to have a will to do any thing therein, when they ſaw that the daies were ſo neere at hande; they wolde either in talk when I was with theim, or ſins by anſwer have required a longer time.*

time. And ſo by litle and litle the tyme tryethe, whether it be true or no, *that they meane to do as they have offered the Queen's Majeſtie, to ſatisfy her in all points: and as they dally and halt allredy in this, ſo will they not faile to do in all the reſt.*

My Lords, becauſe that the ſame daye I had audyence, and after I had deliverid th'articles to the cardinall, they depechid awaye one from hence to their Ambaſſadour in England, without gyving me knowledge therof; which was but a cold dealinge: I thought it verie requiſite (*to avoide protracting of time, to the Queen's Majeſtie's diſcommodity*) to depeche awaye this bearar heerwith, and to ſtay Franciſco heere till I have gotten anſwer uppon theſe articles that I have delyverid; and lykewiſe to requyre your Lordſhippes, that in cace the *Buſhop of Valence be come to your Lordſhips, and will go about to ſeeme to ſatisfy the Queen's Majeſtie in wordes, and abuſe her with undirect dealing, that there be no anſwer made unto him, till the Queen's Majeſtie have anſwer from hence, upon the articles that I have ſent to the cardinal of Lorrain: upon which articles the Queen's Majeſtie muſt ground her ſelf and her procedings, and for her aſſurance reſt to have the ſame accorded; ſeeing ſhe hath opened the ſame firſt to the Ambaſſador there, and afterwards to the King and his miniſters here, without perfourmance whereof the Queen's Majeſtie cannot be ſatisfyed.*

And whereas in theeſe articles deliverid to the cardinall I have *left out the thurd article of thoſe that were ſent me, that ſpeaketh of a communication and treaty to be made out of hande, for the pacificacion, reformacion, and ſatisfaction of all matters:* the cauſe that hath moovid me ſo to do is; that *theſe men perceiving, that that article maketh alltogither for them, and is the thing that they ſeeke, and is in deed the greateſt meanes to win time that can be; and conſidering alſo, that in that article ar comprehended all the reſt to be componded by* that communication; *thes men wold have gon no further, but have acceptid that article, and ſo have put the matter into a treaty for the hearing and peraventure ending thereof. Which to do, waying that the commiſſioners muſt firſt be named, and then put theimſelfes in order; the place and time not yet agreed upon; and finally the will that theſe men have to do nothing in the ende to our comodity: theſe things requiring ſo great a time; no doubt, the ſame coud not be but too much to the Queen's Majeſtie's hinderance, and greatly to avance theſe mens entents; which, by other good advertiſments that I have, I underſtand, they do greatly deſire and covet.*

Emongs other things that I write preſently to the Queene's Majeſtie, I have advertiſed her Highnes, that the King of Spayne myndithe to

ſend ſhortly into England Monſieur de Glageon, a nobleman of his pryvie counſell, and ordre (and who, as I take it, is not unknowne to ſome of your Lordſhippes;) and that he dothe alſo mynde to ſend another great perſonaige to this King: who (as I am enfourmid) ſhall have in commiſſion to travaille with the Queene's Highnes and the French Kinge, to bring things into good tearmes; wherin I have written myne opinion to her Highneſſe. And for that this man is a great perſonaige, as well in eſtimacion and degree withe his maſter, and alſo otherwiſe well knowne: though I am ſure, your Lordſhippes have ſpecially in care his well receyvinge alongſt as he commythe, and entretayninge there, as to ſuche a perſonaige aperteynithe; yet I thought it my duetie, conſidering how much it doth conduce to th'amitye that is betwixt the Queene's Majeſtie and his maſter, to recommend the ſame to your Honnours: and the rather, for that I dare ſaye, theſe men will omitte nothinge to him that ſhall comme hither, that may do him honnour, ſownde to their commendation, and ſet furthe the good will they beare to the contynuance of th'amitye that is betwixte the King of Spayne and theim.

As for other occurrences and advertiſements, I referre your Lordſhippes to my ſaid lettre to the Queene's Majeſtie. And ſo I praye God longe to preſerve your Honnours in healthe, honour, and all felicité. From Amboiſe, the XV of March, at VIII of the clocke at night, 1559.

Your Lordſhippes ever at commandement

N Throkmorton

To Mr Secretary Cecill.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Amboiſe. 15 Mar. 1560

Cott. Lib. Cal. E. V. From the Original.

SIR, I have receavyd, the XIIth of Marche, by Franciſco the curror, a lettre from hir Majeſtie, a lettre from My Lords together wythe the articles propoſyd to the French Ambaſſadour there, and yours wythe a note of articles offeryd by the Erle Arrain and his adherents, bearinge date the VIIth of this preſent: my proceading whearupon I do referre you to underſtand by my lettres ſent to hir Majeſtie, and to My Lordes of hir cowncell, at this deſpeche.

These men heere have their hands full; and are ſo beſyed to provide for ſuerty at home, that they cannot intende to anſwear foreiners. If

nowe you loſe your tyme and advantage, you loſe your ſuerty and reputation for ever. Theſe men wolde be glad to have cauſe to thinke Leethe in any ſtrengthe; for I underſtand, they be deſperate of the garde of it, if it be well aſſaillid.

I praye youe, have in conſideration, that yt ys mete, I be with ſpeede and grete ſecrecye from hence revoked. And for my better uſage therin, yt is neceſſarye, that I have commiſſion from thence to ſaye to the Frenche King, the Frenche Quene, the Queene mother, and to thoſe that rule, when I take my leave, that the Queene's Majeſtie doth mynde to ſend ſhortly ſom perſonage of credytt and eſtimatione to reſide here as hir Ambaſſador; and in the meane tyme, untill the other can put himſelf in redynes, the Queene's Majeſtie is pleaſed, that Mr Killegrew ſhall reſide here, as hir Agent: and that my commiſſion maye extend to ſaye thus muche to the French King, the French Queene, the Queene mother, and to thoſe that rule; and Maſter Killegrewe's lettres from the Queene's Majeſtie to the French King, the French Quene his wyfe, for the matters of Scotland, and to the Queene mother, to importe the ſame. For ſuerly my revocation will, in my opinion, worke them heere to condeſcend to your demandes; when they ſhall perceave, that you mynde flatly to breake: which they will ſuſpecte; though I ſaye, you meane to ſend another ſhortlye.

Sir, yt ys now highe tyme to ſpende, and ſett a good face of the matter: it wyl be the beſte ſpente money that of longe tyme hath bene ſpent; for, I truſt, it wyll occaſion a longe ſuerty and peace for Englande. I ſtick not therfore to ſende over now, as the tearmes do ſtand. This night a new hote alarme is offered; and oure toune dothe begin agayne to be garded. It is a marvayle to ſee how they be dauntyd, that have not at other tymes bene afeard of greete armyes of horſemen, footemen, and the fury of ſhot of artillery: I never ſawe ſtate more amaſed than this at ſomtyme, and by and by more rekleſs: they know not whome to miſtruſte, nor to truſte. This daye they licence ſom to departe: to morrowe they revoke theym. He hathe all the truſt this daye, that to morrow is leſte truſted. You can imagine your advantage.

It ſhall not be amiſſe, that after you have ſente me my revocation, to cauſe a brute and ſhew to be ſpred, that you mynde to ſende hither ſom perſonage of credit; and the ſame there to be namid, thoughe you meane it not; to abuſe the French there. I have receavyd no ſuche copye of hir Majeſtie's lettres ſent to this Kinge and the Quene mother, as in hir Majeſtie's lettres to me ys mencioned. This Lettre here incloſyd is ſent to me, from whome I know not, to be ſent to th'Erle Ar-

rain: belike yt ys ſom miſterye in cypher: I cannot throwghly underſtand the effect. Here is ſome talke off attemptis lately made by ſom of ours at Aymouthe: I wolde be glad to here the certaintye of yt. I feare, MR Secretorye, ſome there emongſt you do as the Atheniens did, when upon grete conſultacion they accorded to make warre, as a thing then moſt neceſſary; but after ſom charges ſpente, and other accidentis happenid unlooked for, they began to waxe weary of their former deliberation: and yf it be ſo; I wiſhe, there were one Pericles emongeſt you.

I HAVE delyveryd to this bearer thyrtye FRENCHE crownes, to bringe hime thither: whom yf youe retorne to me againe, youe muſt gyve hyme money to brynge hime hyther. Ones againe I muſt needes byd you beſturre you; for you had never ſuche a tyme: they can not tell, whiche way to turne them. Thus I praye God keape youe in healthe; and I miſtruſt not oure well doingis. From Amboyſe, the XV of Marche, at eight of the clocke at nyghte.

Yours to uſe and comande

W Throkmorton

TO THE QUENIS MOOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Amboiſe.

21 Mar. 1560

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

IT may pleaſe your MAJESTIE to be advertiſed, that the XV of this preſent I had made a diſpetche ready to be ſent unto your HIGHNES: but there was ſuche neceſſité here of ſending poſts to all places of this realme, as my ſervaunt could not be furniſhed of a poſt horſe that nighte; but was faine to ſtay till the XVI in the morning, when he departed hence with my lettres.

BY the whiche I ſignified, *what buſines was here towardis*, and of the ſending furthe of diverſe noblemen with compenies of horſmen to take certaine rebellis. So amongs other things it happenid, that the XIIII of this preſent there came to Tours a capitaine named Caſtelnovo, a BARON of GASCOIGNE, of ten thouſand franks revenue, accompanied with five other captains, named le ſieur de Ronnay, Garreau, Maſere, Lavignac, and Ydron; all of them eſtemed men of very good ſkill in the warres, with XXX others in their cumpeny, who were lodged in an ynne of the towne, named the Galley. The conte Sanſar, a knight of th'order, was

ſent

ſent with a band of horſmen to Tours; as well to prevent any greate aſſembly, as alſo to followe an order preſcribed unto him, for hede to be taken what men reſorted to the towne, and where they lodged. He underſtanding of th'arrivall of Caſtelnovo, and of his lodging at the Galley, ſent to have that ynne for himſelf, and a gentleman thither to diſlodge the captaine and his compeny. Caſtelnovo refuſed to diſlodge: ſo as the conte himſelf came thither: and queſtioning with him, why he wold not chaunge his lodging; he was anſwered, that he knew not why he ſhuld give place: and aſked the conte, whether he had any commiſſion from the King; if he had, he wold diſlodge; ells not. The conte told him, he ned not to uſe this bravery. The captaine anſwered, he knew he was the conte Sanſar; and that he knew, that Caſtelnovo was as good as he all maner of wayes. This mater of reaſoning paſſed ſo long betwixe them, as *he (ſaying, the conte ſhuld know, that he wold not give* him *place) with his thirty in cumpeny ſet upon the conte and fifty in his cumpeny ſo fierſly, as the conte retired himſelf to get more force: and* in the meane tyme Caſtelnovo and his gote themſefs out of the towne, and repaired to the houſe of le ſieur de Rannay, called Noyſay, three engliſhe miles from Amboiſe; where they wer beſet with a cumpeny of men: whiche not being ſtrong ynoughe, they ſent to the court for ſuccour. Wherupon the Duke de Nemurs, and ſuche other horſmen as were ſent furthe, the xv of this preſent at nighte repaired thither: to whiche Duke they were contented to yeld; and ſo were taken, and brought to the court. *They ſaid, that they minded no hurt to the King; and that they had another King, whom they ſought to ſerve, and to have his law eſtabliſhed.*

The xvi of this preſent there were about fifty perſones more taken, for the mooſt part artificers: whiche being brought before the King, and ſumwhat ſaid unto them; they were all, ſaving four of the chiefeſt, diſmiſſed and pardoned: to whome, for that they were ſpoiled, the King gave a crowne apece to every of them; and to one, who was hurt in the head, five crownes. Herupon a proclamation was made of a pardon to all ſuche as were up, ſo as they wold retire and diſperſe themſefs; *ſaving to ſuch as were preachars, and came in armour towardis the King:* for it was ſaid, that there were great numbers ready to aſſemble in foure quarters of the realme, whiche were already in ſmall cumpenies; by meanes wherof ſumtymes more and ſumtymes leſſe were by the King's ſcoutes taken, the chief ſtaid, and th'others ſet at liberty and pardoned.

AND nowe *it was thought, that this was but a popular commocion, without order, and not to be feared; when, unloked for,* the XVII in the morning, about foure of the clocke, there arrived a compeny of 150 horſmen well appointed, who approched the court gates, and ſhot of their piſtolets at the churche of the Bonhommes. Wherupon there was ſuche an alarme and ronnyng up and downe in the court, as if th'enimies being encamped about them had ſought to make an entry into the caſtle: and there was crying, TO horſe, TO horſe; and a watche word given by ſhoting of a harquebuze, that all men ſhulde be in arredines: and the dromme was ſtriken. And this continued an houre and a half, the horſemen ſtill ſhewing themſelfs: at the laſte, ſeing they were to fewe to reſiſte the KING's horſmen, [they] fled awaye; leaving twoo of their number behind them, whoſe horſes were ſlaine under them with ſhot from the caſtle.

This heat cauſed upon a ſuddain a ſharp determinacion to miniſter juſtice: and the two laſt taken were the ſame fornone hanged, and two others for cumpeny: and afterwardes the ſame day diverſe were taken, and in the evening nyne more were hanged: *all which dyed very aſſuredly and conſtantly for religion, in ſinging of pſalmis.* Diverſe were drowned in ſacks, and ſomme appoincted to dye upon the whele. Amongs all thoſe that were taken, MONſIEUR de Sanſar, a knight of th'order, found twenty five in a houſe together; and becauſe they wold not come furthe, he ſet the houſe on fier: wherupon they iſſued; and one of them, ſeing his fellowes taken, returned backe and burned himſelf. The XVII of this preſent there were twenty two of theſe rebellis drowned in ſacks, and the XVIII of the ſame at night twenty five more. *Emong all theſe which be taken, there be eighteen of the braveſt captains of France.* As they be taken, they come before the counſaill; and there (after they have bene queſtioned withall and examined) they be one after another condempned to dye.

HAVING thus *far proceaded, and fearing no further (ſeing there was no great force aſſembled) there came newes to the court of a worſe matter: that there is ſtir of Gaſcoins; who, as I am informed, are ready to repair hitherward: the lyke in Bretain and Normandy; where their fury and madnis is ſuch, as, it is ſaid, they have aſſailed the Marquis d'Albeuf and his cumpeny; who, it is feared, is either hurt or ſlain. Whereupon they here have conſulted to fortify the caſtle, and to intrench the ſame.*

Thus your Majeſtie ſeeeth, in what caſe things are here, and what likelyhod there is in this ſtate of great trouble. I know, your Majeſtie, without me, can way theſe things, and what advantage you have over theſe men; who are ſo troubled, as they know not where to levy any force againſt your

Majeſtie, and are beſides in doubt one of another. I have often called upon theſe men for anſwer to the articles exhibited unto them, and cannot get the ſame; *and* therfore it is like, they minde *but to protract time, and cauſe your Majeſtie to loſe your commodité which you have in your handis.* And whatſoever *any Ambaſſadour or other ſhall perſuade, that* they do offer as moche as your Majeſtie can require; *yet your Majeſtie ſeeeth, there is nothing done in deed: and it is eaſy* to *perceive, that they meane nothing elſe but to win time.* And albeit I wrote by my laſte, that *the King of Spain ment to interpone himſelf in theſe matters, and to ſend one to your Majeſtie:* yet, I truſt, your Majeſtie will conſider, that it ſhal be more honorable and commodious for youe, to *cum to that communicacion having gained ſomewhat of the French, then to cum barely thereto having done nothing*; wherby he ſhal be occaſioned to have a great deale *leſs regard to your Majeſtie, though he have cauſe to deſire your ſurety, than ſhall be for your honor and commodité*, as I lately wrote to your Majeſtie.

And ſeeing that things grow here to dangerous and ſtrange termis; *and that I know not, how long I ſhall have meanis to ſend advertiſmentis to your Majeſtie, which are requiſit every hour: [may it pleaſe your Majeſtie,]* ſaving your Majeſtie's grave correction, for two cauſes ſpecially, that *I be revoqued*; *whether your Majeſtie mind to ſend one hither in my place, or not. The one is, that, if I be revoqued, they will be out of doubt, your Majeſtie will not be abuſed with wordis (for ſo long as they may treat of the matter, they will fall to none other point): and when they are out of hope of winning time*; *they will ſatisfye your Majeſtie, if ever they mind to do it.* The other cauſe is, for that I do underſtand by the *Ambaſſadour of Spain and others, that they do greatly ſuſpect me to have ben a doer in theſe troublis happened*; *whereby I am in much danger for mine own particuler.* And therfore I truſt, your Majeſtie wil be pleaſed, *with as muche ſpede as may be, to have regard to my revocacion.*

The French practiſe as much as they may for the ſtealing away of their hoſtagis in England, in going about to change them for others on this ſide; *whom I have not allowed, nor can allow any of them, but the Viſdam of Amiens.* The XVIII of this preſent the Duke of Lorrein arrived here in poſte with XXX horſe.

When I had thus farre writen; and had ment, becauſe I was not ſure to have any anſwer ſhortly to th'articles of your Majeſtie's demaundes, to have diſpetchid another then this bearer herwithall: having ſent to the cardinall this daye to knowe the ſame; he ſent me worde, that the King had concluded therupon, and determined to ſend the ſame in writing to the Buſhop of Valence, with commiſſion to procede therupon with your

Majeſtie. He was aſked, whither this was all the anſwer I ſhuld have; truſting, that ſeing at their earneſt requeſt I gave them articles in writing, that I ſhuld have th'anſwer delivered unto me by the ſame meanes; for whiche cauſe I had all this while ſtay'd my curror here. The cardinall ſaid, I ſhuld not nede to loke for any other anſwer; and that I might ſend away my curror when I thought good, for they were minded to do as he ſaid before.

This, in mine opinion, is a ſtrange kind of dealing; that your Majeſtie's Ambaſſadour ſhall tell them what he hath to ſay, and receive no anſwer at their hands, but this barely; that I know not how to procede in any thing: and thus have they uſed me more then once. And, methinks, if they ment plainly, they wold not uſe this way of proceding. I can hardly beleve, that the Biſhop hath power to determin any thing; but to hear your Majeſtie, to promis his travail to bring things to good paſſe, and by ſending to and fro to win yet more time. And I cannot but feare, that, whatſoever the Biſhop ſhall do there, theſe men here will ſay in the end, he paſſed his commiſſion; as they did by De Cievre, as I ſignified by my laſte. But I truſt, your Majeſtie and my Lordes of your counſaill will *require to ſee his commiſſion:* and if he have *power reſolutly to conclude without further ceremony*; it is not, in my ſimple opinion, [amiſs] to *talk with him; and yet needful to go on with your procedings, the ſooner to bring them to reaſon: if he hath no ſuch commiſſion diffinitive; whereto his doings tend, your Majeſtie can conſider.* I have ben very credibly informed, that *theſe men have ſaid, they know how to handle your Majeſtie; for by this their handeling of your Majeſtie hitherto, they have kepte you from putting any of your entrepriſes in execution, and have cauſed you to prolong the ſame from December hitherto.* Whiche maketh me the bolder to preſume, to beſeche your Majeſtie mooſt humbly *to beware, that their wiles and diſguiſings cauſe not your Majeſtie to forgo your occaſion to provide for your honor and ſurety for ever.*

The xx of this preſent a capitaine amongs theſe rebellis, being before killed by ſuch as went to take him, was hanged before the court gate. He had in his cumpeny foure men whiche were his ſervaunts; wherof, beſides himſelf, two were ſlaine, one taken, and the fourthe fled and eſcaped awaye. This captaine, before he was taken, ſlewe three men with his owne handes; wherof one was a gentleman (as it is ſaid) of ſome apparaunce. There was a billet ſet up upon the gibet conteyning theſe wordes: La Ranaudiere, se faisant nommer La Forrest, autheur de la conspiration, chief et conducteur des rebelles. This day alſo was proclaimed a generall pardon for all men that be

be in this conſpiracy; with order, that they ſhall every of them repaire to their dwelling places, not above three or foure in a compeny: if they were found aſſembled in greater compenyes, they ſhuld be exempt from the benefit of the pardon. Caſtelnovo hathe confeſſed, as I here ſay, that he ſhuld have conducted ſuch as ſhuld have ſtirred in the duchy of Berry: that Maſieres ſhuld have led them of Gaſcoigne, and Ranaudiere them of Province: and *that the cauſe of their haſte was, to diſpeche their firſt enterpriſe for the killing of the Duke of Guiſe and the Cardinall of Lorrein; which if they could have perfected, they minded then, he ſaid, to have ſent to the reſt of the conſpiracy to have cum to aſſiſt them. And yet, nevertheleſs, they are here in great feare, and know not what to do.*

John Rybaud hath preſted and ſtayed ſixteene hulks at the bay, the leaſt of five and ſome of ſix hundred tonnis a pece; and is repared to the court, both to give knowledge thereof, and to get money for the putting of the ſame in order: and I am informed, that they mind to furniſh furth in all to the nomber of threeſcore and ten ſhips of war, as ſoon as they can get them; which is according *to the proportion of their men of war.*

Here hath ben with me an Italian, named Attilio Trento, a gentleman who tolde me, that he was with your Majeſtie at Hatfeld *ſoon after your Majeſtie's trouble, and about the time King Philip departed out of England to return into Flanders.* For the good interteignment and honor he received of your Majeſtie, he bearethe ſuche affection and ſervice to the ſame, as he is wholy dedicat to youe; *and offereth to do your Majeſtie ſervice here for your better intelligence how things go in this court, whereunto (he ſayeth) he hath very good meanis.* And for that he hathe thus *liberally offered himſelf to ſerve here, and that ſuch a one may ſtand your Majeſtie in very good ſtede, and* in myne opinion mete to be *inployd and intertained, as things may perhaps frame, or indeed howſoever things go;* I have thought good t'advertiſe your Majeſtie therof: mooſt humbly beſeching the ſame to ſignify unto me by your next, what I have to do in this caſe; *and what penſion your Majeſtie will be pleaſed to appoint him,* in caſe your Majeſtie's pleaſure be to *intertain him. I have allready deviſed with him the meanis how he ſhall ſerve, and give your Majeſtie knowledge of the occurrencis of this court, whatſoever cum of this world.* And thus having non other occurrences, I beſeche God long to preſerve your Majeſtie in healthe, wealthe, and all proſperité. From Amboiſe, the xxi of Marche 1559.

Your Majeſtie's mooſt humble and
obedient ſervaunt and ſubject.

N. Throkmorton

TO THE RIGHT HONNOURABLE MY VERIE GOOD LORDES, THE LORDES AND OTHERS OF THE QUEENE'S MAJESTIE'S PRYVY COWNSELL.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Lords of the Council.

From Amboiſe. 21 Mar. 1560

PAPER OFFICE.

From the Original.

HIT maye pleaſe your good LORDſhippes t'underſtande, that ſins the depech of my laſt lettres to the Queene's Majeſtie and to your LORDſhippes of the XV of this preſent, I have not ſlacked to call for anſwer to thoſe articles that I had declarid to the KING from the Queene's Majeſtie, and afterward deliverid to the cardinall of Lorraine in writinge: and ſo have I had anſwer from tyme to tyme, that I ſhulde be ſhortly anſwered. This morning, the XX of this inſtant, I ſent to the cardinall agayne for the ſame: and he made anſwer, that the KING hadde concludid theruppon, and had determinid to ſend the ſame in writing to the BUSſhoppe of Valence, that is now in England; withe commiſſion to proceede theruppon with the Queene's HIGHNES. The cardinall was aſked, whether I ſhulde have none other anſwer then that; for that I truſted, ſeinge I gave him the ſame in writinge at their earneſt requeſt, to have had anſwer from the KING by the ſame meanes; for which pourpoſe I had ſtayde my curror all this while. The cardinall anſwered, that I ſhuld not neede to looke for anye other anſwer upon theeſe matters; and that I might ſend awaye my courrour when I thought good, for that the KING myndid to do as he had ſaide before.

MY LORDES, in myne opinion, *this is but a cold kinde of dealing; that they, having driven me off ſo longe for this anſwer, will now make it after this ſort, and make me privy to no part thereof; nor at the leaſt ſend me worde of it, but that I muſt wreſt it thus from them.* What neede the Queene's Majeſtie ſhall have of *an Ambaſſadour in this court after this ſort, your Lordſhips can well conſider; when an Ambaſſadour doth no more but open his matter, and never receiveth anſwer again, as they have uſed of late more than once. But I conceive hereof, that they do it not in reſpect of the Ambaſſadour; but that they think, it ſerveth better for their pourpoſe, to uſe this waye of circumſtances and meanes to dally with the time, rather than to go bona fide the right waye. And whether the ſaid Buſſhop ſhall have commiſſion to ende theſe things, I knowe not: but I ſcantly beleve, that he hath ſuch powre ſent him; but only to talk and to argue of the ſame with the Queen's Majeſtie, without concluding or agreing to any thing: and having heard her anſwers and replications, he will perhaps ſay, that he will writ to the King his maſter thereof, and do what he can to travaile for an ende; and ſo too winne yet more time. I wrote to the Queen's Majeſtie and to your Lordſhips by my ſaid laſt letters, that, in talk with*

the Cardinal of Lorrain, when I ſaid (and as it was written unto me) that their Ambaſſadour Sevre had agree'd to certaine things, he anſwered me, that Sevre had forgotten himſelf and paſſed his commiſſion; for that the ſame was but to talk of maters, and conclude nothing. And ſeeing that he had none other powre, and yet uſed all thoſe gaye offres and perſuaſions, as though he had authority to do great things; the Queen's Majeſtie, nor your Lordſhips (I think) muſt looke for no more at this Biſhop's handes for this matter: and ſo will they redeeme yet more time, for that they are not yet ready.

But I truſt, that the Queen's Majeſtie and your Lordſhips will require to ſee his commiſſion: and perceiving, that he hath powre to ende the ſame in deed, and that out of hande, without furder ſpending paper and ink to abuſe the Queen's Majeſtie; then he is not to be refuſed to be talked with-all, and yet (in my ſimple opinion) to ſtay nothing your procedings abrode; for that will make them the ſoner come to reaſon: and having no ſuch authorité, then to handle him, as to that cace apertaynith: wherin, nor in any thing els, I ſhall not neede to take upon me to adviſe your Lordſhips. But becauſe I have heard from good credict, that theſe men have ſaid, that they know how to handle the Queen's Majeſtie, and how to winne time of us; and that they have ſaid, that by this their handling they have kept the Queen's Majeſtie from yet executing that in March which els ſhe might have done in Decembre: it maketh me more earneſt with your Lordſhips to beware of their wyles; and, ſtill grating upon the olde wonde, to requeſt your Lordſhips to let them win no more time with their diſguiſings: for that is their very entent.

HAVING receyved this anſwer of the cardinall of Lorrayne; I thought good to ſend awaye Francis the Queene's Majeſtie's courrour therwith, together with ſuch other advertiſements and occurrences as I have preſently written to her Highneſſe: wherunto I referre your Lordſhippes. There was this daye a generall pardon proclaymid in this towne for all thoſe that were of this late conſpiracy (wherof I have written now to the Queenes Majeſtie:) remitting all that is paſt; ſo that every of theim retyre home to his countrey or habitation furthwith by three or foure in a companye, and not above: and being fownde either to remayne in anye other place, or otherwiſe to gather together; then to be exempt from the benefite of the ſame pardon. *And although things be thus calmed, and little ſpeaking now of any more of this buſyneſſe; yet the Duke of Guiſe and the Cardinall of Lorrain live ſtill in marvelous great feare, and know not whom they may well truſt.* And thus I pray God long to preſerve your Honnours

yn health, honnour, and felicité. From Amboiſe, the XXI of Marche 1559.

Your good Lordſhippes
ever at commaundement,

N. Throkmorton

To mr secretary Cecill.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Secretary Cecill. From Amboiſe. 21 Mar. 1560 PAPER OFFICE. From the Original.

SIR, How things have paſſid heere ſins my laſt depech of the XV of this preſent, which I ſent by Barnaby, ſhall appeere unto yow by this my lettre to the Queene's Majeſtie. Which I thought good and verie meete to depeche preſently unto her Highnes; as well to keepe her advertiſed of *theſe garboils here, mete for her knowledg; as alſo to let her underſtand, what haſt theſe men make to anſwer thoſe articles which I delivered unto them, though ſome of the dayes therein mentioned for th'execution of ſome part of the Queen's Majeſtie's demandes are now at hande. And unleſſe they think, that the Queen's Majeſtie doth dally with theim, and will tary their leaſure upon their fair wordes; I know not what they meane. In very deed, their preſent buſineſſes are great and many; and they will excuſe theimſelfes thereupon: but before the heate of theſe broiles beganne, they might have made anſwer unto them. And ſins the fury of theim they have ſent me worde, that they have not forgot me; and that I ſhuld have anſwer ſhortly: but I ſee it not. Therefore I muſt with ſtronger reaſons judge hereof as I have from the beginning ſaid and written; and put you out of doubt, that they meane nothing leſs than to accorde to the Queen's Majeſtie's demandes; but to redeme the time, till theſe garboils be overblowne and they ſomewhat more quiet, and their forces by ſea and lande in better readineſs. And Sir, whatſoever any Ambaſſadour or other miniſter ſhall perſuade, promis, or offer unto you; aſſure your ſelf, when it ſhall come to th'execution, they will be far enough from it: and then will they think, that with gay offres and fair wordes they may do with us what they will. But if the Queen's Majeſtie will go through with her doings; they ſhuld not only be brought to change that opinion, but alſo the Queen's Majeſtie ſhuld compell theim to agree to ſuch reaſon as ſhe will require of theim.*

AND

AND wheras by your laſt lettres unto me of the VII of this preſent you wrote to me, that *the Duke of Norfolk's marching forward was differred firſt untill the five and twentieth, and then till the twenty eighth of this moneth: though I doubt not, but the ſame was done upon good conſideration; yet waying the great charges, the great advantige the Queen's Majeſtie hath to go through with theſe matters (as things go) without great adoo, and that the loſs of one day is now of great moment; and chiefly of all, that theſe men make no haſt, notwithſtanding ther wordes, nor find not in deed to yelde to the Queen's Majeſtie's reaſons; it maketh me wiſh, that there were no longer dayes taken for th'execution of the matter. You know, there are not many enemyees in Scotland; nor thoſe few have not many places; nor thoſe places in ſuch ſort, notwithſtanding ſome rapports made unto you, as ſhall or will be able to ſtande longe: and to hope for healp from hence, they be not in cace here preſently to entend thereunto. You know, that ſince the firſt of Septembre I have ſtill called upon this matter to be followid: and yet have theſe fair wordes worne out all this time. And if they were at that time in ill cace to withſtand the Queen's Majeſtie to go through with her entrepriſe; they be now in a great deale wors, and we in far better order to do it; and therefore not to be ſlept, and give way to thes men by theimſelfes and their frendes to hinder it. Finally if the Queen's Majeſtie minde to do any thing, and wold wiſh to have oportunity to do it; now is that oportunity offred; now may ſhe do what ſhe will, and being forſlowen will not be had again. Whereunto this ſturre will grow God knoweth: for I hear, that they begin to ſtur in a great many mo places.*

Mr. Secretary, you can well conſider, how neceſſary it is, as theſe things frame, for the Queen's Majeſtie to hear oft from hence, and likewiſe requiſit, that I hear from the Queen's Majeſtie: and thereſore, in ſuch a time as this is, a hundred nor five hundred pounds wold not be ſpared, to know how theſe things paſſe from time to time; and thereupon the Queen's Majeſtie to bilde her doings, and in the meane time to proſequute her beginings. And if things chance to grow to extremities here, by the encreaſe of theſe that riſe; I know not in what cace I am like to be: and to go away from the court, I ſee great ſuſpicions and other inconveniences will follow of it. And therefore I thought good to depech away this whilſt I may; and thereby to ſay further unto you, that if you hear not again ſhortly from me, that I am in cace not able to write to you. And in cace the Queen's Majeſtie minde indeed to follow theſe matters, as I truſt ſhe will; I marvaile much, why the Queen's Majeſtie doth not all this while revoke me. Which to procure, and call upon preſently, I am greatly occaſioned; and it wer meet for divers reſpects, that I wer revoked: for I know not, in what ſuſpicion I may be in

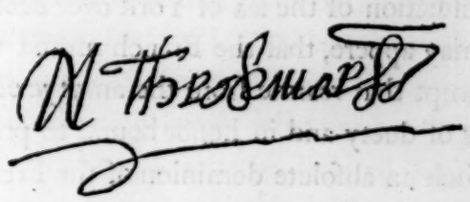
here; for the Ambaſſadour of Spain hath tolde me, that theſe men conceive, that I am a great party in theſe garboils againſt them. And therefore I pray you, Mr Secretary, to procure, with as much ſpede as may be, my ſpedy revocation; and to have an eye to thoſe that be there, till I be retourned.

I HAVE at laſt gotten anſwer from Monſieur le cardinall this morning, after manye ſendings; having written thus farre towards a depeche. What it is, and how it is made, ſhall appeere unto you by my lettre to the counſell. Therefore yow muſt now prepare your ſelfs to ſtand ſtowtly with the BUSSHOPPE of Valence therin, to whome the mater is committed to proceede theruppon with the QUEENE'S MAJESTIE. I underſtand, that John Combes is not a litle offendid with me, and that he taketh uppon him to know and ſaye what I have writen of him to her HIGHNES and the counſell. How he ſhuld come by it, I know not: but it is very ſtrainge to thinke, how he ſhulde have any inclinge therof. Th'EMBASSADOUR Sevre ſpareth no poſts; for every three or fowre dayes hither commith one from him. *Florence de Diaceto, upon the miſliking of the offre that I made him from the Queen's Majeſtie, hath entred himſelf again into this King's ſervice with his old penſion (which is confirmed unto him, and aſſignation granted him for the arrearages of the ſame) and, as I hear, ſhall ſhortly be employed in the matters of England and Scotland.*

SIR, I wrote this other daye to MY LORD of Arundell in the behalf of two poore EnglisHE ſerving men that came to me heere, with requeſt to him to be a meanes to the QUEENE'S MAJESTIE for her mercy to be extendid towards them. They committed a ſmall robbery in Kent about this tyme twelve monethes, as by that my lettre to MY ſaid LORD I have written at more length. And ſome of their companye being taken; theeſe men, to eſcape priſon and the danger of the law, came over into France: where they have lyved ever ſins Halloutyde, wandring up and downe, knowing not what to do, nor not willing by any meanes to ſerve heere. They were counſeilled to comme to me, and to require me to pitie their cace. Wheruppon I have written to MY ſaid LORD of Arundell for theim; and the rather to him then to any other, becauſe th'one of theim hath ben his houſhold-ſervant heertofore. Their names ar William and Auguſtine Hayward, bretheren, born at Sevenocke in Kent. They ar handſome and commely men, and like to be able to do good ſervice. I beſeeche yow, talke with MY LORD of Arundell heerin, and to do ſomwhat together for to healpe the poor men to their countrey againe (wherin yow ſhall, I aſſure yow, do a great deede of charité); and that I maye by your next heere from yow againe touching theim: for they lye about me, till anſwer comme from yow of this my and their ſuite. And thus I take my leave of yow; wiſhing yow,

in health, long and proſperous lief. From Amboiſe, the XXI of March 1559.

Yours aſſuridly to commaunde



A BREEFFE CONSIDERATION OF THE WEIGHTY MATTER OF SCOTLAND.

Sec. Cecil's thoughts of what England ſhou'd do in the quarrel between the Scots and the French. .. 1559. Cott. Lib. Cal. B. X. fol. 78. From the Original in his own hand.

QUESTION. Whyther it be mete, that England ſhuld helpe the nobilité of Scotland to expell the French, or no.

THAT no. I. It is ageynſt God's lawe to ayde any ſubjects ageynſt there naturall prince, or ther miniſters. II. It is daungerooſe to doo it: for if the ayde be ſecrete, it will not ſuffiſe; if it be oppen, it is the breake of peace and entry into warres. III. It may be douted, that when ayde ſhal be gyven, and monny ſpent, the French maye compownd with the Scottes, and pardon that error, to joyne both ageynſt England; and more to be dowted, if warr ſhuld be made oppen ageynſt the French: for France had rather make a ſhamefull compoſition with Scotland, than leeſe it unto England. IV. It may be dowted, that, to ſtaye the progreſs of relligion, the EMPEROR, the KING of Spayne, the potentats in Italy, the POPE, the DUKE of Savoye, will rather conſpyre with the French, than ſuffer theſe two kyngdommes to be conjoyned in one relligion. V. It may be dowted, that manny in England and Scotland alſo, that cold be content with the conjunction of them both in one monarchy, and to be delyvered of the French, will not willyngly accord to have them conjoyned in relligion.

THAT yea. I. It is agreable to God's lawe, for every prynce and publyk ſtate to defend itſelfe, not onely from preſent perrills, but from perrills that be feared to come. II. It is not diſagreing to God's lawe, to uſe the ſame manner of defence that the ennemye uſeth in his offence. Theis two principles not denyed; it will eaſely follow, that England not onely maye, but ought by lawe of nature helpe to expell the French from the conqueſt of Scotland.

FIRST, the crowne of England hath a good title to the ſuperiorety of Scotland, and owght to defend the libertyes thereof; as th'EMPEROR is bonud

to defend the ſtate of Millane, or of Boheme, being held of the empyre: and to prove this ſuperiorety, remayne undowted prooffes, under ſeale, of ſondry homagees done to this crowne by the Kings of Scotland ſucceſſyvely, of there acceſſees to the perlements of England, of the epiſcopall juriſdiction of the ſea of York over Scotland. In conſideration wherof, if it may appere, that the French meane to ſubdue Scotland, and ſo to exempt that realme from the amytye of England; it ſemeth, that England is of duety and in honor bound to preſerve the realme of Scotland from ſuch an abſolute dominion of the French.

ITEM, beſide this intereſt that England hath in the crowne of Scotland, from the quiett poſſeſſion wherof France hath onely by there warres kept the realme of England; it is moſt manifeſt, that France cannot any wiſe ſo redely, ſo puiſſantly, ſo eaſely offend, yea invade and putt the crowne of England in daunger, as if they maye recover an abſolute authorité over Scotland. And before that be proved, it ſemeth not owt of order, thowgh not very nedefull, to make manifeſt, that the French ar to be taken as ennemyes in will, though not in manifeſt words.

How long tyme they have bene ennemyes to England; how brickle, how falſe, how dooble there pacts of peace have bene, the ſtoryes be witneſſees. Theis ſeven hondred yeres was there never King of England, with whom they have not made warres; and now of late uppon what occaſion they made peace with England, is to manifeſt: it was by reaſon of wearyneſs and povertye; which was ſuch as the late French Kyng forbare not to expreſs in his lettres to the Quene of England, mentioning the invaſions made in Bryttane by ſea *. And indede this is to be receaved as a principle, that Fraunce cannot be poore above one or two yeres, nether can ſo long be owt of warres. The revennues of the French crowne ar thyngs unknowen. The inſolency of the French nation, being in hope of victory, is not unknowen. The long old rooted hatred of the Howſe of Guiſe, which now occupyeth the King's authorité, ageynſt England hath bene often well underſtand.

* See pag. 10. lin. 30. & pag. 27. l. 20.

AND to come neror to the matter; it is manifeſt manny wayes, what manner a platt that Howſe hath made to bereave the Quene's Majeſty of hir crowne. In Quene Marie's tyme, the French did not lett to divulge there opinions ageynſt this preſent lawfull tytle of the Quene's Majeſty: and, as it was well knowen, had not almighty God favored the Quene's Majeſty to come to the crowne with ſuch unyverſall joye of hir people; the French had proclaymed there title, both in France and Scotland. And lykewiſe in the treaty of the peace at Chaſteau in Cambreſy it appered, what they wold have compaſſed; (when they preſſed the Burgondions to con-

conclude with them, and overpaſs the treaty with England; alledging, that they cold not tell how to treate with England but to the prejudice of there right, the Dolphyn's * dowghter then having right to the crown of England) how bold they wold have bene, if at that tyme ſhe had bene Quene of France, and her huſband Kyng as he now is; for then the wiſedome of the conſtable governed the raſhnees of the Guiſians. Sence the peace concluded, whileſt the French King lyved, what meanes they made at Roome to have made the Quene's Majeſty to be declared illegitimate, is manifeſt; and ſo as it is knowen, that the ſame ſentence is brought into France under the Pope's bulls. Lykewiſe at the confirmation of the peace betwixt Spayne and France, at the ſolemnitees, even when the French King was ſlayne, it appereth, what manifeſt injurye and diſhonor they did to the Quene's Majeſty, to aſſigne the armes of England and Irland to the French Quene, and that in all there pagents: and being admoniſhed thereof by the Embaſſador, wold nether make collorable excuſe, nor leave it; but both contynewed therin, and alſo to deſpite the Quene's Majeſty's Embaſſador and Mr Mewtas, ſerved them with ſilver veſſell ſtamped with the ſame uſurped armes. How lightly they have eſtemed the Quene's Majeſty in all this tyme, appereth. For where they be bound by treaty to delyver four hoſtagees; notwithſtandyng that they have [been] preſſed therto, they have ſent but three: wherof one or two be ſuch, as if they had not bene here, but quietor, the Quene's Majeſty had not ſuffred the diſhonor to have one of hir ſubjects murdred, and no redreſs therof: but (as it appered) when they had committed the murder, they diſdayned, and quarrelled ageynſt ſuch as did but ſeke to underſtand the offendors.

* Thus the MS.

Now the very cauſe why they ſtaye the proſequution hereof is this: there interuption and garboyle unlooked for in Scotland; which doth ſo occupy them, as they nether can ne dare to utter there former malicioſe purpooſe, untill that be ended. But ſuerly, beſide there old cankored malyce to this realme; this matter ſo enflameth the howſe of Guiſe, that they will not forbeare one daye longer, than of mere neceſſité they ſhal be conſtrayned, to borde this realme with that fayned tytle: and to avance the ſame, it is knowen, that they have ſent a great ſeale into Scotland with the armes and very ſtyle and title of England and Ireland. And what more manifeſt arguments can be, to ſhewe what they meane and intend, then theiſe? In prynceſs practiſees, it is mere chyldeſsneſs to tarry untill the practiſees be ſett abrode; for then wer it as good to tarry till the trumpett ſound warres. All things have there cauſees proceding

before: but nothyng hath his cauſees proceding more ſecretly, than the practiſees of princeſs; and of all other, none is ſo conning as the French.

It followeth to be conſidered, that now the French have no convenient waye to invade England but by Scotland: by Calliſe, they were accuſtomed: by ſea is not ſo convenient for them, the ſame being to chargeable for them, to aſſayle. Wherfore if it be ſene, that they will purſue there purpoſe, and that by Scotland; then reaſon muſt force England to confeſs, that to avoyde this daunger ſo apparant, can no wey be deviſed, but to helpe that the French have not ſuch rule and overhand in Scotland, as that they maye by that realme invade England.

Lastly is to be conſidered, how dangerooſe it is for England to be invaded by the waye of Scotland. Firſt, if the French ſhall preſent to England a battell; ether they will doo it with ſtrangers, or French and ſtrangers. If they wynne, which God forbydd, they putt in haſard this crowne: and though they leſe, yet doo they not putt there owne kyngdome of France in dawnger. And therfore it is dooble the dawnger for England to venterr a battell uppon the frontyers of England, to a battell uppon the marcheſs of Calliſe or Bulloyneſs.

A Conclusion. It ſemeth the weigtheſt matter to be conſidered that ether hath or can chance to England, what is preſently to be doone for the ayde of Scotland: for if it ſhuld be nedefull, the delaye will aventure the whole; and if loſſe come, it is unrecoverable. Wherfore it wer good, that the cauſe were well and ſecretly wayed furſt by diſcrete and wiſe men, that have experience, affection to the Engliſh nation, ſpeciall love to the Quene's Majeſty's perſon: and that doone, to ſend, by ſome collor, for the nobilité, and to conſult with them; or els to ſend ſome truſty perſons, with creditt, to underſtand there mynds.

To our most dreade soverayne lady the Queen's Majesty.

The Council's petition to the Queen 23 Mar. 1560

Cott. Lib. Cal. B. X.

From the original draught in Secretary Cecil's hand.

We your Majeſty's moſt humble and bounden ſubjects, ſervants, and unworthy counſellors, have thought convenient, for the avoyding of long ſpeche, to declare the accord and conſent of our ſimple opinions at this preſent tyme, towchyng the unjuſt attempts of France ageynſt your Majeſty, and the withſtanding of ſuch daungeors as otherwiſe we doo evidently forſee inſuing towards this realme, and ſpecially to the royall perſon of your Majeſty our ſoveraign liege lady and Quene: moſt humbly, with all maner ſubmiſſion and obeiſſance, beſechyng your Majeſty to accept this our doing, as from ſuch that, for the diſcharge of our alle-

giance and othes made to your Majeſty, thynketh the ſame moſt expe dient and neceſſary.

First, we doo all certenly thynk, that the Quene of Scotts, and, for hir ſake, hir huſband and the houſs of Guiſe be in there harts mortall ennemyes to your Majeſty's perſon; and for your ſake will beare diſpleaſure to all ſuch as they ſhall thynk will, ether with power or counſell, mayntene your Majeſty's eſtate and contynuance: and conſequently we thynk, that they doo not beare any ſuch mortall hatred to the ſtate of this realme for it ſelfe, nor meane to extend any hoſtilité ageynſt ſuch as ſhall, in reſpect of there pretencees, neglect the due preſervation of your Majeſty. Hereuppon it followeth, that we cannot interprete the procedings of the French otherwiſe but as the ſame doo manifeſtly ſhew themſelves, and as all other nations do judg thereof: that is, that there mallice is bent ageynſt your Majeſty's perſon, for the ambition of theis our kyngdoms; and that they will never ceaſs, with there good wills, or without force of England, as long as your Majeſty and the scottiſh Quene lyveth, to permitt * yowr Majeſty to lyve in an aſſured peace; but will, at the leſt, contynue there purpooſees by practiſe, ether abroode, or in this your realme, or in both.

* Thus the MS.

Now therfore conſideryng how almighty God hath dyvers wayes provided for your Majeſty's preſervation, and for the impedyment hitherto of there purpooſees; we all, in our ſymple opinions, thynk it moſt neceſſary, that your Majeſty ſhuld take hold of theſe opportunitees ſo offred unto yow: and if yowr Majeſty ſhall not; we certenly doo feare, and cannot by any manner of meanes ſee the contrary, but that your Majeſty's realme ſhal be in ſome grete daunger, and principally the perſon of your Majeſty, and ſuch others your faythfull ſervants and ſubjects that ſhall in this your Majeſty's quarrell aventure there liffees, as they be naturally bounden; of which nomber we all offerr our ſelves to be a parte. And to make a ſhort reherſall to your Majeſty of ſome evident daungeroos procedings of the French ageynſt your Majeſty: theſe they be, in parte; wheruppon we have from the begynning of this conſultation layd the fundation of our counſells.

First we conſider the fowle and diſhonorable peace which they made with Kyng Phillipp uppon all partes and ſydes of Fraunce; wherin they loſt honor, contrees, people, treaſure, frends, intereſt, titles to come, and the fruct of manny millions of gold ſpent in three Kyngs agees: and yet in this they preſerved there poſſeſſion, honor, and intereſt ageynſt your Majeſty onely, in keping of all your auncient poſſeſſions on the other ſide, and onely ſpotted the honor of this realme; and in dede, of all there late

conqueſts, ſaved nothyng to themſelves of any vallor, but the poſſeſſions which they of late yeres gat from England and the realme of Scotland; and therby left to themſelves no occaſion and oportunité of warr towards any part of the world, but towards this realme. This was the firſt fundation, whereuppon not onely we, but all the reſt of chriſtendome ſawe and reported what was herby ment by the French towards this kyngdom of England: in ſo much, that, as ſone as this was doone, or in doyng, they publiſhed oppenly there pretended intereſt and title to this kyngdom. At Roome they practiſed manny wayes ageynſt your Majeſty. In Fraunce they tooke your armes: and to ſhew the cauſe, they moſt injurioſely, and to your Majeſty's diſhonor, added therto the ſtyle and title of thes your nations of England and Irland; nombryng alſo the yere of there pretended reigne from the deth of your Majeſty's ſiſter, Quene Mary. How they diſperſed this abrode in France, to your Majeſty's reproofſe, by grete nomber of grants, made both to vulgar and noble; to Kyng Phillipp with confirmation of a treaty, therby to inſinuate the matter to hym; into Scotland alſo by manny manner of wayes, to animate them with opinion of new kyngdoms adjoyned to that crowne; it wer to long to recite: but we certenly doo determyne in our opinions, and we cannot otherwiſe lightly judg thereuppon, but by this purpooſe they did meane to notefye there clayme and pretenced title, and to make therby a preparatyff to there furder procedings. And whatſoever is ſayd by the French to clooke and collor this we doo utterly diſallow, as falſe, fooliſh, abſurd, and not worth the hearyng.

Now followed the contynuance of all there forcees and men of warr in Scotland, which had remayned there in all the warr tyme before. And ſuerly, if they had ment good peace in Scotland, or at leaſt good order towards the ſubjects there, they ſhuld in reaſon, as well have revoked them thence, as they revoked others owt of other placees: but this we well ſawe, they revoked not one man thence. What followed we have ſene: a diſcord betwixt the miniſters and men of warr of France and the nobilité of Scotland, and thereuppon grete nomber moo provided in France; and parte conveyed thyther, and part on the waye by tempeſt putt back for the tyme, and afterward the reſt ſtayed by feare of your Majeſty's ſhipps ſent northward; beſyde the preparation of grete ordynance for battery, which onely was and is to ſerve ageynſt England: and therof no uſe can be conſtrued for there matters in Scotland; having there alreddy no ſmall quantité in there poſſeſſion, and the Scotts haveing no one pece of braſs.

Now

Now ſollow ſome impedyments that have by the goodneſs of God happened: which ſuerly we thynk be ſuch, as without them they had or this daye reduced Scotland to there unjuſt devotion, and therby reddy to have putt this realme, or the towne of Barwyk in ſome hazard; which being as yet unperfected, cannot be ſaved from any meane force but with an army. Firſt was the dethe of the French kyng, a man of grete activité and corradge: with hym fell the fame and corrage of warr in France for a ſeaſon: with hym decayed the wiſe counſellor the conſtable, and ſuch others as depended upon hym: matters of no ſmall
10 conſideration for the hurt of France; remembryng therwith, what manner a perſon ſucceded for there kyng. Next to this followed the alienation of the mynds of the people of Scotland from the manner of governance of France, and therin the more part of a whole yere ſpent in hoſtilité betwixt them; and conſequently an apparant diſpoſition in them of Scotland to be in amyty with the kyngdom of England, and to eſchew all hoſtilité hereafter that might follow. Thirdly followed ſuch impedyments as hath ſtayed the force of France owt of Scotland. Which thyngs if they had not chanced, and bene provided by your Majeſty; we ſuerly cannot ſee, but Scotland had bene or this daye fully conquered;
c2 at the leſt all ſuch as had ſhewed frendſhip to England ſhuld have periſhed, and the governance of that realme reduced into that ſtate, that England ſhuld never have looked for frendſhipp thence, but aſſured of more hoſtilité, than ever it felt from thence ſence Scotland and France wer firſt joyned in allyance ageynſt England.

Upon theis and ſuch lyke conſiderations, it may pleaſe your Majeſty, we have alweiſe thought it both juſt, honorable, neceſſarye, and in ſome manner prooffitable, that your Majeſty ſhuld, for the preſervation of your owne realme, ayde the people of Scotland to remove thence the force of France, to the preſervation thereof in there free and naturall obedience
30 to the Quene their ſoverain. Just we thought it, becauſe the end of there comming thyther wold be to the daunger of this realme, which the French manifeſtly challenged to apperteyne to there Quene; and ſo by lawe of nature and man permitted to remove that which was ſo lykely, by there owne procedings and demonſtrations, to hurt and dammage this your Majeſty's eſtate.

II. Honorable we alſo thought it to releve a realme oppreſſed; being not onely next unto yow, but alſo of auncient tyme held of this crowne, and not denyeng there leefull obeyſance, but ſeking to preſerve there auncient rights and the ſucceſſion of the crowne in there naturall lignage.

What the honor hereof may be to remayn to your Majeſtie's poſterité, we leave it to the tyme.

III. Necessary we thought it. And in this poynt we doo moſt and principally reſt: for that no man can denye, but if Scotland be conquered, that is, if the crowne thereof be knitt to France, and the men of warr of France brought in thyther (as they have no place els where to beſtowe them, nor no occaſion nor pretence other where to ſend them;) this kyngdome of England muſt alſo kepe a contynuall warr uppon the north partes, and be at a contynuall charge of a grete power of men to kepe Barwyk, although the French wold profeſs peace: and as ſone as a power may be brought thyther, we ſee not, but a mayne invaſion ſhal be made by land; which we knowe not how to repell indede, although we muſt make a good contenance thereof, the ſame being uppon a mayne grownd. And therfore this onely reaſon, above all other, moveth us not to yeld to the French one foote that may tend to the conqueſt of Scotland, or that now may tend to the alteration of the harts of Scotland from goodwill towards England. And ſuerly though preſently we fele no daunger; yet our experience, that have ſene battells gyven and loſt within a contrey, maketh us not vaynely to dreade. And indede when we cannot remember, that your Majeſty's auncetors ever had this avantage offred in Scotland, to ſee the alienation of there mynds, though not from there leefull duety to there quene whileſt ſhe lyveth, yet from conjunction with Fraunce ageynſt this realme in hoſtilité, as aforetymes hath bene; (wherin they maye, as we thynk, orderly ſtand, except we gyve contrary occaſion of hoſtilité ageynſt that realme, and yet obſerve there duety) nether can we ſee, that it ſhall be poſſible any wiſe hereafter in any age to come, if this be neglected at this tyme, that the lyke will inſue; ſpecially as long as the Scottes ſhall kep in memory our departure from them in this tyme of there nede, and when they ſought, which they never did in any tyme, the frendſhipp of England ſo effectually.

IV. Proffitable we alſo thynk it for your Majeſty, in ſome part, to doo that now with ſpede that, if it be diferred, cannot be doone with all your treaſure of your land, nor can be redemed with any monny. And beſide this, we truſt ſuerly, your Majeſty ſhal be more hable, and that with leſs coſt, to defend the mallice of France in ſekyng to aſſayle yowr realme onely by ſea, having no other wey left them, than both by land and ſea. And beſide that, no man can denye, but it is proffitable to your Majeſty to transferr and divert the warr of France into scottiſh grownd, and to overpaſs tyme, and abyde it untill it come into engliſh grownd.

Now it followeth for us to ſhew your Majeſty our opinions to ſome thyngs objected. Firſt for the miſtruſt of the Scottes, we thynk there dayly appeareth cauſe to the contrary. They have hytherto ſtand in hoſtilité with the French: they have not onely refuſed offers of peace, but alſo to herken therto: they have ſhedd there bludds therin, waſted there ſubſtance: they offer your Majeſty hoſtagees: they have no ſure waye, but by your Majeſty's protection. Secondly it is thought a daungerooſe matter to enterr into warr: and ſo ſuerly it is; and that hath alweiſe troobled us, becauſe we ſee not the waye how to eſchew it: for if we ſhall truſt the French promiſſees; we ſhall confeſs our ſelves moſt unworthy conſellors, and agree to leave the realme as an oppen praye to hym that claymeth it. Indede, it may pleaſe your Majeſty, that which we meane and ſeke, is to take awey manifeſt occaſion of a daungerooſe warr: for we deſyre to have them removed, that will ſhortly make warr uppon your Majeſty: and we doo not thynk, that leving any men of warr in Scotland for the ſervice of the French, if the Scottes ſhall not refuſe there due obedience, ſhal be ſavety for that realme; but will brede very ſhortly the lyke daunger ageyne, and will immediately compaſs the good will of Scotland from England. We thynk it rather convenient, that it be notefyed by ſome publick meane, that your Majeſty meaneth no other but good peace to Fraunce and to the people thereof, and ſo to offer to them ſave and quyett trafficque in peaſible manner; and in no wiſe to invade any parcell of any territoryes of the French Kyng, or to damnefy any his ſubjects: and that your Majeſty meaneth no other thyng, but onely to procure, for the preſervation of your owne contreys, that the men of warr brought into Scotland ſhuld not tarry there ſo nigh yowr realme: nether that ye will permitt, that the Howſe of Guiſe ſhall ſo ambitioſely exalt there owne howſe, by attributyng to there nece the Quene of Scottes the title of your Majeſty's realmes: and in all other poynts your Majeſty certenly meaneth, that all your ſubjects ſhall kepe good peace and amytye with all the French King's ſubjects, which ſhall not oppenly ſeke your Majeſty's prejudice in the ſame.

As for the dyfferryng any more dayes, we ſuerly thynk the ſame very hurtefull: firſt overchargeable to your Majeſty, conſideryng the former tyme ſpent: dangerooſe to leſe the Scottes, and overchargeable for them to recover ſo many broken appoyntments; and onely and playnely proffitable to the French, as well to them in Scotland, as to them which ſhall come: and fynally in the ſight of the whole world diſhonorable for your Majeſty to leſe your tyme, being ſo juſtly provoked by the French not to omytt it. And as for your Majeſty's honor, ye have doone more

than any prince in the lyke caſe wold have doone. Firſt ye have this XVI moneths indured there manifeſt injuryes and reprooves, and have alſo at ſondry tymes declared your greeffs; and now the XIIIth of this month they wer declared, with certen deviſees of meanes how to remedy the ſame. Anſwer none wil be gyven to your Majeſty: tyme is ſpent; and two perſons of no eſtymation in the world, but for practiſe onely, ſent hyther to abuſe your Majeſty with delatory anſwers: wherof one of them maye be judged to be now ſent in diſdayne of this realme; being the notableſt practiſor that the French ever uſed ageynſt this realme, and ſo therby the unmeteſt man to procure any good accord.

We therfore moſt humbly and lowly beſeche your moſt excellent Majeſty to take in gratiooſe and good part, that we thus freely, under the favor of your Majeſty's protection, declare our opinions in this ſort. We thynk it convenient in our opinions, that your Majeſty's former determynations, as well for removing of the French out of Scotland, as for putting your realme in reddyneſs to defence, might be followed without delaye. And if we may be otherwiſe perſwaded, or heare any ſufficient reaſon of any man to the contrary; we offer our ſelves reddy, as becommeth us, to follow the ſame: and otherwiſe we moſt humbly beſeche your Majeſty, it may pleaſe the ſame, that all other particular thyngs tending to the execution thereof may orderly follow. For els we cannot perſwade our ſelves, that ſuch good ſhall come hereof as we have truſted; havyng alreddy ſene ſome lack that hath followed, for want of orderly execution of thyngs determyned in ſeaſon: and if the ſame ſhall not followe; we then doo wiſh, that theis our counſells had not bene gyven, nether indede can we allowe them: ſubmitting, nevertheleſs, ourſelves moſt humbly to your moſt excellent Majeſty, to doo any manner of ſervice that ye ſhall command us, to the expence of our lands, goods, and lyffe; as becommeth moſt humble, lowly, obedient, and naturall ſubjects; and as we doo acknowlege from the bottom of our harts, we ought and alweiſe muſt doo. And ſo we referr our poore and ſymple opinions to the correction and reformation of ſuch as be wiſer: aſſuryng your Majeſty, on our fayth that we owe to God, we have no reſpect of any wordly thyng in theis adviſees, but the preſervation of your Majeſty's honor, the contynuance of your eſtate, and the ſavegard of this realme from the gredy and ambitiooſe practiſees of the French, the auncient ennemyes of this crowne. God ſave your Majeſty, to his honor, your own comfort, and to leave this crowne to your owne naturall iſſue and lignage.

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DE FRANÇOIS ET MARIE, ROY ET ROYNE DE FRANCE ET D'ESCOSSE, AUX EVESQUES DE VALENCE ET D'AMIENS, ET MONSIEUR DE LA BROSSE.

FRANÇOIS et MARIE, par la grace de Dieu ROY et ROYNE de France et d'Eſcoſſe, a tous ceulx qui ces preſentes verront ſalut. Comme aucuns de noz ſubjectz de noſtre dict royaume d'Eſcoſſe, mal conſeillez, ſe ſoient cydevant deſnouez de l'obeiſſance qu'ilz nons doibvent; ſur quoy nous leur avons faict faire pluſieurs gracieuſes et douces remonſtrances, deſirans employer tous les moyens a nous poſſibles pour les remettre au bon chemyn; mais par la perſuaſion d'aucuns, qui plus deſirent la ruyne du dict royaume, que le bien et repoz de noz dictz ſubjectz, toutes choſes y ſont demourées juſques icy au meſme trouble qu'elles ont eſté cydevant. A quoy encores que nous y puiſſions pourveoir et donner ordre avec les forces qu'il a pleu a Dieu mettre en noſtre main: toutesfois, voulans, ſelon noſtre accouſtumée clemence, eſſayer a ramener nos dictz ſubjectz a la raiſon par la douce voye, et uſer de grace envers ceulx qui ſont denouez; nous avons adviſé les faire encores admoneſter de leur devoir, et pour ceſt effect choiſir quelques bons perſonnages a nous ſeurs et feables.

Commiſſion de François et Marie. Amboiſe. 1 Avr. 1560.

SÇAVOIR FAISONS, que nous a plein confians des perſonnes de noz amez et feaulx meſſires [JEAN] DE MONTLUC, EVESQUE DE VALENCE, conſeiller en noſtre conſeil privé, et [NICOLAS] DE PELVE, EVESQUE D'AMIENS, maiſtre des requeſtes ordinaires de noſtre hoſtel, et [JAQUES] DE LA BROSSE, ſeigneur du dict lieu, chevalier de noſtre ordre; et de leur ſens, vertus, fidelité, loyauté, experience, et bonne diligence: iceulx, pour ces cauſes, et les deux d'eulx, en l'abſence ou empeſchement de l'autre, avons commis, ordonnez, et deputez, commettons, ordonnons, et deputons; et leur avons donné, et donnons plein pouvoir, puiſſance, auctorité, commiſſion, et mandement eſpecial par ces preſentes, d'aſſeurer nos dicts ſubjectz du dict royaume d'Eſcoſſe, que encores qu'ilz aient cydevant commis une ſi grande faulte, que d'oublier leur devoir; neantmoings, venans a ſe recongnoiſtre, et retourner a la deue obeiſſance qu'ilz nous doivent, nous les reçeverons en noſtre bonne grace, et oublierons tout le paſſé, ſans qu'ilz en ſoient recerchez a l'advenir; ne deſirans rien tant, que de les veoir vivre, ſoubz noſtre dicte obeiſſance, en repoz, union, et tranquillité.

POUR laquelle mieulx eſtablir, s'il eſt beſoing traicter aucunes choſes avec noſtre tres chere et tres amée bonne ſeur et couſine la ROYNE d'An-

gleterre; s'aſſembleront nos dictz Deputez avec ceulx de noſtre dicte bonne ſeur, aians pouvoir ſuffiſant quant a ce, en tel lieu propre et commode qu'ilz adviſeront, et dont ilz ſe pourront accorder, pour negotier, traicter, et accorder, ſur ce qu'il ſera d'une part et d'autre propoſé, tout ce qu'ilz verront et congnoiſtront eſtre raiſonnable, convenable, et a propos pour noſtre ſervice et bien de noz affaires, ſelon la fiance que nous avons en eulx, encores qu'il y euſt choſe qui requiſt mandement plus eſpecial qu'il n'eſt porté par ces preſentes:

Promettans en bonne foy et parolle de Roy avoir pour agreable, ferme, et ſtable tout ce que par les dicts Evæſques de Valence et d'Amyens, et ſeigneur de la Broſſe, et les deux, en l'abſence ou empeſchement de l'autre, aura eſté faict en ceſt endroit; et le tout ratifier par noz lettres patentes, ſi beſoing eſt, toutes fois et quantes que requis en ſerons, ſans jamais aller ne venir au contraire en quelque ſorte que ſe ſoit: car tel eſt noſtre plaiſir. Et en teſmoing de ce, nous avons ſigné ces preſentes de noz mains, et a icelles faict mettre et appoſer noſtre ſeel. Donné a Amboiſe le premier jour d'Avril, l'an de grace mil cinq cens cinquante neuf, avant Paſques, et de noz regnes, aſſavoir de France le premier, et d'Eſcoſſe les deux et [dixſeptieme.]

Ainſi ſigné, FRANCOIS et MARIE.
Et ſur le reply, Par le Roy. DE L'AUBESPINE.
Et ſeellé de cyre jaulne a double queue.

Endoſſé, Copie off the commiſſion ſent by Chapperon.

A la Royne douairiere et regente d'Escosse.

Le Card. de Lorraine et D. de Guiſe a la Regente d'Eſcoſſe.

9 Avr. 1560.

Bib. Cott. Cal. E. IX.

Madame, nous avons reçeu voſtre lettre par ce marinier preſent porteur, et ſçeu par icelles l'eſtat en quoy ſont les affaires de dela: eſtans tres marriz, que avecques plus de commodité et de moyen vous n'ayez eſté et n'eſtez ſecourue; et autant, que nous veoyons et jugeons trop bien, qu'il ſeroit neceſſaire: ce que n'a pas eſté retardé par faulte de debvoir, de ſoing, et de diligence. Car nous en avons cherché tous les moyens poſſibles; et meſmes pour eſſayer, ſi ceſte Royne d'Angleterre ſe pourroit adoulcir et contenir par quelques remedes: quy n'ont trouvé aulcun lieu en ſon endroict. Car apres avoir faict du couſte du Roy tout ce qu'il a eſté poſſible de penſer, pour luy oſter la jalouſye et le ſouſpeçon qu'elle monſtre avoir de noz forces; nous y avons employé tant, que par ſon Ambaſſadeur il luy a faict entendre, qu'il ne ſouffriroit pas, que elle donnaſt faveur aux rebelles, ne entreprint aucune choſe au prejudice des droictz et authorité du Roy et de la Royne voſtre fille, en Eſcoſſe. Depuis y a

eſté envoyé l'Eveſque de Valence, conſeillier au conſeil privé, pour luy rendre raiſon plus particuliere de l'intention du Roy; et qu'il ne cherchoit que l'obeyſſance de ſes ſubjectz, reſolu de retyrer ſes forces, apres que les choſes ſeroyent reſtablyes au bon chemyn.

Tout cela n'a de riens ſervy: ce que vous aurez peu veoir par les articles qu'elle a faict bailler par ſon Ambaſſadeur; ſi honteus, que nous croyons, qu'elle s'aſſeuroit bien que nous n'en ferions riens, et par ainſy, qu'elle paſſeroit oultre a ſa deliberation, qui eſt de la guerre: dont nous veoyons peu de moyen de la retyrer; ſi ce n'eſt, pour dernier refuge, l'allée du ſieur de Glaion, que le Roy catholique y envoye pour luy en parler de groſſes dentz; ayant deliberé, ſi elle ſe monſtre obſtinée, de ſecourir le Roy de tout ce qu'il vouldra de luy. Et ja a accordé de luy bailler gens et vaiſſeaux tant qu'il en vouldra, pour remettre l'obeyſſance, ou bien paix de dela. Il a eſté pris au mot: et ja a eſté envoyé en Flandres pour ſçavoir de la Ducheſſe de Parma, de quel nombre on s' en pourra ſervir: ayant la dicte dame charge expreſſe d'en accommoder le Roy de tout ce qu'il vouldra.

Cependant, Madame, nous ne perdons point de temps a faire avancer l'armée du Roy: qui ſera d'ung ſi bon nombre de vaiſſeaux, et ſi bien fourniz de gens et de toutes choſes convenables, que nous eſperons que la dicte Royne ne ſes forces n'auront pas le moyen de les garder de vous ſecourir. Tout le pis que nous voyons eſt, que elle ne peult eſtre preſte que vers la fin de Juillet. Mais ſy ferons nous tout ce qui nous ſera poſſible au monde pour mettre a la voile: et ne s'y eſpargnera ſoign, argent, ne diligence; comme nous nous aſſeurons que vous croyez bien. Et neantmoins cherchons nous tous aultres moyens de vous ſecourir de deniers, ſoit de Flandres, ou d'ailleurs: et auſſy ne craindrons nous a en adventurer par petites ſommes cependant. Et pour y commencer, avons nous adviſé vous renvoyer ce porteur dedans ung aultre petit vaiſſeau, que luy avons faict eſquipper; ne luy ayant pas eſpargné auſſy argent: car il a eu, pour eſtre venu icy, et le hazart qu'il a pris, douze cens francz que le Roy luy a donnez, et trois cens eſcuz pour ſon retour. Avecques luy nous vous envoyons par ung clerc, quy l'accompaigne, la ſomme de ſix milles livres, et vingt caſques de pouldre menue grenée; par ce que nous avons veu par les lettres des Srs de la Broſſe et d'Oyſel, que vous en avez beſoign par de la. Ce ſera pour attendre tousjours mieulx: eſtans bien deliberez de ne perdre une ſeule occaſion de vous ſecourir ainſy par le menu, au danger d'en perdre quelque choſe.

Cependant, Madame, il fauldra que de voſtre coſté vouz façiez le mieulx que pourrez; et ſur tout, qu'il ſoit donne ordre a tenir les places fortes bien garnyes: louant ſa Majeſté bien fort la deffenſive ſur laquelle

les capitaines de dela ſont d'advis que vous vous mettiez: qui eſt ung moyen pour avoir la raiſon de la legereté, et mal conſiderée entrepriſe de la dicte Royne: dont nous eſperons que le mal tombera a la fin ſur elle; et que Dieu ne laiſſera impunye la faulte qu'elle faict. Ce a eſté grande conſolation au Roy et a toute ceſte compaignye de avoir entendu, que tous les ſoldatz de dela ayent ſi bonne volunté. Cela nous faict eſperer en Dieu, que tout ira mieulx qu'elle ne vouldroit: car ſi le dict S^r chemyne en cecy de bon pied, dont il nous aſſeure; il eſt impoſſible, que la choſe ne tourne a ſa confuſion.

Quant aux nouvelles deça; nous voulons bien que vous ſçachiez, que depuis quinze ou vingt jours aulcuns malheureux ont eſſayé icy de mettre a fin une conjuration qu'ilz avoyent faicte pour tuer le Roy; et ne nous y oublioyent pas: tout cela fondé ſur la religion: dont aulcuns des principaulx autheurs ont eſté prins et punis. Mais tant plus que nous allons avant, et plus trouvons nous, que ceſte conſpiration a longue queue; ayant eſté de longue main, et appuyé par aulcuns grandz qui ſe ſont trouvez bien trompez: car noſtre ſeigneur a bien ſçeu defendre ſa cauſe. C'eſt quaſi le meſme train qui ont prins voz rebelles: mais ilz vouloyent commencer par le ſang et l'eſpée. Ung aultre fois vous en ſçaurez plus par le menu. Et pour fin de ceſte lettre nous pryerons Dieu &c. De Mairemonſtier le IX Apvril 1560.

L'original de ceſte lettre eſt daté en Amboiſe.

C. Card. de Lorraine
Fr. D. de Guise.

Memoire pour la Royne regente d'Escosse.

Memoire pour la Regente d'Ecoſſe.

11 Avr. 1560

Bib. Cott. Cal. B. IX.

SI l'eveſque de Valence va ſeurement juſques a la Royne regente d'Eſcoſſe; la dicte dame entendra par luy, comme toutes choſes ſont paſſées avecques la Royne d'Angleterre, la dureté qu'il a trouvé en elle, et les iniques conditions qu'elle demande, tant pour ſon regard, que pour les rebelles Eſcoſſois: et de cela ſçaura bien juger la dicte dame Royne regente ce que ce peult eſperer du couſté d'Angleterre. Elle ſçaura auſſy du dict Eveſque de Valence, a quelle raiſon le Roy s'eſt voulu mettre pour eſteindre le feu que la dicte Royne d'Angleterre nourriſt, et les moyens qu'il a choiſiz pour l'adoulcir, et oſter toute occaſion de la jalouſye qu'elle monſtre avoir des forces que ſa Majeſté faiſoit paſſer en Eſcoſſe: et que n'a de riens profité, et peu s'en eſpere; ſi l'allée par devers elle du ſeigneur de Glaion, deſpeſché par le Roy catholique, ne faict quelque choſe.

Au

Au moyen dequoy s'il y a peu d'eſperance de conduire la dicte dame a nulle raiſon; il ſemble au dict ſeigneur, que le mieulx que l'on pourroit faire, ſeroit d'eſſayer d'adoulcir les choſes du couſté d'Eſcoſſe, s'il eſt poſſible; eſſayant de gaigner quelques uns des ſeigneurs rebelles, avecques promeſſe d'impunité et aſſeurance d'obtenir grace, et oublier le paſſé; moyennant qu'ilz veulent retourner au bon chemyn et en l'obeyſſance, que le Roy deſyre tant ſeulement: le tout ſuyvant le contenu au memoyre et inſtruction qui en fut baillé au dict Eveſque de Valence, lequel ſçait en cela l'intention du Roy. Si la dicte Royne perſiſte en ſon opinion; il eſt bien mal aiſé, que la rupture ne ſe deſcouvre incontinent. Le Roy deſire (qui ne pourra mieulx faire) que l'on ſe mette la ſus la defenſive; pourvoyant les places le mieulx qu'il ſera poſſible, attendant le ſecours qu'il y doibt envoyer; qui ſera ſi bon et ſi fort, qu'il eſpere avoir la raiſon des dictz rebelles, et garder, que la Royne d'Angleterre ne les puiſſe empeſcher d'eſtre chaſtiez: et pour tout le mois de Juing, et, au plus tard, a la my Juillet, ſera le dict ſecours par dela. En ce ſecours y aura nombre de vaiſſeaux du Roy catholique, et une bonne troupe de ſes ſubjectz: leſquelz il a offert au dict ſeigneur, pour chaſtier les dictz rebelles; ayant aſſeuré le Roy, que pour ceſt effect il l'aſſiſtera de tout ce qui eſt en ſa puiſſance.

La dicte Royne regente eſt ſur le lieu accompaignée de beaucoup de gens de bien et de bon conſeil. Sy elle pouvoit tant faire de trouver moyen de ſuſpendre les choſes, et garder que l'on ne vint point aux armes; le Roy l'auroit grandement agreable; comme il deſire ſingulierement, pour la crainte qu'il a que la tardité de ſon ſecours ne ſoit dommageable: et neantmoins, plus toſt que d'y faire une choſe honteuſe, eſt bien deliberé d'en attendre ce qu'il plaira a Dieu en ordonner. Cependant pour donner moyen a la dicte dame de ſatisfaire aux deſpences qu'elle a à ſupporter a l'entretenement des gens de guerre, [le dict] Roy, depuis huict jours, [luy a envoyé] par le petit marinier qu'elle avoit depeſché par deça, la ſomme de ſix mille livres, avecques vingt caques de pouldre: et preſentement il luy envoye par le capitaine Chapperon une aultre ſomme de quatre mil eſcuz; ayant adviſé la faire ainſy ſecourir par petites ſommes par divers endroitz, attendant que avecques ſeureté il luy puiſſe envoyer un bon et gros renfort de deniers, comme il a deliberé faire avecques les forces que paſſeront de dela. Et ſe peult aſſeurer la dicte dame, qu'il ne laiſſera paſſer une ſeule occaſion de coſté de deça, de laquelle on puiſſe tirer utilité pour fortifier la dicte dame, on bien eſſayer d'amender les choſes en une ſorte ou aultre pour le bien des affaires de dela.

D'AULTANT que la dicte Royne d'Angleterre n' [a de riens] tant faict inſtance au dict Eveſque de Valence, que de ce qu'il n'avoit point de pouvoir pour promettre aulcune choſe aux dicts rebelles, et traicter avecques elle ſur ce que luy ſemble n'eſtre bien entendu ny eſclaircy entre le Roy et elle: en eſt preſentement envoyé un en general; duquel la dicte dame pourra uſer envers les uns et les aultres, ſelon qu'elle verra eſtre neceſſaire pour le bien des affaires du dict royaulme d'Eſcoſſe: ſur quoy ne ſe peult d'icy envoyer plus particulierement inſtruction; remettant le tout a la dicte dame Royne regente, et au bon conſeil qu'elle a aupres d'elle.

RESPONSIO AD PETITIONES D. GLASION, ET EPISCOPI AQUILANI, ORATORUM REGIS CATHOLICI.

Reſp. ad petitiones Oratorum Reg's catholici.

11 Apr. 1560

ARCHIVA REGIA.

Ex Autogr. manu Cecilii exarato.

ILLUSTRISSIMI DOMINI, optime perſpicimus, ſereniſſimum ſimul ac potentiſſimum Regem catholicum magnas habere rationes pacis publicæ hoc tempore; qui iſtiuſmodi curam ſuſceperit componendi hujus nuper nati diſſidii inter ſereniſſimam dominam noſtram Reginam et Regem Gallorum: et certe gaudemus plurimum, quod tam conſtans perpetuusque amicus huic regno maneat, ut quanquam Gallorum (ut ita dicamus) cantibus, falſisque calumniis adverſus hoc regnum præoccupatæ fuerant aures ſuæ Majeſtatis; tamen voluerit non ſolum amice et fraterne excuſare dominam noſtram, verum etiam huc ablegare tam nobilem atque prudentem ſuum conſiliarium, qui conſilium atque operam ſuam præberet ac præſtaret, ut hæ Gallicæ graves et pene nunquam intermorituræ injuriæ conſopirentur, et, ſi fieri poſſint, ita e medio tollantur, ut pax rurſus et concordia inter hæc duo regna vigeat et confirmetur.

ET quum ex parte legationis veſtræ, illuſtriſſimi Domini, appareat, Regem catholicum ita cogitaſſe de hoc negotio componendo, ut ſi qua opera egeret Rex Galliæ ad compeſcendos tumultus (ut vocant) in Scotia, ne periculum huic regno eſſet, ſi major aliqua vis Gallorum militum traduceretur in Scotiam, ſe velle in auxilium ſuum aliquem numerum militum ſuorum ei præſtare, qui nobis Anglis non poterit eſſe ſuſpectus; et ita demum cæteras res omnes poſſe melius componi: hæc Regis catholici cogitatio, ſi res ita ſe haberent ut Galli fingunt et ſimulant, haud poterat improbari. Verum quum multo aliter ac diverſe res a Gallis geſtæ ſint, quumque ita callide conatus ſuos occultent et diſſimulent, ut nihil aliud cogitent quam regni hujus perniciem; dolemus, legatos ſereniſſimæ dominæ noſtræ Reginæ non perveniſſe ad Regem catholicum, priuſquam animum ſuum ſignificarit hoc in negotio Dominationi veſtræ: nam tum recte intellexiſſet, quam Gallorum facta differant a dictis, et quam parum

rum egeat Gallus majore vi ad compeſcendos tumultus in Scotia; quam etiam Gallice hoc factum ſit, ut et velint omnibus modis niti ad eripiendum hoc regnum a domina noſtra, et etiam poſt tot tamque graves injurias ſuæ Majeſtati illatas de ea etiam conqueri, et opem implorare; quum nulla egeat, niſi ad perſequendum ſuum injuſtum propoſitum. Atque jam quum recte intelligimus, legatos noſtros decimo octavo præteriti menſis perveniſſe ad aulam Regis catholici; ſperamuſque, eos plene explicaſſe quæ habuerant in mandatis: haud jam dubitamus, quin idem ſapientiſſimus Rex catholicus, huicque regno amiciſſimus, aliter de iſta cauſa ſentiat et judicet; veluti etiam ſperare bene poſſumus, ſuam Majeſtatem velle brevi aliquo modo id veſtræ Dominationi ſignificare.

Et ut ita appareat etiam vobis, illuſtriſſimi Domini, atque ut hac in re vobis ſatisfaciamus vere et ſine fuco, atque ut pro temporis ratione poſſumus; quam breviter rem totam ab initio detegemus: ex qua certo ſperamus, vos intellecturos, quam gravia paſſa ſit majeſtas ſereniſſimæ dominæ noſtræ a Gallis, quam tarda fuerit ad reſiſtendum, quam parata ſit ad condonandum; imo quam cupida ſit, etiam ſuo cum damno, ad pacem publicam retinendam: et poſtquam hæc bene a vobis ſint intellecta et perpenſa, experiemini, quam lubenter veſtris conſiliis auſcultabimus, quantopere poſſimus cum regni hujus ſecuritate pacisque continuandæ certa ſpe et opinione.

Primo, quam fuerint Galli nobis ſemper infenſiſſimi hoſtes, quam mali fœderum ſuorum obſervatores, quam oculati ad aucupandas belli opportunitates, quam etiam ſemper fuerint cupidi aliorum regnorum, omnibus nimis eſt notum: ſed jam, quo modo poſt pacem deprecatam a potentiſſimo Rege catholico, poſt omnes præteritorum annorum victorias deperditas, poſt deſperata et tanquam a tergo relicta omnia quæ verſus meridiem, orientem, et occidentem habuerunt Galli; quomodo huc ſolum in aquilonem tendebant animos, omnes viderunt, nemo huic regno bene volens non admonuit; neque ea in parte defuit optimus animus Regis catholici, qui ſæpius reginam admonuit, ut ſibi ſuiſque regnis proſpiceret. Statim ſe patefaciunt Galli: in ipſa pace tractanda malevolentiam ſuam non occultarunt: qui omnibus aliis principibus ſua reſtituerunt, nobis nihil voluerunt. Regnum hoc ad ſe pertinere, multis modis atque manifeſte conabantur oſtendere. Primo Reginæ Scotiæ aſſignata ſunt inſignia hujus regni, non ut cognatæ (quod tamen cupiunt prætendi) ſed ut Reginæ Angliæ. Iſtud cum improbaretur a legato noſtro, qui coneſtabilem Galliæ ea de re admonuerat: reſponſum eſt primo ab illo coneſtabili, ſe ignorare, an ſic ſe habeant; deinde, ſe curaturum, ut hujuſmodi innovatio ceſſet. Hoc factum erat circa . . . . . Junii.

STATIM tamen crevit hæc injuria: nam, poſt octo dies, additus eſt ſtilus et titulus regnorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ; imo appenſa ſunt ſcuta inſigniorum in omnibus publicis locis Pariſiis, et præcipue in ipſo loco ubi judices ſederunt, in ipſis haſtiludiis ubi REX Henricus læſus eſt. Eo ipſo tempore REGINA vidua in Scotia tentavit quædam adverſus aliquot nobiles regni; quos habebat ſuſpectos velle ſe opponere GALLICIS iniquis machinationibus, quia ſæpenumero conqueſti ſunt apud illam, regnum illud eſſe graviter afflictum, tum militum perpetuis rapinis, tum miniſtrorum multorum variis injuriis, ad regni libertates et jura evertenda tendentibus. Hinc ortæ ſunt occaſiones illæ valde commodæ Gallis: nam, quamprimo poſſunt, mittunt literas publicas in Scotiam, teſtificantes, REGINAM Scotiæ eſſe etiam REGINAM Angliæ et Hiberniæ; adduntque etiam hujuſmodi verba ſuis ſcriptis, ANNO REGNI SCOTIÆ DECIMOSEPTIMO, ANGLIÆ VERO ET HIBERNIÆ PRIMO.

MORTUO autem REGE Gallorum, quum adminiſtratio regni pervenerat ad familiam GUISIANAM (quæ ſemper multis nominibus infenſiſſima fuerat huic regno, et a qua hæc fax hujus incendii originem ſuam habuit); in Gallia ubique, in omni publico adventu REGINÆ, publicatur REGINA Angliæ, ſalutatur inſcriptionibus REGINA Angliæ; omnia in ſua domo, in ſacellis, in cubiculis, in regiis ſedilibus, in tapetibus, in vaſculis, in vaſis, inſignia mutantur, et adduntur inſignia Angliæ; additur titulus et ſtylus; imo ipſamet REGINA ſuo ore ſe dicit REGINAM Angliæ, hanc noſtram (veram et unicam) non eſſe. Sed iſta tam ſunt aperta, ut non opus ſit multis verbis. Romæ tentatum eſt etiam, ut hæc omnia juſta eſſe declararentur: atque illud etiam non eſt ignotum, quam amice et fraterne, quamque prudenter REGIS catholici authoritate illud negotium fuerit impeditum.

AT hæc omnia dicentur nihil eſſe præterquam verba et ſcripta, et hujuſcemodi. Sed hoc cogitandum eſt, an hi a quibus iſta profecta ſunt non ipſa facta etiam conceperint; aut non etiam et voluerint, quam citiſſime poterint, hæc verba factis implere. Quod voluerunt, nemo dubitavit unquam: ſed quomodo conati ſunt hoc præſtare, plane ſequitur. Omnibus eſt manifeſtum, nullum habere Gallos ingreſſum tam commodum in Angliam cum exercitu, quam per Scotiam: neque, poſt ſocietatem unquam initam cum regno Scotiæ, impetum aliquem invadendi hujus regni fecerunt, niſi exercitu Scotorum. Illuc ergo ducendæ erant copiæ: eo etiam jam poterant optimo colore et prætextu traducere omnes ſuas copias. Nam quum ibi eſſent diſcordiæ inter miniſtros GALLICOS et proceres regni de modo adminiſtrandi regni; viſum eſt primo neceſſarium, ut occaſiones alendæ illius diſcordiæ alerentur; ita ut et vi occuparetur illud regnum, et a gente propria transferreretur, et eo etiam colore, ſine aliquo impedimento regni

Angliæ,

Angliæ, multitudo militum, tum equitum tum peditum, magna copia tormentorum bellicorum, abundantia etiam annonæ in Scotiam poſſit traduci.

ET ut plane appareat, ita de induſtria factum fuiſſe; certiſſimum eſt, circa menſem Auguſti DUCEM Chaſtelheralt et comitem Huntley, primores totius regni, quos jam Galli etiam perſequuntur, ſe interpoſuiſſe; et, cum ſtarent a parte Gallorum, obtinuiſſe a Scotis, ut omnia ſua gravamina committerent audienda et judicanda in parlamento indicendo per ipſammet REGINAM. Quod cum REGINA probaſſet ore et verbis, omneſque Scoti ad ædes privatas diverſi eſſent, ſatisfacti expectatione parlamenti; ſtatim, novo numero militum e Gallia allato, REGINA rurſus redintegrat negotium, ac vi perſequitur. Hinc inſtant illi duo, DUX, et comes Huntley; conjunctis etiam ſecum multis regni proceribus, rogant, obteſtantur verbis ſupplicibus et literis, ut velit abſtinere a vi, ut velit deſiſtere a capiendo et muniendo portu de Lethe; eo facto fore, ut valde formidoloſi et ſuſpecti ſint futuri Galli Scotis. Sed quum Galli intelligerent, ſe eſſe jam potentiores, habere numerum militum tam bene inſtructum, habere arces pæne omnes in ſua poteſtate, habere portus maritimos per quos indies poſſint novos milites e Gallia recipere; omnes Scotorum preces et petitiones juſtas contempſerunt, et quos habebant amicos eos deſpexerunt; effeceruntque, ut pro ſe defendendo apparerent hoſtes. Hoc etiam tempore milites, annonam, tormenta, eaque hujuſmodi, quorum nullus erat uſus in Scotia, Galli congeſſerunt ad portus maritimos in Picardia et Normandia; deduxerunt in Germania coronellos et capitaneos; admonuerunt, ut ſe pararent.

ET quum hæc omnia ita eſſent aperta, ut in omni regione, et in ore omnium qui quicquam ſapuerunt, periculum invadendi hujus regni diceretur inſtare; haud potuit ſereniſſima domina REGINA, haud potuerunt ſui conſiliarii ita hæc negligere; quin ſtatim apparatus factus eſt navium, annonæ, militum: et nihil majus metuimus omnes, quin quod iſta retardatione et procraſtinatione in præſens periculum regnum hoc eſſet introductum; et quod uno tanquam ictu, Scotia a Gallis devicta, ſtatim regni hujus partes aquilonares occuparent. Itaque, quamprimo potuimus, claſſem paravimus aliquarum navium, quæ conduceret annonam Berwicum, et munitiones etiam bellicas, quibus arces aliquot in illis limitibus carerent. Miſſi ſunt etiam milites aliquot Berwicum, et ad limites: nam ut verum fateamur, omneſque qui hic ſunt norunt eſſe veriſſimum, nos diu dubitatione aliqua eſſe occupatos, an hæc diſcordia in Scotia inter Gallos et Scotos eſſet ficta; ut ſub eo colore haberent in armis juſtum exercitum, et junctis utrinque copiis irrumperent ſubito in hoc regnum, et præcipue caperent Berwicum. Itaque fatemur certe, ad evitandum præſens noſtrum

domeſticum periculum, non diſplicuiſſe nobis, quod Galli tam male tractarent Scotos; ut eo modo negotium ſibi ipſis faceſſerent: atque hac in parte, non Scotorum gratia, nobis ſæpe placuit, quod Galli haberent deteriores partes et Scoti meliores, ſed hujus regni gratia; cujus incolumitatem ab initio curavimus, et ſemper curaturi ſumus.

QUUM jam huc uſque proventum eſſet, ut de apparatu et cogitatum et ſtatutum eſſet, eumque ad defenſionem potiſſimum eo tempore; tum DOMINO EPISCOPO, REGIS catholici oratori, ſignificatum eſt (quanquam alias etiam ſæpe idem intellexerat; atque ipſe ſatis plane, et aliqua ex parte melius quam nos, eadem cognoviſſet) quomodo regnum hoc in aliquo periculo eſſet per Gallos qui in Scotia eſſent, et qui eo etiam poſtea eſſent venturi. Et quia iter eſſet tam longinquum in Hiſpaniam, ut neque commode neque cito poſſint mitti oratores ad REGEM catholicum (quia per Galliam, quod eſſet certiſſimum, iter non eſſet Anglis tutum:) idcirco per literas ſignificavit REGINA, perque hunc reverendum patrem DOMINUM EPISCOPUM de Aquila impertita eſt ſuas injurias; petensque a REGE conſilium ſuum, et ſignificans, ſe velle quam cito poterat mittere legatos ſuos ad ſuam MAJESTATEM cum plena ſua voluntate; et tamen rogans, ut ſi iidem legati non venirent mature propter itineris longinquitatem, ut ſua MAJESTAS velit ſuum animum indicare. Hæc ſcripta erant medio Decembris.

POSTHAC cœpit annus novus. Cœperunt Galli magnos et novos apparatus bellicos. Undique cogitatum eſt in Gallia de immenſo exercitu deſcribendo. Dux d'Aumale deſignatus eſt pro ſupremo capitaneo. Ante illum miſſus eſt MARCHIO d'Elboeuf pro vicerege Scotiæ. Naves omnes in Gallia quæ ad mercaturam exercendam, quæ ad piſcationem illam celebrem in nova terra paratæ erant, detentæ ſunt, et ad conducendum exercitum in Scotiam conductæ. Triremes etiam Marſiliæ reparatæ. In Germania actum et ſcriptum eſt, ut conducerentur quadraginta magnæ naves onerariæ, quas vocant hulks, pro conducendo exercitu GERMANICO in Scotiam, vel in terram Scotiæ propinquam; nam ita verbis ſcriptum eſt.

HÆC nova cum novo anno; cum, inſtante vere cum ſequente æſtate, omnes conatus qui ad defenſionem erant inſtituti aliter omnium conſilia turbarunt. Regnum videbamus petitum a Gallis; minatum ab illis, omnium hominum judiciis; Scotiam pæne devictam; exercitum in Gallia deſcribi; talem apparatum fieri ad bellum, ut major eſſe non poſſit; imo talem fuiſſe, ut vix poterat ſuppleri; hiemem jam prætereuntem, ver pæne præſens: et quum multis variiſque conſultationibus, non calore alicujus judicii ſed diuturna deliberatione, deliberatum eſſet; tandem concluſum eſt, nullo modo hoc inſtans periculum poſſe hac æſtate declinari, quam ut hi milites qui in Scotia eſſent exirent, et ut qui eſſent jam ven-

turi prohiberentur adire Scotiam: et ſi hoc modo periculum omnino non tolleretur; tamen futurum, ut non eſſet tam propinquum neque tam vicinum.

ARDUA hæc fuit deliberatio, nam omnes certe in primis pacem deſideravimus: et quum progreſſus Gallorum tam plane adverſi eſſent; ſtatutum eſt, hoc modo rem mederi. Significatum eſt Gallis primo per oratorem qui hic erat menſe Februario, hos ſuos tam magnos apparatus bellicos, ſequentes priores petitiones regni hujus, non poſſe a nobis ferri: et ſi diceret, illos commovere diffidium in Scotia; dictum eſt, omne illud poſſe bonis verbis pacari; gentem quam arguunt rebellionis offerre ſe obedientem Reginæ et Regi, ut par eſt: et hoc etiam additum eſt; ſin aliter vellent Scoti, quod omnino ſemper negant ſcriptis huc literis, oblata eſt opera Reginæ, ut compellantur omnia juſta præſtare; neque velle ſe illis aliquem favorem præbere, ſi juſta imperia velint recuſare.

HÆC nihil Gallos commoverunt: pergunt in expediendis militibus, in apparandis navibus. Tandem mittunt alium oratorem de Cevre; qui præ ſe ferebat, ſe habere authoritatem ad componenda omnia, tum cum Anglia, tum cum Scotia, diffidia. Is haud negavit, quin magnas et multas occaſiones Galli præbuiſſent Anglis male ſuſpicandi de illis: verum velle ſe curare, ut omnes tollantur. Stilum et titulum hujus regni ſuſceptum a Regina Scotiæ, aiebat, non ſibi placere: Regem velle relinquere, et coacturum omnes ut relinquant; et ſuaſurum Reginæ uxori, ut illa deſerat; nam aliter illam non poſſe cogi: ſed ſi nolit, illam relegabit in Scotiam: inſignia etiam deleta fore, niſi aliter viſum fuerit quomodo ſine ſuſpicione alicujus mali poſſint ab illa geri. Quod ad Scotiam pertinet; taxavit et Reginæ adminiſtrationem, ut auſus eſt, et aperte accuſavit aliorum miniſtrorum Gallicorum in Scotia avaritiam, ſuperbiam, et hujuſmodi; et multa alia libere locutus eſt ea in parte: itaque conſultum fore, ut regnum illud proceribus illius regni committatur adminiſtrandum; ut omnes turmæ militum, exceptis quatuor aut quinque inſigniis, revocentur; et ut integra pax concedatur omnibus Scotis, eisque præcipue quos Regina noſtra vellet nomine notare, quoniam eo modo honor Regis conſervaretur.

QUUM ille nobis jam ſpem hujuſmodi daret componendarum harum rerum, et juberet nos ſignificare Regi Gallorum, quomodo iſta probarentur, aut quid a nobis poſtularetur; ſcriptum eſt ad oratorem; miſſi ſunt articuli haud multo diſſimiles oblatis oratoris, quos etiam orator ipſe hic audierat; copiæ noſtræ quæ paratæ jam diu eſſent in limitibus revocatæ ſunt, et juſſæ expectare donec reſponſum e Gallia haberetur: et oratoris rogatu etiam mandatum eſt Duci Norfolkienſi Locumtenenti Reginæ, ut

neque per terram, neque per mare quicquam damni inferretur Gallis; imo ut ille ſignificaret Scotis, controverſiam iſtam eſſe jam in componenda, et idcirco abſtinerent ab aliqua vi Gallis injicienda, et ſe continerent domi. Verum ecce Gallica vetera ſtratagemata, quanquam contemnenda. In Gallia cardinalis Lotharingiæ reſpondit oratori noſtro, La Cevre exceſſiſſe authoritatem ſuam, nihilque habere tale ſibi commiſſum; ſed potius iſta dixiſſe ex aliquo affectu quem habeat in pacem: verumtamen Regem daturum reſponſum ad articulos poſt diem unum aut alterum. Hæc acta fuerunt decimo tertio menſis Martii. In Scotia etiam, poſt literas acceptas et nuncium miſſum ab oratore Gallico ad Reginam viduam, illa ex diametro pugnat: mittit tria millia militum, ut clam interciperent Ducem Chaſtelheralt nihil ſuſpicantem, ſed tamen fuga coactum ſe ſervare: hoc etiam ita excuſavit Regina, ut culpam daret capitaneis qui ſe invita hoc volebant præſtare.

Adhuc expectamus reſponſum. Poſt aliquot dies præteritos, reſpondit oratori noſtro, reſponſum miſſum ad Epiſcopum Valentinum: is negat, ſe habere reſponſum; et potius credere, Regem nolle dare reſponſum, antequam ille reſcribat: quod ad ſuam tractationem pertinet, ſe cupere ire in Scotiam, ut poſſit illam diſcordiam componere: et eo modo, ut La Cevre, bona verba dedit. Verum quia prius decepit nos alter; rogamus, an habeat aliquam authoritatem tractandi de hoc negotio in Scotia; ut intelligamus re vera, eum poſſe reducere rem ad aliquem bonum exitum: ita deſideravimus bonum aliquem finem. Oſtendit, ſe habere inſtructiones a Rege; ſed a Regina, cujus nomine regnum Scotiæ adminiſtratur, nihil habere: et certe, aiebat, ſe dum eſſet in itinere cogitaſſe de illo errore; et confeſſus eſt, non bene fuiſſe rem geſtam, quod non haberet authoritatem ſignatam manu Reginæ; et tamen ſi daretur illi ſpatium aliquot dierum, ſe curaturum.

Hæc omnia nimis nos omnes perturbarunt, quod ſpe et deſiderio pacis Reginam, dominam noſtram, omnesque nos ita illuſiſſet. Perſpicuum nimis erat, quid conabantur: norunt, copias noſtras paratas jamdiu fuiſſe; naves etiam jamdiu permanſiſſe in freto; magnos eſſe inaniter factos ſumptus; annonam noſtram eſſe valde multum conſumptam: nihil illis potuit gratius contingere, quam ut tempus produceretur; dum nos ſumptus inanes faceremus, illi apparatus majores facerent; dum nos defeſſi eſſemus, illi accincti ad expeditionem: quod armis non potuerunt, fraude et mendaciis fecerunt.

Jam veſtras conſcientias, illuſtriſſimi Domini, appellamus: concipiatur a vobis ipſis, tanquam eſſet res veſtra: quid conſuleretis? ut hoſti veteri, ut petitori regni, ut tam ſæpe fallentibus, ut tam aperto incommodo cederemus?

deremus? concederemus illis omnes opportunitates promovendarum rerum ſuarum, et rejiceremus omnes noſtras? Ecce, tamen, quid tentatum eſt! Scribit ad Reginam viduam Dux Norfolkiæ: rogat, ut velit rem componere, et, accepta obedientia juſta ſuorum, remittere milites: immo offert Dux ſuas copias, ſeipſum etiam, ut qui nolint agnoſcere Reginam, et illius ſuique mariti imperio juſto et legitimo obtemperare, per ſe cogantur: et, ad reductionem militum, offert naves, offert ſalvum conductum, tum terreſtrem tum maritimum; offert omnem favorem: indicat etiam illi, non poſſe, propter periculum illarum regionum ſeptentrionalium ſibi commiſſarum, diutius ferre, ut ibi in tam propinquo Angliæ loco conſedeant milites, ab iis miſſi qui hoc toto anno regnum iſtud petierunt et vendicarunt.

Nihil reſponſum eſt: tempus conſumptum: ſumptus noſtri aucti: Gallorum facultates et opportunitates indies ſuccedunt. Hinc ergo evenit, ut propter magnas iſtas neceſſitates tam inevitabiles ſi ferantur, propter conſervationem hujus regni, quod, æſtate jam veniente, aliter per Scotiam magno eſſet in diſcrimine, non potuerit diutius differri: quin negotium commiſſum eſt Domino Baroni de Grey, ut cum exercitu Scotiam ingrediatur; et primum ſermone et colloquio rem aggrediatur, et in eo quantum poſſit perſiſtet; ſin illud non ſuccedat, ut conetur vi expellere milites Gallicos, aut ſaltem eam partem quæ aliter non velit ad colloquium venire.

Ex iſta longa rerum declaratione percipere poſſitis, illuſtriſſimi Domini, quam male et perverſe, et (ut uno verbo explicem) quam Gallice huc uſque actum ſit a Gallis; quam bene et moderate, ſi non dicam quam frigide et pæne negligenter a Regina domina noſtra geſtum ſit. Videtis animos noſtros, nihil cupientes niſi conſervationem regni iſtius: et quæ in Scotia a nobis geſta ſunt, in eum finem ſolum ſunt omnia excogitata. Hic eſt ſcopus omnium noſtrarum actionum. De hac cogitetur a vobis, et nobis etiam; neque reperietis, nos unquam recuſaturos aliquas conditiones, modo tendant non ſolum ad præſentem ſed ad futuram conſervationem regni hujus.

Itaque quum duo ſint quæ a vobis proponuntur, unum nomine potentiſſimi Regis catholici, alterum a vobis jam excogitatum; breviter reſpondemus. Quod, ad compeſcendos eos quos Galli vocant rebelles in Scotia, velit, ſi ſic res petat, Regem veſtrum præſtare Gallis aliquas copias. Primo, ſi recte res intelligeretur, haud opus eſt Regi Gallorum ullo milite ad caſtigandum aliquem; nam nemo negat juſtam obedientiam Regi: defendunt ſe ab injuſta vi: nihil aliud petunt a Gallis, quam ut regnum adminiſtretur a Regina ſecundum ſuas leges. Et quanquam hoc du-

rum eſt, ut ſubditi iſtiuſmodi petant a principe; tamen levius eſt ut illud concedatur, quam ut injuſtum imperium armis, tum ſuis tum externis, defendatur. Et tamen iſta nihil ita ad nos, ut vellemus ob hanc cauſam pacem publicam turbari: ſed hic manifeſte noſtrum diſcrimen videmus; nam, ut vobis fateamur quod verum, non videmus, quomodo hoc regnum tutum ſit, ſi REX Galliæ habuerit Scotiam ſubjugatam. Et quanquam forſan vobis videbitur, ita poſſe excogitari aut provideri, ut et veſtræ copiæ juvent Gallos, et regnum poſtea reſtituatur ſuæ libertati: tamen quam primo copiæ veſtræ fuerint revocatæ, certiſſimum eſt, velle Gallos ad priſtinas ſuas de occupando hoc regno reverti cogitationes; idque poſſunt citius abſolvere, quam nos veſtram opem poterimus adipiſci. Unica hæc eſt noſtra ſalus, ut Scotia libera ſit ab injuſta occupatione Gallorum, ut non habeant illam adjutricem ad invadendum hoc regnum; habeant imperium, ſed non injuſtum; imo habeant, ſi fieri poſſit, injuſtum, modo non ſit nobis tam periculoſum.

Altera pars, quæ eſt petitio, ut exercitus noſter revocetur per quadraginta aut quinquaginta dies, talis eſt, ut poſtquam omnia hæc a vobis recte perpenſa ſunt, non dubitemus, quin jam videatur tam incommoda, tam periculoſa, tam non neceſſaria ad rem bene perficiendam, ut de ea plura verba facere non ſit opus. Hoc itaque ſereniſſima DOMINA noſtra offeret: vobis ſi viſum fuerit, de conditionibus tractandis lubenter veſtra conſilia atque opem rogabimus; et ita noſmet accommodabimus, ut videamur nihil velle anteferre certæ paci et perpetuæ.

Indorſed by Sec. Cecil: XI Aprilis 1560.
Reſponſum ad petitiones D. Glaſion
et EPISCOPI Aquilæ.

PROTESTATION FAICTE DE LA PART DU ROY TRES-CHRESTIEN PAR LE CHEVALIER DE SEVRE, SON AMBASSADEUR RESIDENT PRES LA ROYNE D'ANGLETERRE, A SA MAJESTE ET AUX SEIGNEURS DE SON CONSEIL.

Proteſtation de l'Ambaſſadeur du Roy tres-chretien.

20 Avr. 1560

BIB. COTT. CAL. B. IX.

De l'Original.

L'ON a aſſez clairement veu, puis le decez du feu ROY tres-creſtien, que Dieu abſolve, que le ROY ſon filz ne luy a ſeulement voulu ſucceder en l'heritage de ſon royaume, mais auſſi au meſme zele et affection du repoz et ſoulagement de la creſtienté, qui l'avoient meu a eſtaindre les guerres qu'il avoit avecques les autres ROYS ſes voiſins, et eſtablir entre eulx une bonne et ferme paix et amytié; n'aiant le dict S^r rien laiſſe en arriere de ce qui a eſté propre et neceſſaire a l'entretenement et conſervation d'icelle, et meſmes a l'endroict de la ROYNE d'Angleterre ſa bonne ſeur

et couſine: envers laquelle il a uſé de toutes les demonſtrations qui pouvoient proceder de luy, tant a ſatisfaire a l'obligation des hoſtaiges qu'il doibt tenir en ce royaume pour le faict de Calais, que a maintenir aux ſubjectz de ce dict royaume le traficque et commerce ſeur et libre en France, ſans que a aucun d'iceulx y ait jamais eſté faict aucun tort ny injure irreparée.

Ce neantmoins, s'eſtans les Eſcoſſoys en ce temps de tranquillité rebellez et diſtraictz de l'obeiſſance du dict Sr Roy, et de la Royne ſa femme leur ſouveraine dame, pour la reduction deſquelz il a eſté contraint y envoier quelques forces; la dicte dame Royne d'Angleterre a dreſſé une forte et puiſſante armée par mer, et une autre par terre, et les a dez long temps envoyé du coſté d'Eſcoſſe: fondant l'occaſion de telz preparatifz ſur la jalouſie que luy donnoient les dictes forces que le dict Sr y avoit ja, et celles qu'il pretendoit y faire encores paſſer; au moien desquelles elle craignoit une invaſion en ce royaume, comme elle diſoit en eſtre menacée; prenant pour couleur de ce, que la Royne de France Royne d'Eſcoſſe portoit le tiltre et armoyries de ce dict royaume.

Dequoy aiant eſté adverty le dict Sr Roy, il luy a incontinent faict entendre par ſes Ambaſſadeurs la ſincerité de ſon intention; et combien elle eſtoit eloignée de vouloir contrevenir au traicté, et de rien attempter au prejudice de la dicte dame et de ſon royaume. Dont pour luy donner encores plus certain teſmoignage, a faict retarder les preparatifz de quelques autres forces qu'il vouloit encores envoyer au dict pais d'Eſcoſſe, et cherché la reduction des dicts rebelles par douceur et amyable recongnoiſſance de leurs faultes: leſquelles il ſe contentoit oublier, et leur pardonner, moiennant qu'ilz luy preſtaſſent l'obeiſſance deue; ainſi qu'il leur en a faict faire ouverture et offre, juſques a prier la dicte dame de le vouloir moienner envers eulx; affin que, cela faict, il euſt moien de luy oſter toute ſoupçon et jalouzie de ſes dictes forces: luy aiant faict offrir d'en oſter, apres, la plus grande partie, et y en laiſſer ſeulement ce qu'il jugeoit neceſſaire pour l'aſſeurance de ſes droictz et obeiſſance; qui ſeroit en ſi petit nombre, qu'il ne luy demoureroit aucune raiſonnable occaſion de doubter plus de riens pour ce regard: et, quant au ſurplus, que le dict Sr deputeroit gens de ſon coſté, ſi elle en vouloit faire autant du ſien, pour deſmeſler les autres differens qui ſe pourroient trouver entre leurs Majeſtez, et en traicter amyablement; ainſi qu'il eſt porté par les capitulations de la dicte paix.

A quoy la dicte dame n'a voulu prendre autre expedient, que de preſcrire au dict Sr Roy la deciſion qu'elle vouloit de tous les dicts differens par elle propoſez, et entre autres choſes la totale revocation de ſes dictes forces de pais d'Eſcoſſe, avecques terme pour ce prefix; ſans en vouloir en-

trer en autre traicté ny diſpute: choſe qui ne peult eſtre trouvée que grandement eſtrange; veu que entre roys et princes, en temps de bonne paix, les traictez ſont mediateurs de la pacification de leurs differens; ſans qu'il ſoit loiſible a l'ung ny a l'autre de ſe donner loy, ny impoſer conditions; ne ſe pouvant telle façon adreſſer qu'a leurs ſubjectz et vaſſaulz ſeulement. Et, qui pis eſt, cependant elle n'a laiſſé d'envoyer au dict pays d'Eſcoſſe, dez long temps, ſon armée de mer: laquelle y a uſé de pluſieurs depredations ſur les ſubjectz du dict Sr Roy, tant, a ſon arrivée, de quelques navires de guerre qui eſtoient au frith pour la garde d'iceluy, que depuis de pluſieurs autres chargez de vivres, et autres choſes du dict Sr et de pluſieurs de ſes dicts ſubjectz: et a faict ouvertement la guerre a ſes miniſtres et ſoldatz au dict pays; juſques a s'efforcer de faire deſcente en l'iſle des chevaulx, pour la ſurprendre, faire priſonniers pluſieurs des dicts ſoldatz, et uſer de tous autres actes d'hoſtilité.

Qui n'a toutesfois de tant ſçeu eſmouvoir le dict Sr, qu'il ait voulu croire, que la dicte dame euſt aucunement volunté d'y entrer plus avant: d'autant qu'elle n'en pouvoit fonder aucune occaſion ſur droict qu'elle peuſt pretendre au dict royaume d'Eſcoſſe; ny moins ſur la crainte des forces du dict Sr, deſquelles il luy avoit tousjours veritablement faict entendre le nombre; ou ſur les poinctz de ſes doleances, attendu qu'elle n'a que quereller ny congnoiſtre en iceluy royaume; et que, pour le ſurplus, il eſtimoit luy avoir aſſez amplement ſatisfaict par la declaration de ſa bonne volunté a la conſervation de la dicte paix, et par les offres qu'il luy avoit faict faire de venir a traicté amyable avecques elle.

Dont pour luy donner encores plus d'aſſeurance, apres le luy avoir pluſieurs fois faict reiterer par ſon Ambaſſadeur reſident aupres d'elle, et faict entendre le meſme au ſien qui eſt aupres de luy, le dict Sr a choiſy Monſieur de Valence, conſeillier en ſon privé conſeil, perſonnage tres digne et d'autorité aupres de ſa Majeſté, et l'a envoyé devers la dicte dame, pour luy confirmer encores ſa bonne intention de tout tourner au repoz de la creſtienté, et a la continuation de la bonne amytie qui eſt entre leurs Majeſtez; avecques charge d'entendre d'elle, ſi apres cela il luy en demoureroit encores quelque ſcrupule, pour en advertir le dict Sr, et puis paſſer en Eſcoſſe pour eſſayer de retirer et remettre les dicts rebelles a l'obeiſſance d'iceluy Sr, et de la Royne ſa femme leur ſouveraine princeſſe, par la clemence de leurs Majeſtez qui leur eſt offerte; enſemble d'oublier en ce faiſant toutes leurs faultes paſſées, a fin d'en faire apres retirer la plus grande partie de ſes forces, pour oſter a la dicte dame Royne d'Angleterre l'occaſion de plus doubter d'icelles: n'aiant d'autre part laiſſé, pour mieux faire congnoiſtre l'extreme regret qu'il auroit d'eſtre conduict a quelque

alteration

alteration de la paix, d'employer encores envers la dicte dame le moien du Roy catholique ſon bon frere; lequel (comme prince qui a aſſez congneu les ruynes que la guerre porte avecques ſoy) pour deſirer l'entretenement de la dicte paix, y a envoyé Monſieur de Glaion, chevalier de ſon ordre, et grand maiſtre de ſon artillerie.

Toutesfois tant de ſi bons offices et debvoirs enquoy le dict Sr s'eſt mis, qui peuvent aiſement faire congnoiſtre a toute la creſtienté la ſincerité de ſon intention, et combien il luy deplairoit de y veoir perturbation, n'ont peu retenir la dicte dame, qu'elle n'ait encores faict marcher au dict pais d'Eſcoſſe ſon armée de terre pour (avecques celle de mer) en chaſſer et tirer par force les miniſtres et ſoldatz du dict Sr; ainſi qu'elle a aſſez declairé vouloir faire par une proclamation de ſa volunté qu'elle a faict imprimer. En quoy n'y a aucune apparence de raiſon: eſtant bien aiſé a juger, que ce ſeroit le vray moien de priver le dict Sr Roy, et la Royne ſa femme, du dict royaume; qui ſeroit choſe tres injuſte, et au reſte de tres mauvais exemple a tous princes creſtiens, que gens qui ſe ſont rebellez de leurs ſouverains ſoient ainſi favoriſez en leur rebellion. Dont le dict Sr a bien voulu faire faire remonſtrance par ſon Ambaſſadeur a la dicte dame; luy en aiant donné charge expreſſe et de luy renouveller encores derechef l'aſſeurance de ſon deſir a la conſervation et entretenement de la paix, et l'offre du traicté amyable, ainſi qu'il luy a eſté faict cydevant: ce que le dict Ambaſſadeur a faict le xvme de ce mois, tant a l'endroict de la dicte dame que des ſeigneurs de ſon conſeil, preſent le Sr Florens d'Adjaceto, qu'il luy preſenta le dict jour avecques lettres d'iceluy Sr Roy, portans creance ſur luy pour choſes qui concernoient le meſme faict et office: l'ayant iceluy Ambaſſadeur, entre autres choſes, priée ſe deporter de la voye des armes, et retirer ſes dictes armées, pour commettre leurs differens a perſonnages qui ſeroient eſleuz d'une part et d'autre pour les demeſler.

Et pour ce qu'elle et eulx luy dirent la deſſus, que lors leur dicte armée eſtoit, depuis douze jours, pres le petit Lit, preſte a exequuter l'entrepriſe pour laquelle elle l'a faict entrer au dict pais, qui eſt d'en chaſſer les François ſuivant ſes menaces precedentes; et n'entendoit la dicte dame, qu'elle perdiſt temps pour l'intereſtz qu'elle en pourroit reçevoir; par ou elle contrevient directement au traicté de paix: le Sr de Sevre, conſeillier du dict Sr Roy, et ſon Ambaſſadeur aupres d'icelle dame, aiant charge de proteſter en ce cas de l'infraction des traictez, a bien voulu prier Meſſieurs de Glajon ſus nommé, et Eveſque de l'Aquila Ambaſſadeur du dict Sr Roy catholique, ſe trouver pres la dicte dame, pour le faire en leur preſence, et rememorer tous les debvoirs en quoy iceluy Sr s'eſt mis pour ſatisfaire a la dicte dame en ce que la raiſon vouloit, et eviter par ce moien

toutes alterations de la bonne paix et amytie qui eſt entre leurs Majeſtez; afin qu'ilz peuſſent teſmoigner, qu'il n'a tenu au dict Sr que les choſes ne ſe ſoient amyablement pacifiées. Ce que aians refuſé pour n'avoir telle commiſſion du Roy leur maiſtre, iceluy Sr de Sevre l'a commis au teſmoignage de l'eſcripture, y aiant faict rediger le tout en ceſte forme. Et apres l'avoir, oultre ce, repeté de bouche a la dicte dame, a l'aſſiſtance des dicts ſiegneurs de ſon conſeil, et obtenu licence de ſa Majeſté d'exequuter ce que luy a eſté en cela commandé; il leur a proteſté de la part du dict Sr Roy ſon maiſtre, comme il proteſte encores par la preſente, avecques toute humble reverence, de l'infraction des dicts traictez; et que tous les preparatifz qu'il a faictz et faict, pour envoier an dict païs d'Eſcoſſe, ne ſont que pour y remettre l'obeiſſance qui y eſt deue a luy et a la Royne ſa femme: aiant pour ce ſeul reſpect voulu oublier toute l'offence que luy ont faicte les ſubjectz, et leur pardonner le paſſé; offert, comme il offre encores, ſuivant les dicts traictez de commettre gens pour vuyder amyablement ce qui ſeroit a demeſler entre leurs Majeſtez, et venir a toutes les voyes et moiens qui ſe peuvent tenir entre amys, et l'aſſeurer par la revocation de ſes forces, apres la dicte obeiſſance rendue, de ce qu'elle doit craindre eſtre par le dict Sr enterprins ſur ſon royaume, par ou elle eſt d'intereſt. Ce que s'il ne plaiſt a la dicte dame accepter, et ſe deporter de ſon entreprinſe; le dict Sr mettra peine de ſe defendre, et conſerver le ſien: proteſtant, que, ſi pour ceſt effect il eſt conduict et contrainct d'entrer a la guerre par la continuation du commencement que la dicte dame y a desja donné, ce ſera a ſon tres grand regret et deplaiſir, ainſi que tout le monde pourra juger, et pour la dicte occaſion de ſe defendre ſeulement, et non a autre fin ny intention. De laquelle proteſtation, et de tout ce qui eſt cy-deſſus contenu, le dict Sr de Sevre, Ambaſſadeur ſuſdict, a laiſſé ce double a icelle dame en ſon conſeil, le xxme jour du mois d'Avril, l'an mil cinque cens ſoixante, apres paſques.

Ce cy sr de Seme=

To mr secretary Cecill.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Amboiſe.

28 Ap. 1560.

Cott. Lib: Cal. E. V. fol. 98.

From the Original.

MR Secretor ye, I have receavyd yours off the VIIIth off Aprill by de Favory; by whome I ſent the xxvth of the ſame a paquett unto you off ſom importance: and alſo have receavyd the Quen's Majeſtie's paquett, datyd the XIX off Aprill, the XXII of the ſame by thys corror Franciſco. For many advertyſmentes I reaferre you to hyr Majeſtie's letter: ſuche other thyngs, as by the abondance off goode wyll I dyſcorſe unto you by theſe, my hope ys, you wyll accepte them, as I meyne them, bothe to you and to the hole.

In thys tyme of partialities and factions, where myndis be caried diverſly with ſundry reſpectz and affections (which I am lothe to ſee) my pore opinion is, that youe proceade grownd lye at home; and, for your better inſtruction and ſatisfaction, to uſe the meanes that in ſuche a caſe maye beaſte aſſuerre youe. I do remember, that sir George Haward was nouriſhed page with the olde Duke of Guiſe, when the Queene Dowager was yong in her father's houſe. The chief of his houſe, the Duke of Norffolke, is noted of ſome to leane another waye: and ſo the ſmaller doth concurre with the greater, or rather depende upon him. I doo note alſo, that emong yourſelfs you be eyther devided, or not united. Wherfore, me thinkethe, to diſſipher the truthe (whereupon youe muſte builde your reſolution) were beſte, that you did write particular and ſeverall letters to sir James Croftis, Edwarde Randall, Pellam, Brian Fyſwilliams, and to hym that hathe the charge of the battery; and in lyke ſorte to the Lord of Lydington, the Lorde of Grange, Alexander Whytlowe, and one or two more, notyd in the ſcottyſhe campe of judgement and experience in the warre; and (as youe maye) not to lett one of them knowe, that youe wrytte to another: requirynge them wythe ſpede fryndlye and playnly to ſignifie unto youe, accordinge to every manne's beſte intelligence, the ſtate of the peece, and of as many circumſtances as ar to be conſideryd in a towne of warre beſieged: and further to requier of the foreſayde Englyſhe gentylmen to acertayne youe, how the ſtate of the ſcottyſhe campe is, how they agree, how they be victuallyd, myndyd and furniſhyd to ſerve together, and of all thingis neceſſarye pertayning to a campe, to byde a ſiege, wythe ſuche circomſtances as depende therupon. As for the ſtate of oure campe; you are and maye be at all tymes ſufficientlye informyd therof, by My Lorde Grayes letters, and by the particuler letters from the reſt before namyd.

Yf youe ſhall perceave the ſtate of the towne of Lyethe and of the ennemyes to be ſuche, as that they be lyke and hable to holde; the ſtate

and order of the Scottis to be ſuche, as there is no great truſt to be repoſyd in them for the atchyving of ſuche an enterpriſe; and that without the Scotis you ſhall not be hable to diſtreſſe your ennemye: then I wolde wyſhe you in tyme and ſeaſon, before theſe men put theyr force abrode, to growe to as honorable and proffitable an end with your ennemyes as you can; and to uſe the matter in ſuche ſorte, as youe maye retayne the good devoſion and affection of the Duke of Chaſtellerault, th'Erle of Arrayne, th'Erle of Argyle, the Priour, and the reſt of the congregation, to the Quene's Majeſtie and her realme, and to have convenient regarde to theyre ſatisfactions. But yf theſe thingis prove falſe; and that there is no ſuche lacke in theScottes, or, at the leaſt,not ſo muche, but that thingis be in caſe good inowghe, yf they be followed; and that it appearyth, sir George hath ſpoken of the ſplene: I wold wyſhe hym revokyd by ſome conning meanes from his charge, and ſume fyt man and better affectyd placed in it. And therwithall, finding your ſtate in ordre good enough, go on, on Godis name, luſtely with the proceding: for theſe men will not be ready (as youe ſhall perceave by their owne matter of recorde, which I have nowe ſent you thre ſundry wayes) untill July.

As unto Barnabye's miſdemeinor; I knowe no meane to ſave my pore credytt therby, but to rydde my handis of hime; which maye argue, that I doo not alowe his lewdnes: and ſo I praye youe take it. For, truly, I ame greatlye aſhamyd of it; and therfore have wrytten three or fower wordis to the Frenche Ambaſſador, which I ſend youe unſealyd, and, yf youe thinke good, I praye youe cauſe Franciſco to delyver yt.

In any wyſe, Mr Secretorye, bend your force, credytt, and deviſe, to maintayne and encreaſe your navy by all the meanes you canne poſſible: for in this tyme, conſiderynge all circumſtances, yt is the flower of Englandis garlande. Anymate and chearyſhe as manye as youe canne to ſerve by ſea. Lett them neyther want good dedes, nor good wordis. It is your beſt and beſt cheap defence, and moſt redoubtyd of your ennemyes and doubtfull frendis. There ys not ſo many perryllis in yt, as there is to depende uppon fortreſys; neyther the charges be lyke. Suerlye yt is ſo neceſſarye at this tyme to encreaſe it and preſerve yt, as, rather then fayle, immunityes and privilegyes are to be grauntyd to thoſe that ſerve in that kynde of ſervice; even lyke as thoſe wyſe, polyticke governers dyd graunt prerogatyves in England to the plowghe and plowghmen longe agoo, when the realme was deſolate and unlaboryd. And therfore, I beſeche you, be good to Strangwyſhe, and fynde the meanes to wyn hym to be a good and orderly ſubject: for aſſuer youe, Mr Secretorye, there is but a fewe ſuche in that realme, ſo ſkyllfull to ſerve by ſea in all places and

at

at all tymes. Peter Kyllegrewe allſo, thowghe he have allſo faylyd, is for the ſame purpoſe to be cheryſhid. It muſt be your only acte: for the Lorde Admyrall, by ſome procuermentis, is not beſt affectyd to them.

By your letter of the XIIIth of Aprill, ſent by Monſieur de Candall, which I receavyd the XXVIIth of the ſame, I perceave, the ſkottyſhe pirate accompanyed with ſome lewede Englyſhmen be taken, and ſhall have as they have deſervyd.

Inasmuche as I ame enformyd, that the portis on this ſyde be ſtayed; and alſo that certayne letters addreſſyd unto me were taken and retayned, as I dyd advertyſe the Quene's Majeſtie by my letters of the XXVth ſent by de Favory: I have ſince that tyme ſent unto the cardinall of Lorraine, to knowe what the ſtayinge of the portis and my letters myght meane. Wherunto he made anſwer, that he neyther knewe of the on nor other; ſo as I might take my ſelffe well ſatisfied in that matter, and thoſe matters to ſtande in good tearmes, accordinge to the amytye. Wherupon I have diſpatched this bearer; and, notwithſtanding the cardinall of Lorraine's ſmothe woordis, I have willed this bearer to paſſe thorough Flanders, and to imbarke at Dunkerk for this tyme: wherfore yt maye lyke youe to have conſideration of his chargys, becauſe the poſtes that waye be more in nombre. And nowe from hence forthe, unleaſe youe be perfectly actuortyſyd by ſome good meanes of your owne, or elz from me, that the portis be open on this ſyde; it ſhall be mete, that you ſende unto me by the way of Dunkerke; and that the meſſinger doo ſaye, that he is eyther Spaniarde, Frencheman or Burgonion. He may not ſaye, that he comith to me; but either that he is a marchant, or ellis that he comith to any other Ambaſſadour here; that he paſſethe into Spayne. This bearer, I think, maye ſafely inowghe make one other voyage this waye, coming by Dunkyrk. Maſter Harry Killegrewe hathe a Skottyſheman, if he be there, that might be well ſent, and lande either at Depe or at Bulleyn; or ellis you may fynde owt ſume truſty Frencheman there of your awne.

And now, Sir, as my truſte ys in youe; I praye youe, fynde the meanes to rydde me of this place and charge here. For aſſuerydlye I ame very ſicke and feoble, and doo bothe feale evedentlye, and perceave by the opinion of ſuch as be learnyde, that I ſhall not recover my healthe in this contreye. I truſte, I ſhall not nede to be importunate in this matter; but youe wyll of your ſelffis conſider the equitie of my caſe: for unleſſe it be by your meanes, I maye compare my ſtate to on commyttyd to the ſea in a bote withowte tackle or maryner.

Mr Secretary, as mr Killigrew and Jones have heretofore advertiſed toching th'arrivall here of Whethill, and of that (he ſaid) was the cauſe of his coming over; ſo lately hath he made very earneſt meanes to Jones to ſpeake with me, having confeſſed his fault and lewdnes in ſeking to ſerve on this ſide, ſeming in apparaunce very ſory therfore. And albeit he hath uſed as moche meanes, as his knowledge wold ſerve him, to remaine a penſioner here: at the lenght (I beleve evon for very ſimplicité, or ellis I am deceaved in him) he is diſmiſſed; and neither his landes at Calice, nor any penſion graunted him: for which two cauſes (he ſayeth) being driven by neceſſité, he came over. He repaireth from hens towardis home; and for his folly is afraide to have trouble: and therfore will remaine in Flaundres, as he telleth me, till ſomme meanis be founde for him. I thinke, his deviſe be not greate; and yet I can not but advertiſe of him, and feare the worſt; which is, that the Frenche may have deviſed ſume practiſe by hym. He hathe charge of wief and ſeven or eight children, whiche ought to make him more carefull. If he comme over; he may be uſed, as his doingis ſhall appere to be upright, or ſuſpicious: but ſurely (in myne opinion) he is a man of no great capacité.

And, Sir, I pray youe, after the repaire of this bearer to the court, to let me here from you as ſone as is poſſible. The tyme being as it is, brutes be of great efficacie; which theſe men ſlac not to ſprede to theyr advauntage. The quene's majeſté's doingis hitherto, and the hope of ſucceſſe thereof, hath cauſed ſume here to ſtirre coales; and I have not lettyd, though the quene's majeſté be no medler nor doer with them, to ſet them on fyer: which to doo, the neceſſarieſt thing that can be, after well doing of our thingis, is to let me, for confirmation of a nombre here, to heare of the certaynetye of procedingis in Scotland as often as may be. I wiſh the next meſſinger to be my ſervaunt Davies, to come by Diepe, to learne how thingis goo there; for I hear, that the portes be ſtoppyd: and though yeſterday the cardinall of Lorrayne ſayd contrary; yet I durſt not, without more certayntie, adventure to hazard the courrour of this tyme: and therfore I have ſent hym by Flanders, praying youe therfore to have the more conſideration of him. And ſo, referring youe for the reſte to the quenis majeſti's letters, at this preſent I take my leave of youe. From Amboiſe, the xxviii^th^ of Aprill 1560.

Yours humbly to commaunde

N Throkmorto

I SEND youe herwithall a letter to the BUſhop of Aquila; which after youe had red, youe may ſeale, and deliver unto Franciſco, to be by him delivered to the ſaid BUſhop. I ſend youe alſo a letter for MR Killigrew; which it may like you to ſend by the firſt that goeth where he is.

A TRES HAULTE ET TRES EXCELLENTE PRINCESSE, NOSTRE TRES CHERE ET TRES AMEE BONNE SEUR ET COUSINE, LA ROYNE D'ANGLETERRE.

Le Roy tres chrêtien a la Reine d'Angleterre.

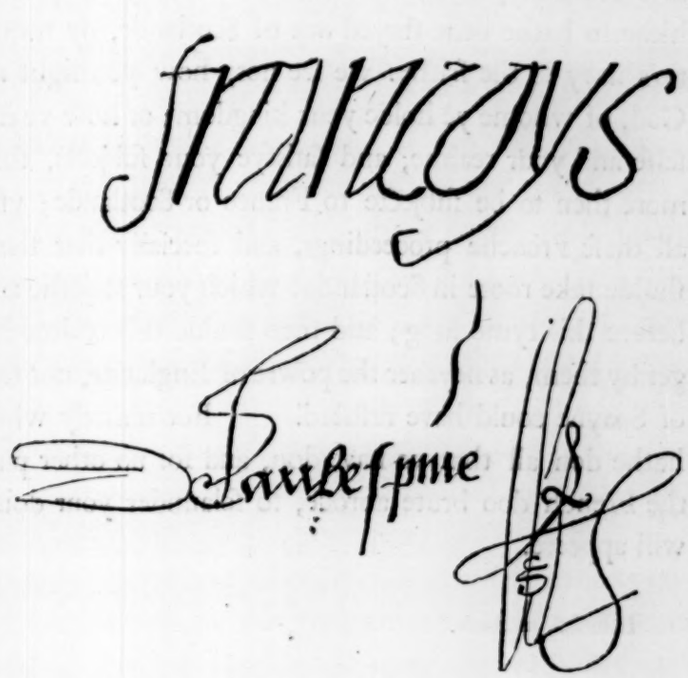
TRES haulte et tres excellente princeſſe, noſtre tres chere et tres amée ſeur et couſine, ſalut. Ayant entendu le deſir que vous avez que les differendz ſurvenuz pardela ſe paſſent par la voie amiable; comme, de noſtre part, nous avons tousjours cherché: nous avons adviſé depeſcher le ſieur de Rendan, gentilhomme de noſtre chambre, preſent porteur, par devers vous; auquel nous avons donné charge vous dire aucunes choſes de noſtre part, dont nous vous prions tres affectueuſement le vouloir croire, tout ainſi que vous feriez nous meſmes; priant Dieu, tres haulte et tres excellente princeſſe, noſtre tres chere et tres amée ſeur et couſine, vous avoir en ſa tres ſaincte et digne garde. Eſcript a Chenonçean, le deuxieme jour de May 1560.

De Chenonçeau. a May 1560.

ARCHIVES ROYALES.

De l'Original.

Voſtre bon frere et couſin



A MEMORIALL FOR THE QUENE'S MAJESTY.

Memorial for the Queen.

2 May 1560.

PAPER OFFICE.

From a copy indorſed by Secretary Cecil.

THE frenche queene hathe all this laſt yere borne the armes of England, as queene of England. She hathe alſo intitled her ſelfe queene of England, by all manner of wayes convenient to notifie the ſame; by her owne ſpeche; by her uſhers; by her owne writings, private and publike; by her ſeales; by inſcriptions in all her triomphes; by her heralds. The frenche king alſo, her husbande, hathe jointly in writings, graunts, and commiſſions with her, intitled themſelfes king and queene of Englande and Irlande; and have dated the ſame with theſe woords, ANNO REGNI NOSTRI ANGLIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ PRIMO. All theſe things have bene contynually uſed the laſte yere, and chiefly ever renewed and increaſed after complaynte made; and that alſo even now. Since yt was declared to us, both by La Sevre and by the biſhop of Valence, that theſe innovations ſhulde be redreſſed, triumphes have bene made at Tours and Senonçeau, ſince Eaſter laſte.

AND perceaving theſe things, ſo manifeſtly tending to the eviction of your croune; and fynding therwith, that the Frenche had brought new forces into Scotlande, which is the only place where they may ſeeke to atchive theyr entrepriſe; and furdermore alſo, that all the latter parte of the laſt ſommer they made greater preparations of warre, as well of victuell and munition, as of men; and that parte of the ſame was tranſported into Scotlande, and parte was retourned by tempeſte; and all the reſte hitherto hathe bene ſtayed out of Scotlande, by meanes of your majeſtie's navy in the frithe: we ſee not, how ye might aunſwear almighty God, of whome ye holde your kingdom; or how ye might preſerve your ſelfe and your realme, and ſatisfye your ſubjects, that abhorre nothing more then to be ſubjecte to France or Scotlande; yf ye ſhulde permit all theſe frenche proceedings, and ſpecially that the powre of France ſhulde take roote in Scotlande: which your majeſtie may be ſure had don before this tyme long; and then ſhulde this realme have felt ſuche danger by them, as neyther the powre of Englande, nor the ayde of the king of Spayne could have reſiſted. For remedy wherof, your majeſtie hathe don all that ye have don, and for no other purpoſe; whatſoever the French doo brute abrode, to ſclaunder your doings; as in the end will appeere.

Indorſed, as above.

To

TO THE QUEEN.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

2 May 1560.

Throkmorton's Papers.

N. H. N°. I.

From the original draught in his Secretarie's hand.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſtie &c. Having receyved lettres from Mr Secretary the laſt of Aprill, by the which I underſtood, that a ſervant of myne had ben ſtayed at Rue, whome I depechid hence with lettres to your Majeſtie; I ſent to the cardinall of Lorrayne, being myſelf ſick in my bedd, to put him in remembraunce, that about two or thre dayes paſt I had ſent to him about certein packets of myne, which I was informed wer ſtayed and in his hands: where and when they were taken, and what packets they wer, I knew not; but prayed him to take ordre, that I might have theim: ſins which tyme, and namely that ſame daye, I had receyved ſure advertiſements out of England, that a ſervant of myne namid Stephin Davy, whome I depechid hence the XIIth of Aprill with lettres to your Majeſtie, was ſtayed at Rue; his packets taken from him; and what was becomme of the man, I knew not; whether he wer killed or no, as alreadye one of my men had ben by his brother's (the great Pryour's) men: which I thought was a ſtrange dealing; ſpecially for that I thought, the like had not ben uſed in England upon their miniſtres: and that I took it unkyndly to have the ſame concealid from me, having ſent before to him to know therof. And therfore I prayed him to make me good accompt of my ſaid ſervant and packets, or ells that he wold not fynde it ſtrange, yf the like or worſe wer uſed towards their miniſtres in Englande; wherof he might well aſſure himſelf: for lyke as th'amitie was reciproke; ſo wer we no more bownde to keepe it, they having gyven theſe occaſions of doubtfull ſuſpicions: and that it ſemid, that this their ſtaye of my ſervant and packets was a ſparcle to kindle a greater fyre; which I wold gladly know, that I might be aſſured wherunto to truſt, and ſo advertiſe your Highnes. And therfore I prayed him to be frank with me in this cace, and to lette me know what they meant: yf the King wold follow the peace; then wer it meete, he didde that that belonged to peace: yf he meant to declare himſelf againſt your Majeſtie; then had I other mater to declare unto him; and for that pourpoſe wolde comme myſelf to gyve it him to underſtand, what paynes ſoever I took therin, though I wer verye unable to do it.

THE cardinall made anſwer: that indeed he had heard from the Gouvernour of Rue, fowre dayes paſt, that he had ſtayed an Engliſheman there that came thither in the companye of two or thre ſuſpected perſons of Abbeville, hereticks, and of the late conſpiracy of rebellion: whome, for that he hid himſelf, and wold not at the firſt declare what

he was, and for that he vewed their fortiffications there, he ſtayd; and wrote hither, to know what he ſhulde do with him; adding alſo, that he namid himſelf th'Embaſſadour's ſervant, and that he was ſent from him with lettres to your Majeſtie: and that he the cardinall made anſwer immediatly to the ſaide Gouvernour, that he ſhulde ſtay him, till he hearde further from him: but now that the King underſtode by lettres from his Ambaſſadour in Englande, and alſo from me, that he is my ſervant (for which pourpoſe the ſaid Embaſſadour had depechid hither his secretary) ordre was taken that ſame daye in conſell, that lettres ſhulde be writen with diligence to the Governour of Rue for my ſaid ſervant's ſetting at libertie, reſtauringe his packets, and all other things, yf anye thing had ben taken from him: but ſaide, that he marvailled what he made there, being no hygh waye; and that yf he had kept the high waye, he ſhulde not have ben ſtayed. Therunto the cardinal was anſwered, that it was his high waye from the place from whence he came; for he went firſt to Dieppe, to have paſſed from thence; and findinge no paſſaige readye there, went towards Boullougne alongſt the coaſt as his nygheſt waye: and that the Gouvernour cowd pretend no ignorance in him, nor his packets; for the ſame wer directed in french, and enfronted to be the Embaſſadour of England's lettres for your Highnes affaires; as he doth uſe all hys packets, to avoyde occaſion of ſtay by the waye. It may be ſo, quoth the cardinal, but I ſaw no packets.

And wheras Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur ſaith, quoth he, that this is our firſt begynninge to take packets: I am gladde, quoth he, that it is ſo; but it is not the firſt tyme that you have taken of ours. And what ſayth you, quoth the cardinall, by the late outrage done upon the ſea upon our men and packets? Therto he was anſwered, that your Highneſs nor I cowde not do withall; for that that was done upon the ſea, which is free for all men, and by pyrats their ennemyes: and that it doth appeere, that your Highnes took it not well; for that their ſhipp was and is ſtayed at Dover, and the malfactours empryſonidd, and in danger of the lawe: and that as for the King's packets, they wer delivered ſtreight to his Ambaſſadour in England. I cannot tell, quoth the cardinall, what pirats they wer; but it was done in Dover haven; and there our men wer ſlayne, and others robbed, and yours not touched; and they that did it ar noted to be Engliſhemen: but it doth appeere plainly ynough, what the Queene meanith.

And wheras alſo Monsr l'Ambaſſadeur wold know, whether the King meanith peace or warre: this is ſtrange, quoth he, that you aſke the King's entent in a matter that you ſeek to have yourſelfes, and wold have hap-

pen. For the Queene and Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur do know, how often the King hath declared his meaning to peace; and that his Ambaſſadour in Englande hath ſaid dyvers tymes to the Queene, that he will gyve his headde to be cut of, yf the King begynne to breake: and the ſame ſaye I now agayn to Monsr l'Ambaſſadeur; and that yf the Queene offre one finger to comme to peace, the King will offre two and a half. And you aſke now, whether the King meanithe peace or warre, when you have alreadye beſeegid his townes, and take daylye of his ſhippes on the ſea; for wythin theſe eight dayes you have taken XVI or XVIII of our ſhippes. But, quoth he, howſoever the Queene your miſtreſs deguyſe the mater, we know her entent; and we muſt do as well as we maye to ſeeke to be revenged, ſeing ſhe will be at this point; and we doubt not, but God will provyde for us well ynough. Yn the meane tyme it is (quoth he) honnour ynough for a Frenchman, to know that he hath an Engliſheman to his ennemye. It is a poor revenge that hath ben uſed oflate by your proclamacion in Englande againſt my brother and me: but we take it, ſaid he, that it is not the Queene's doing, but the perſwaſion of thre or fowre about her: and as I truſt to ſee ſhortlye, that ſhe woll be better advyſed; ſo we hope, that, er it be long, ſhe will put to her hande to punisſhe theim for gyving her ſuch adviſe, and wiſhe to have followed the counſell of elder in govemement, and of more experience then they ar. And emong others, quoth he, I wold that Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur wer at home: not for that I wold have him from this his charge; but becauſe I am perſwadid, that yf he wer with the Queene his miſtris, like as I have alwais counted and partely knowne him to be wiſe and of good judgement, and well gyven to peace; ſo he mught do muche good for the preſervation of amytie, which others go about to overthrough all that they can, as th'experyence ſhewethe: and yf they contynue ſtill in that trade, then muſt we do as well as we maye; and truſt, that Godde will not onely punyſhe rebells, but alſo their partakers as they deſerve. And as for Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur's man, quoth he; he ſhall be let go, and l'Aubeſpyne hathe charge to make a depeche to the Gouvernour of Rue for that pourpoſe: and therfore willid, that his name ſhulde be gyven to l'Aubeſpyne, that it might appeere to be he.

This diſcourſe the cardinall made the laſt of Aprill to Mr Somers. The cardinall was requyred to ſend me the lettre, that I might have ſent it to Rue by one of myne, to have ſeene the delyvery; or ells that the lettre might be to ſet him at libertye, and ſo to comme back to me agayne. But the cardinall ſaid, that ſeing he was ſo farre on his waye, and that his ſtaye was made upon good grownde and occaſion, that it wer better for

him to goe furth on his journey; and ſo wolde not agree to that requeſt. His countenance and geſtures in this talk wer ſo demeure and grave, myxed with a kynde of pytifull plaint, that they wolde have perſwaded a man that had not well knowen him within and without, and knowne what a Frenchman is in a litle adverſité.

Indorſed: A part of the queen's lettre: the talk and anſwer of the cardinal for Davye's ſtaye, the laſt of Aprill, depechid 2° Maii 1560.

TO THE QUEEN'S MAJESTIE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

3 May 1560.

Thorkmorton's Papers.

N. H. N°. II.

From the Original. draught in his Secretarie's hand.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that herwithall I do ſend unto the ſame the minutes of ſuch lettres as ſince the ſixt of the laſt moneth (at which tyme I ſent your Majeſté lettres by Barnabé my ſervaunt) I have written to your Majeſté; both for that your Majeſté may perceive, how I have bene uſed by the late ſtaying of my ſervaunt Davyes (who was depeched hens the XIIth of Aprill with ſuch mater as it may pleaſe your Majeſté t'underſtand by the minute of the lettres I ſent by him, together with another copy of the lettre deciphered;) and alſo for that I doubt, that the like may happen to Mr Tremaine, by whome I wrote alſo to your Majeſté, and Franciſco Thomaſo, whome I was for feare of ſurprinſe conſtrained to ſend the longe way by Flandres, to your Majeſté's charge, the XXVIIIth of the laſte.

AND foraſmoche as they here have thus begonne to uſe your Majeſté's pacquet (wherof there can be no ignorance pretended, foraſmoch as the ſame was endorſed in french, and ſaid to be for your Highnes affaires): like as th'importans herof is great, and a plaine declaration of their diſpoſition towards your Majeſté; it is to be thought, that whenſoever they have any affaires of importance in hand, wherof they ſhall feare I ſhall have knowledge, they will not herafter let to uſe the ſtaying of others, when it may ſerve to their purpoſe. So as if this be indur'd at their handes (ſeing non of their miniſters have at any tyme bene empeached in your Majeſté's realme, nor by any of your ſubjectes) and that your Majeſté ſit ſtill withall; I ſhall not have meanes to ſend any advertiſmentes without empeachement: and ſo ſhall my being here ſtand your Majeſté in very ſmall ſtede, being ſuch wayte layde upon me and my doinges as there is. And as the cardinal's deniall, at the firſt, of his taking was ſtraunge: ſo after he hath confeſſed his taking, I doubt moch, they have miſuſed the pacquet, and cannot but feare my ſervaunt; ſeing they will by no meanes

ſuffer

ſuffer him to retorne backe unto me, nor ſend me the pacquet, but will nedes ſend him over into England, under color of deſire to let your pacquet have expedition. If I could have had my man returned, I ſhuld by him have underſtode the maner of his taking; or if my pacquet were reſtored unto me, I ſhuld have judged whether it had bene opened: but having neither of both, I know not what to think, onles they will kepe th'one and th'other from coming to light. Which it may pleaſe your Majeſté to conſider, and to be pleaſed, ſeing I am thus uſed at their handes, to revoque me.

But thoughe they have done this injury to hinder your ſervice, and the knowledge of their doings on this ſide; yet are they ſo ſlack with their preparations, as I am eftſones enformed, that it wil be the xv of July before they can have their ſhips in order. And for ſomme let therof (as I am enformed) there came newes the laſt of Aprill, that there was an inſurrection in Bretaign of five thouſand of their people; that lettres be writen to the Duke d'Eſtampes for th'appeaſing therof: and the King himſelf goeth ſhortly into Normandy, as I am enformed. The laſt of Aprill the King of Denmark his Ambaſſadour was diſpetched from this court, who hath had very great interteignment to his contentation: of whoſe doings on this ſide I think the Duke of Holſt preſently with your Majeſté may be hable to enforme youe. The conte Ringrave is now upon his diſpetche, and diverſe captains alſo for the levying of men of warre; but of what numbers, I cannot lerne. And as for the ſhippes which they minde to ſet in order as ſone as they can in July; albeit there be, as I underſtande, a great number to be ſet furthe, yet ſhall there be of them but xxv men of warre and xiiii gallées wherupon their force for the ſea ſhall reſt.

The ſeconde of this preſent there arrived at Senunçeau, the court being there, a Frenchman dwelling in Abchurche lane, who paſſed at Rye and landed at Diepe as he ſayeth. He is a black man of complexion, burly, and with a grayiſhe bearde; who hath ſpoken with the cardinall of Lorreine, and hath ſemed to put him in great comfort of things on that ſide. For albeit before his arrivall there were certaine triumphes at Senunçeau, wherin (the thing being done upon the water) were ſet furth a ſhew of your Majeſté's ſhips in the firth, and your army about Lieth, and their wynnyng therof; yet th'end of the pagend was, that the French King's ſhips and force were ſet forth, and wonne the ſame againe, and overcame th'Engliſhmen. I had the ſame ſecond daye ſent Middelmore, a gentleman of myne, to the court: who finding the ſaid Frencheman there apparailled like an Engliſhman, he toke upon him to be one of *Dud-*

ley his compeny. Wherin the Frenchman being perſuaded told him, that he was come over to bring hither as good newes for Fraunce, and as evill newes for Englande, as ever was herd of. What this may meane, I know not: but it may pleaſe your Majeſté with My Lordes to cauſe inquiry to be made of this Frenchman's ſtate and demeanour there, and whether he be indeede like to ſay any thing to purpoſe or not. As the pagend of the wynnyng againe of Lieth was played, there came newes in very dede, that the ſame was wonne by your Majeſté; and yet the newes this Frenchman brought was of ſuch effect, as it ſemed to revive them againe: and, as farre as I can conceive, the circumſtance of the mater tendeth to rebellion in your realme; the particularités wherof he will in no wiſe declare, but to the King, the cardinall, or the Duke of Guiſe.

I am enformed, that eyther Monſieur de Randan, brother to the conte Rochefokawe, a man of as good eſtimation as any is in this court, if he be not a knight of the order, ſhal be ſent into Englande to treate with your Majeſté further for pacification of theſe maters betwene the Frenche and youe, or ells Monſieur de Lanſac, who is a gentleman of the King's chamber, one of the maſters of the ceremonies, and lately comme out of Spaine. But I truſt, that ſeing all they have done hitherto with your Majeſté is but winde, that youe will repoſe no other truſt in any of the Frenche miniſters then ſhall tend to your Highnes ſatisfaction in dedes, and to the reaſon of your Majeſté's proceadinges for your ſurety at this preſent.

And albeit I have ſignifyed to your Majeſté, that there is no great doubt to be had of theſe men, ſeing they cannot be ready with their ſhippes till July: yet foraſmoch as within theſe VIII miles there be arrived out of Piemont three hundreth fotemen, who reaport, that there be alreadyin Fraunce a thouſande, and that two thouſand do comme after them; it may pleaſe your Majeſtie to cauſe My Lord Admyrall to have an eye to theyr doings on the ſea coaſts on this ſide; for I doubt by ſuch intelligence as I have, that the Frenche have ſomme ſecret and ſuddaine enterpriſe in hande.

Indors'd: To the Queen's Majeſté, 3° Maii 1560. by Geoffrey.

To mr secretary Cecill.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Secretary Cecil.

3 May 1560.

Throkmorton's Papers. N. H. N° III.

From the original draught in his Secretary's hand.

MR Secretary, I do hartely thank youe, for that it liketh youe to have me ſo often in remembraunce; wherby youe have greatly increaſed myne obligation towardes youe: the reciprocque of which your frendſhip ſhall not faile in me, God willing, ſo long as powre ſhall ſerve me. I have by this bearer received your lettre dated the twenty ſixth of Aprill the laſt of the ſame, and another of the ſame date by Monſieur de Cievre his secretary; wherby youe have partly revived me with your good newes of *Lethe*. And for your other advertiſments touching Davyes and Beaumont; as I think th'uſing of th'one on this ſide ſtraunge, ſo can I not a litle mervaill what the other doth there with youe. And for ſome better information of him; youe ſhall underſtande, that it was he at whoſe handes I had that wherwith I ſent my ſervaunt Davyes; as may apeir more at lenght by the Quenis Majeſtie's lettre which I then ſent by him, and do now with othir minutes ſend againe to hir Majeſtie. And becauſe youe may better judge of him; I will firſt declare his uſage here towards me, and myne opinion of him, his ſtate here, and how I wold have him to be uſed.

After I had layde wayte for *the Queen Regent of Scotland's letter* ſent hens, with anſwer to hers ſent by *a maronier*; it happened the ſame to be delivered to the handes of Beaumont: who ſent the ſame to me ſecretly; declaring, that he was appointed to cary it to *Diepe*, and to deliver the ſame to *Davy Hume, or to Harvy the monk*, or to ſomme other whome he ſhuld thinke good: ſaying, that it was *in cipher*. Having it in my handes; it was uſed as I ſignifyed to hir Majeſté, and within two houres diſpetched. Which done by the diligence of *Mr Somer*, and the ſame made connyngly up againe; I went furth, as a privat man, and ſpake myſelf with him: and ſaid, that becauſe the ſame was in *cipher*, it could ſtand me in no ſtede; and that I had not lok'd upon it, but onely ſeen his paſport for poſthorſe, which he ſent me therwithall: praying him, nevertheles, at his arrivall at Diepe, to helpe my man, who ſhuld mete him there, to paſſe with him that ſhuld cary the ſame: which he promiſed to do; telling me ſtill, that he ſhuld goo no further. And therfore I cannot a litle mervaill, ſeing the pacquet was to be convey'd into Scotland, and that it was his ſpeciall charge, why he ſhuld deliver it to my ſervaunt to be convey'd over: and more ſtraunge it ſemeth to me, that he himſelf is there. For which cauſe I can not tell what to ſuſpect, eyther dubble dealing and diſſimulation with me, or ells ſimplicité or ignorance on his parte.

For the knowledge wherof if youe had writen ſomwhat more at large of him unto me, I ſhuld have bene hable, in conferring his doings here and there together, to have gone nere to have geſſed what the mater ment, and preſently to have ſignifyed ſumwhat unto youe. And therfore to be the better inſtructed of his meaning, myne opinion is, that he be very ſecretly kept in ſome place where he may not be knowne (for if th'Ambaſſadour there know of him, all is daſhed) and moch made of, and well uſed; and that youe queſtion with him, how it happened, that the lettre was by him delivered to my man, ſeing that he himſelf delivered it to me, and received it of me againe; why he himſelf came over, onles it had bene to have caried the lettres into Scotland himſelf, wherunto he told me he had no charge; and where he toke ſhipping. Upon theſe queſtions and his anſwers, youe ſhal be hable to judge of him. He hath ſince my coming over diverſe tymes given me advertiſments, and alwayes ſhewid a good affection to the Quenis Majeſté's ſervice. And therfore I pray youe to uſe him well, and to let him underſtande, that I have writen unto youe in his favor; and to do as well as youe can, to ſee if he will take upon him to do ſervice in Scotland for theſe men, and ſo retorne into Fraunce, where he may ſerve the Quenis Majeſté and hir miniſters: wherby, thoughe he be a man of no great apparaunce, yet having his wief here of the French Quenis privy chambre, he may be hable to ſerve ſomme good torne, and to give advertiſments from tyme to tyme. In any wiſe I wold wiſhe, he ſhuld be well uſid with words; and alſo that the Quenis Majeſté ſhuld beſtowe upon him a preſent of an hundred crownes at the leeſt.

And as for my ſervaunt Davyes; upon ſuch talk as Mr Somer had with the cardinal upon the receipt of your lettre, and alſo by the reaport made unto him by th'Ambaſſador Cievre his ſecretary, it is ſaide, that he ſhall be ſent over into Englande, and I ſhall neither have my pacquet nor my man to retorne unto me; wherby I ſhuld have ſeen, whether my pacquet had bene broken up; and if I had ſpoken with him, I ſhuld have bene hable, by the maner of his taking, to have ſaid more then I can now ſay. And therfore I remit the mater to youe, at his repaire to the court; whome I pray you, for my better ſattisfaction, to diſpeche unto me the nixt that cometh. Theſe be ſtraunge kinde of dealings, ſeing non of the French have bene ſo uſed by any of the Quenis Majeſté's ſubjects. If the mater be not ſumwhat ſtomackid, loke not to have any advertiſments from me; for they will not let to do the like with others. And therfore ſeing that nothing will be goten at theſe mens hands by ſufferauns, and that the meane to cauſe them come to reaſon

is

is to ſtand with them; I truſt, that youe will way, what is both in this mater and otherwiſe to be done. And by this my being beſegid here, and ſuch awayt as is layde upon me and my doinges, youe may perceive, that I have not of affection writen as I have, toching my revocation. And indede the longer I contynue here, the leſſe ſervice ſhall I be hable to do, and conſume myſelf with charges, and alſo fall further into ſicknes; which I have no hope to recover, being here. And therfore I pray youe, I may here from youe aſſone as may be, both toching Beaumont, Davyes, and myſelf; wherupon I may procede here accordingly.

And, Sir, I beſech youe, albeit the Quene's Majeſté can conſider moche, that yet youe, that can conſider more (being ſpoken with reverence to her Majeſté, and without flatery to youe) do uſe all the meanis youe can to contynue the Quene's Majeſté's force; and, thoughe youe do vanquiſh your enemyes, not to leave, for all that, your weapon out of your hand; and then to conſider, that Cirus, with all his poverty, was more eſtemed and better beloved of his people and others, then Crœſus with all his riches, keping them to himſelf: which I ſay unto youe, becauſe I think, youe will take the ſame in good part; and for that I thinke, nothing can ſo moch hinder the Quene's Majeſté, as to be to harde. And therfore wiſhing, that now in the begynnyng ſhe ſhuld rid her ſelf of that reproche wherwith ſhe is touched (of hardnes and ſparing) generally, and cauſe thoſe who now enter into one danger for her to be contented to aventure their lives for her ſervice in many other, and give others courage to do the like, and to get the generall love of all men: I think, youe ſhall do as great a ſervice as yowe can do, both for ſurety of her Majeſté and your countrey, to uſe your credit with her, to perſuade her to be liberall to ſuch as have ſerved her; in rewarding ſomme with honor and commodité, and ſomme with commodité, according to their deſertis and good wills to ſerve her: and the rather, for that whatſoever ſhe doth now in the begynnyng ſhal be taken for an example and demonſtracion of her diſpoſition herafter, and a cauſe of the good will or evill will of all ſuch as upon whome ſhe muſt in tyme of nede depend and make her accompt. And youe, that have red more then I, know, what inconveniencis have comme to princes for being illiberall, and ſparing to beſtow upon thoſe who have hazarded ther lives in ſervice: and nothing can be more diſcommodious to a prince that truſteth upon the force of his ſubjectes, then to be reputed ingrate. And though it wil be ſomme charge; yet ſeing ther may be meanis ynough found to make the ſame up againe, let never ſuch regard be had to profit in apparaunce, and the very profit indede be forgoten: that is to ſpend when tyme is. And in the late Quenis tyme it was well ſeen, what great

husbandry did: even in ſparing of a peny they cauſed afterwardes a pound to be ſpent, and the ſame to no purpoſe.

BEAUMONT is gentleman ARCHER of this KING's garde, and hath for that place eight hundred francs. He hathe alſo a lordſhip during his lief of eight hundred francs, named *Fimis*; and hath had the charge of an hundred light horſe. His wief alſo hath an eſtate of four hundred francs; and is of the QUENE's privy chamber, with good allowance. And albeit I take him not to be of the wiſeſt ſort of men: yet I think him not ſo ſimple, as without certaine cauſe to hazard ſo good a living for a man of his calling; and therfore I doubt, ther is ſomme packing: but if I had knowne the effect of his lettre ſent thither, I wold have gone nere to have deciphred him. If Davyes do retorne; I pray youe, let him be the next meſſinger.

AND wheras I have writen now to the QUEENE's MAJEſTIE of a man that is this daye arryved at this court, a Frenchman borne, and ſaith he dwelleth in Abchurch lane, a bourly man, a black bearde, eaged of about fifty yeres, and that bringith great good newes to this courte, and the worſt that can happen to the QUENE's MAJEſTÉ; as he hath diſcouvered this daye to my ſervant Harry Middlemore (whome I ſent thither for other maters) thinking him to have ben of MR DUDLEY's companye: it ſhal be verie well done, that this mater be ſo followed, as firſt it be learned, yf there dwells anye ſuch in that lane; what he is; and ſuch other circumſtances learned, as maye boult out, yf it be poſſible, what ar theſe his newes that he bringithe, and who ſettith him awork in theſe his doinges: which, I miſtruſt, ar not the beſt; for that theſe men wer all in their dompes, upon advertiſements that they had this laſt night that Lithe was wonne, and ſins this fellowe's cominge ar revyved agayne. He embarked, as he ſaid, at Rye, and landed at Dieppe, and myndith to retourne againe ſhortly.

IT maye pleaſe yow, and ſo I praye yow, to have good conſideracion of this bearar for his paynes and diligence; which, I aſſure yow, hath ben honeſtly and diligently acquited. I underſtand, that the ordinary hath ben uſed to be xxx^{li} to Blois and back agayne; and this is two poſts farther (for the which I underſtand that he hath had but XL marks) and is from Boullogn thirty three poſts: which hit may pleaſe yow to conſider towards him.

Indorſed: To Mr Secretary, 3 May 1560, by Geoffrey, MR Wotton his ſervant.

To mr Gresham.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to mr Gresham.

3 May 1560.

Throkmorton's Papers.

N. H. No IV.

From the original draught.

SIR, This bearar, namid *Sconedirich*, otherwiſe Ghertz Coppier, a man of good ſervice, ſpecially for the maryne, hath declarid unto me the good affection he bearithe to the Queene's Majeſtie, with deſyre to do her Highneſs ſervice, when he ſhall ſe occaſion and be appointid to do it. He and I have commenid of the meanes how he ſhall ſhew the ſame, yf we and this King fall in deede to unkyndneſſe. Yn the meane tyme he repaireth to ſuch place as he will gyve yow t'underſtand, where yow ſhall have newes of him; wherof yow may take a remembraunce. And Sir, for that yow ſhall have better meanes to ſende to him then I can have, being nerer where he ſhall be then I am; and for that his ſervice done in tyme will be of great importance to our realme, and much advancing her Highneſs's ſervice: yn cace yow ſhall well perceyve and know ſurely, that the warre will break betweene us and France; then, I praye yow, remembre and faile not to ſend to him with all diligence, and bidde him proceede in the matter that he and I agreed upon, as tyme to broche the ſame; and to tell him alſo, that upon th'execution therof he repayre ſtreight into England, where he ſhal be accepted and uſid in ſuch ſort as I have alſo agreed with him. And this advertiſement muſt yow gyve him in ſuch tyme, as he be the firſt abrode to perfourme his entrepriſe. And therfore, Sir, as yow muſt remembre to harken diligently for the breach of warre, yf anye be, and to loſe no tyme t'advertiſe this man yn tyme, for great conſiderations; ſo muſt this matter be handlid with verie great ſecreſye, and the man by no meanes knowne to have any ſuch thing in hande, nor that he offrethe his ſervice: which, being of importance, I recommende to your wiſdome. For the reſt, I pray yow, uſe him ſo, as his good will towardes her Majeſtie and her ſervice may be encreaſſed. And thus. 3° Maii 1560.

Indorſed 3° Maii 1560
To Mr Greſſam, by *Sconedirick, and for him.*

TO THE QUENIS MAJESTE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Amboiſe. 4 May 1560.

Throkmorton's Papers.

N. H. N° V.

From the original draught.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſté to be advertiſed, that the III^d of this preſent I depeched lettres unto your Majeſté, with the duplicates of ſuch others as I ſent hens ſince the ſixt of the laſt: which I was occaſioned to do, by meanes of the ſtay of one of my ſervantis, with a pacquet of the XIIth of the ſame, at Rue; doubting, that Mr Tremaine and Franciſco Thomaſo your curror, whom I depeched ſithens, might chaunce to have the like miſhap.

ACCORDING to my laſt, Monſieur de Randan doth preſently repaire to your Majeſté. He is a faire ſpoken man, brother to the conte Rochefokawe, and to the Abbot of Cormery (who ruleth altogether the cardinal of Lorraine) and a good courtiſan, very well eſtemed in this court, and of the faction of Guiſe. The chief cauſe of his coming is, as I am enformed, upon the newes they have here that Lieth is wonne (wherby they take ther things in Scotland, and ſuch as may be priſoners ther to be in evill caſe) to treate with your Majeſté toching the ſame, and for ſome good ende to be made betwene your Majeſté and Fraunce. Nevertheles it is alſo ſhewed me, that he hath farther commiſſion; and, amongs other things, to offer unto your Majeſté the realme of Scotland to be annexed to England, ſo as your Highnes do mary with the Erle of Arraine: in which caſe, they will cauſe the Frenche Quene to renounce her title to Scotland for ever. In recompence wherof they will require to have at your Majeſté's handes the renunciation of your title to Fraunce, to Calice, and the claime both of the money to be forfaite for default of rendition of Calice, and to all penſions, arreragis, and other droicts dew to your Majeſté and your realme by Fraunce, and to make a treaty and alliaunce with your Majeſtie; and, for ſatisfaction of the French Quene, to graunt, that, in caſe the King dye, ſhe ſhall have as moch dowry as the revenue of the realme of Scotland cometh to. And as I do not eaſely beleave, the French will offer any thing ſo moche to your Majeſté's commodité as this is; which I wiſhe: ſo if any ſuch thing be indede offered; it ſhall not, in my ſimple opinion, be amiſſe by all meanes to kepe the ſame from the knowledge of the King of Spaine his miniſters and favorers there.

WHERIN thoughe I be not hable to adviſe your Majeſté; yet I cannot but put the ſame in remembraunce, that youe may now ſee, what it is to ſet a good contenaunce on the mater, as your Majeſté hath done: wiſhing, that as your Majeſté hath well begonne, and driven them to the point to offer, knowing youe are before hand with them, that the contynuaunce

tynuaunce of your procedings and force may be ſuch, as they may alſo be contented to receive ſuch things as may be for your Majeſté's honor and ſurety, and an aſſured and long peaxe. And your Majeſté, for your better informacion in this point, may be well aſſured, or ells all men of judgement on this ſide are deceived, that the French be not in caſe to do any hurt; wanting all things neceſſary for that purpoſe, and deſiring ſpecially to make ſome appointement to be in quiet: as indede ther caſe preſently requireth, and it may well apere; when they are contented, for all ther bragges and ſhewes of great preparations, to make theſe great offers, and to ſend ſtill t'intreate your Majeſté: who for the preſent (howſoever ſome may perſuade youe) is in better caſe for finances and other force, then eyther the French King or the King of Spain.

The Frenchman dwelling in Abchurche lane, who is comme hither, as he ſayth, with as evill newes for England and as good for Fraunce as ever were, lay the 11d of this preſent that night upon a pallet in the Duke of Guiſe his chamber: and, whatſoever he hath in hand to practiſe there, I underſtand, that this day he ſetteth forwarde towardes England; where I truſt he ſhal be met with all. Herof I thought my part to informe your Majeſté. And ſo &c.

When monſieur de Randan ſhal beappointed to have acceſſe to your Majeſté; I wold wiſhe your court to be as well furniſhed, as your Majeſté can deviſe the ſame to be.

Indors'd, M. to the Quenis majeſté 1111to Maij 1560.

To mr secretary.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

From Amboiſe. 4 May 1560.

Throkmorton's Papers. N. H. N°. VI. From the original draught.

Mr Secretary, yow ſe, that theſe men have not yet done their ſending to the Queen's Majeſtie, with new deviſes to bring her to an ende of theſe her beginninges without entring into farther unkindneſſe. Wherin as hitherto ther hath lacked in theim neither diligence, nor great charges, to ſeek to perſwade her Highneſs to comme to their deſyre: ſo now that they beleeve verily, and as their beſt newes ar, that all is loſt for theim in Scotland, and that their dalyenge will ſtande theim in no more ſtead; they ſend this gentillman Monſieur de Randan, brother to the conte Rochefoucault, to make, as I heere (emong other thinges) large offres to her Highneſs; wherof I have preſently writen ſomwhat, as the ſame is comme to my knowledge, to her Majeſté.

The ſtate of this realme, and their awne cace ar ſuche: together wayeng, how unwilling all men ar here to entre into warre, and (as it wer)

for their pleaſures; the ſhortneſſe of fynances, and ſmall meanes to gette any in tyme, beſides a great many of other thinges that they cannot eaſily digeſt, make theim to be rather content to yeld to as much as can be demandid of theim, then to fall now into the warre in deede. I judge, that one cauſe of this man's comming unto yow at this tyme is; that forbicauſe they take it, that Lith is by this tyme in the Queen's Majeſtie's handes, and therby the Quene Douagiere and the reſt to be at her Highneſs pleaſure, that he hath ſomme commiſſion, if that prove true, to treat of theim, and of their orderinge. It may be alſo, that he hath (as I have ſaid) other matters of offres to lay before her Highneſſe. But Sir, whatſoever the mater be, yow have theim now at ſuch an advantaige, that, aſſure yourſelf, yow may make what bargaine yow will with theim for yourſelfes. And ſo do I truſt, that yow will uſe your victory, and ſo follow it, as well as it hath pleaſid God hitherto to ſend it yow; which unleſſe yow do may in th'ende turne to your ſmall commodité: which, emong other of the world, we have cauſe to remembre in our tyme in England.

I doubt not but yow will cauſe ſuch regard to be had to this ſaid gentleman, for his receyving and during his being with yow, as to his place and credict heere appertaynithe: which I will none otherwiſe recommend unto yow. He is of the French King's chambre, and greatly eſtymid of the houſe of Guiſe. I wold wiſh alſo, that during his being there, the court wer as well furniſhid with gentilmen &c, as it may well be. I could be content to heere, that ſome of My Lord Graye's frendes had ben well in hande with this man for My ſaid Lorde's uſaige heere; and the rather, for that it was his brother to whome My Lord was priſoner: and to let him underſtand, that the mater is ſtomacked, and lay'd up in ſtore unburyed, till a good occaſion ſhall ſerve to requite it with the lyke or worſe, as taught by theim ſo to do.

And, Sir, hit hath ben ſaid here by the ſpaniſh Ambaſſador from the cardinal's mouth, that the realme of Scotland and the Duke of Chaſtillerault agreed with the late King (and that at the Scots deſire) that although this King had no yſſue by his wife the ſcottiſh Queene, yet that he ſhuld have the gouvernance of that realme: and that ſo was the ſame paſſid by treaty, and the realme of Scotland annexid to the crowne of France. And becauſe that that treaty (yf any ſuch wer made, or other compact in writing) wer worthy to be ſene, and that Ambaſſadour anſwerid in that point; I pray yow hartely, that that treaty may be had, and that I may have a copy therof ſent me as ſone as may be.

By my late lettres of the thurd of this preſent, ſent to the queen's majeſtie and yow by Jeffrey, mr Wotton's ſervant, I advertiſed of the late coming hither of a Frenchman with advertiſements out of England, who (as he ſaid) hath his houſe in Abchurch lane in London; and that he retournid backe againe ſhortly. This day I underſtand, that he hath ben ſo ſcholid of theſe men, that he will tell none of his newes; though yeſterday he promiſid a man of myne, unknowne to him, to tell him ſome cauſe of his cominge: and this day he retournith backe againe towardes England. I pray yow, lay wayte for him, that he may be had. He is a bourly man, long black beard, eaged about fifty yeres. And thus &c. From Amboiſe, the 1111th of May 1560.

Sir, I will not uſe many wordes for perſuaſion. Youe can conſider ynough yourſelf, there is no way for the ſurety of the quene and our realme, if youe have expelled the French and have them in your marcy, as it is ſaid here, though I be not advertiſed therof, [but to provide,] that the French do not reenter ther againe by no meanes. The way to perfait this aſſuredly is, that the erle of Arraine do as Edward the iv did, when he landed at Ravenſpurg: (he pretended to the duchy of York; and having that, he wold not leave, till he had the diademe) for then of neceſſité th'erle of Arran muſt depend upon the devotion of England, to maintein and defend himſelf. I feare all other deviſes and handelings will prove like an apotecary his ſhop: and therfore I leave to your diſcretion to provide by all meanes for this mater, both there and in Scotland; taking the propice occaſion of this new victory, being ſuch a help to all great enterpriſes as it is. And whatſoever contractis ſhal be betwene youe and the French, in apparaunce never ſoo honorable: yet never think to be aſſured of any thing they promiſe or accord unto for ther preſent neceſſité; oneles the mater accorded and the caſe of your doings be ſuch, as whatſoever they ſhall herafter attempt, youe ſhall always be hable to defend yourſelfs. And do not think, that the French will ever forget this diſhonor: and therfore provide for the mater in ſuch ſort, as if they ſeke to be revenged, they ſhall not be hable to do it. And conſider in your doings, that mora trahit periculum; wherof I wold wiſh the Scottes to be alſo put in remembraunce.

Sir, for the ſurety of yourſelfs and of the Scottes againſt the Frenche, if they come with a power upon a ſuddein, it is good to provide, that they have no commodité to take any ſtrong place where they may reſt, and ſo drive them to battaill: for which cauſe uſe your wiſe conduct, without ſuſpicion, that Lieth with the conſent of the Scottes may be

raſed, and very few other fortes upon the ſea coaſt remaine in ſtrenght, but ſuch as be to empeche paſſage or entry. Youe can conſider the reſt. Methinks, *the Lord of Grange, Ledington, Balnaves, and the* chief doers of the congregation (which I wold wiſh ſpecially to be done and procured by the Prior of St Andrewes) ſhuld be perſuaded to ſet forward theſe purpoſes before: for there is no way for them to have any ſavety or ſurety, oneles thei make *the Earl of Arran King;* and as it is their ſurety, ſo it is alſo ours. In this mater there muſt be uſed both wiſdome, courage, and ſpede.

Indors'd: Minute to Mr secretary, 4to Maij 1560. by Monſieur de Randan, from Amboiſe.

To Mr Secretary.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil.

4 May 1560.

Thorkmorton's Papers.

N. H. N°. VII.

From the original draught.

SIR, yf yt were nedefull to better your oppinion of this nobleman (as, I ame ſuer, nether I nede not, nor cannot) I wolde tell you trewly of hym what I judge. For the benefyt of the hole iſle, I wold theyre were many ſuche; and then I durſte ſaye, it muſt nedes proſper, and accord together. The Quene's Majeſté hathe gratified many of ſondry contrés and conditions: in my judgment, ſhe ſhall never gratyfy a more worthie, nor more thankefull gentylman. Iff all King Henry the VIIIth's^ ryche furrs of ſables and blake genetts be not ſpent, and made fees amongeſt other things; I could whyſche, that he had two of the fayryſte: but howſomever you doo, let hym not departe ungratified nor unpreſentyd honorably. It may be trewly ſayd of hym, Cœlum, non animum mutat, qui trans mare currit. The Lord of Patarrow is a honneſt wyſe man; ſo is Mr Wodd, his secretory. If you thinke mete to retayne amytie in Scottland, who ys ſo mete as the wyſyſte and moſt honeſte to be cheryſchyd?

In my ſymple oppinion, theyre is no occation wyll ſo aptly and ſurly ſerve her Majeſté's porpoſe to entertayne the amytie of Scotland, as to grownd the ſame upon the league of religion; and theyrin will ryſe leſt dyffyculties amongeſt the Scotts. For to have any ordynary league with them, as betwyxte other princes and ſtates, theyr will aryſe gret dyffyculti; as well for the untoward devotion of the Quene theyre ſoverayne, who gretly miſlykyth th'Englyſhe amyté, unleſe it were by faction to ſerve hyr porpoſe, [as for] the inconſtancie of the Duke of Chatyllerault and therby the uncertaynty of his frendes, the doblennes and covetuſnes of Huntlye and therby the unaſſuerydnes of his folowers, the malice of the papiſtes, and the gredynes of many others of that nation: all which thinges

thinges woll ſo empeache an nautentyque league makynge, ether with the prynce's concent, or by the agrement of the ſtates, that theyre is no ſuche iſſew to be truſtid on, or lookyd after.

UPPON the LORD Jamis home commyng, the favorers of relygion of all conditions may amongſt themſelfs aſſemble and conclude a league for the defence thereof; which, being ſo amongeſt themſelffes accordyd, may ſerve hyr MAJESTÉ as the principall fondation to bulde her amyté with them. Which matter, I thynke, wyll be to them all moſt plauſyble, and quenche ſuche ſcrupulls as otherwyſe woll ariſe amongſte them for ſeremonies, for form, and mater in law, and for theyre ſoverayn's concent: the better conſyderation hereof I leave to your good judgment. Hyr, methynkythe, yt were well, that the LORD Jamis were not haſtyly dyſmyſyd from thence, but with ſomme pleaſurs theyre entertayned, yf he do not preſſe the more haſtely to reatorne. And in his home goying, it may plaeſe her MAJESTÉ to recommend his good uſage to the EYRLE of Rutland; and by the waye to ſuche others as you thinke mete for that porpoſe, as th'ERELL of Weſtmorland, and others.

Indorſed: To MR Secretory, 4 May, by the L. Jamis.

TO THE QUEEN.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

IT may pleaſe your MAJESTÉ to be advertiſed, that the 3d and 4th of this preſent I depeched ſeverall lettres unto the ſame, the firſt by an expreſſe meſſinger, and the laſt by MONSIEUR de Randan, brother to the conte Rochefaukault; the minute wherof, becauſe that the ſaid de Randan his paſſing over depended but upon the newes he ſhuld here at Bullein from the FRENCH AMBASSADOR on that ſide, and for that I pray'd him, in caſe of his not going over, to retorne the pacquet againe unto me, I thought good preſently to depeche unto your MAJESTÉ herwithall: and though I ſent unto him, and gave him lettres to your MAJESTÉ's officers at Dover; yet neither did he viſit me, nor participat any part of the cauſe of his going unto me.

Throkmorton's papers. N. H. No. XIII. From the original draught.

AND albeit I ſignified lately to your MAJESTÉ, what ſtrange talke was miniſtred unto me, and others here with me, by the ſpaniſh AMBASSADOR and the conte Feria; yet, upon ſuch newes as is come hither of your MAJESTÉ's advantaige upon the French in Scotland, your force upon the ſea, the ſmall arreadines of thes mens preparation, and certaine other reſpectis, the ſaid AMBASSADOR hath uſed towardes me ſome more courteſy then I loked for, in viſiting of me being ſicke. The third of this preſent, he ſent

unto me his chief ſecretary (who is a Spaniarde) to viſit me; with whome I was ſomwhat plaine in declaring myne intelligencis here of the King of Spaine his doubtfull and unkind dealing with your Majeſté: and the next day I ſent Jones, on my behaulf, to viſit the Ambaſſador: and the fifte of this preſent he came himſelf to viſit me, being ſick in my bed.

Who, upon communication miniſtred by him unto me toching the maters of Scotland, ſaid, that lately the cardinal of Lorreine, in talking with him of your Majeſté's doings in Scotland, declared, that at ſuch tyme as the mariage betwene the scottis Quene and the Dolphin of Fraunce was perfected, for the which the Duke of Chaſtellerault was the chief commiſſioner, that the nobilité of Scotland by a writing paſſed amongs them, wherunto the ſaid Duke his hand was, that the very crowne of Scotland (and not the matrimonial crowne) ſhuld be delivered to be kept at St Denis: and that when the Dolphin ſhuld be crowned French King, he ſhuld withall be crowned King of Scotland: and that wheras the late King Henry deſired, that the realme of Scotland ſhuld fall to a ſecond ſonne to come of that mariage; that the scottis nobilité, namely the Duke of Chaſtellerault, deſired, that thoughe ther were non iſſue at all, that yet the crowne ſhuld fall to the Dolphin; who ſhuld, being called by that name, have the realme of Scotland for ever, one Dolphin after another, as a thing incident unto him, depending upon the crowne of Fraunce: and that the cardinal ſaid further, that, amongs other things, the Duke of Chaſtellerault deſired the King to kepe amongs them French Governors; becauſe that, if any of them amongs themſelfes ſhuld have auctorité above the reſt, they ſhuld not accord, and always ther ſhuld remaine envy, diſdaigne, and partialités amongs them. Which the Ambaſſador ſeming ſcrupulous to beleve, the cardinal, he ſaid, promiſed him to let him have a copy of the compact betwene Fraunce and Scotland, to be ſigned by de l'Aubeſpine, the secretary, his hand. Which mater as it is ſtraunge and doubtfull; ſo it may like your Majeſté to commaunde a copy of the ſaid compacte to be goten in Scotland, and one of the ſame to be ſent unto me, to be ſhewed as occaſion ſhall ſerve: for therby, the mater proving falſe or otherwiſe, I ſhal be more hable to anſwer ſuch as in this mater ſhall miniſter communication unto me, as your Majeſté's ſervice ſhall require. If the Cardinal's reaport be falſe; then it may like your Majeſté t'enforme Monſieur de Glaijon and the Buſhop of Aquila therof; to cauſe them to conceive better of the reaſon of your Majeſté's doings in Scotland.

The Ambaſſador of Spaine havinge knowledge of the ſtraunge communication uſed by the conte Feria, told me, he mervailed, that the conte did ſo overſhute himſelf; wiſhing, that he had knowne ſo moche before

his departure hens (wherof though he knew not the particularités, he knew ſumwhat; and that the conte had ſpoken things greatly to your Majeſté's diſhonor:) and ſaid, that he knew, whatſoever they reaported here, that the King his maſter had great eſtimacion of your Majeſté's amité, and wold, he was aſſured, do nothing that ſhuld miſlike your Majeſté, or to prejudice the ſame; ſetting furth ſomme reaſons to perſuade me to think ſo; and I alledging the contrary, by ſuch intelligence as I lately have had and ſignified to your Majeſté.

THUS your Majeſté may ſee, what it is to be before hand; and that a good countenance, accompanied with force indede, doth more then eyther reſpect of preſent frendſhip, or ancient alliance: neither of which two wold have ſerved, if your Majeſté had bene in caſe and determined to be ordered eyther by Spaine or Fraunce. And as your Majeſté knoweth now the meanes, and hath wonne the firſt point, to preſerve yourſelf and your realme in ſurety and honor, by your doings hitherto: ſo I truſt it will like youe to contynue in care how to bring thes things to a good ende, agreable to th'expectation is had of your Majeſté's wiſdome, and therby to have a long peaxe; which cannot be had, if the yron be not ſtriken and ployed now it is hote. And becauſe the houſe of Guiſe are they who have begonne theſe maters; at ther handes is the perfection to be ſought for your Majeſté's ſatisfaction, wherunto of themſelfs they have ſmall good willes. Nevertheles waying ther troubles on all ſides, and that ther chief marke they ſhute at is to rule and governe in Fraunce; there is nothing good for them but peaxe: and therfore it is judged, that after the French be driven out of Scotland, if your Majeſté contynue your force, and ſtomacke the mater, youe may cauſe them comme to reaſon; and you have no nede but to axe and have; and that whatſoever your Majeſté can honorably deviſe, they will find the meanis to cauſe it to be graunted.

THE 4th of this preſent R. Steward, Suſellis, a gentleman who hath bene priſoner ſince the King was at Reins, the Prince of Condé his eſcuyer, and a preacher of eſtimacion, being priſoners at Towrs, are eſcaped and as yet not herd of.

AU CARDINAL DE LORRAINE.

Mr. Throkmorton au Cardinal de Lorraine. D'Amboiſe. 9 May 1560. N. H. No. XIV.

MONSEIGNEUR, Cejourdhuy j'ay reçeu lettres de la Royne ma maitreſſe: par leſquelles elle m'eſcript, que le vingtieſme jour d'Avril dernier le ſieur de Sevre, Ambaſſadeur pour le Roy en Angleterre, entre aultres choſes, feiſt une proteſtation a ſa Majeſté et a ſon conſeil, declarée premiérement de bouche, et apres baillée par le dict ſieur Ambaſ-

ſadeur par eſcript; contenant en effect une demonſtration de l'intention du Roy de continuer bonne paix et amitye avec la Royne ſa bonne ſœur, et que le Roy ſon maitre n'avoit aulcunement contrevenu ne enfrainct le traicté qu'eſt entre eux. A quoy ſa Majeſté et ſon conſeil trouvoient bon (combien qu'il avoit eſté ſur ce reſpondu en parolles au dict Ambaſſadeur par ſa dicte Majeſté) de faire rediger ſa reſponce par eſcript, et la bailler au dict ſieur de Sevre par meſme moyen qu'il avoit baillé la ſienne; ce qu'elle luy feit preſenter: lequel, pour n'avoir pouvoir (comme il dit) de la recepvoir, la refuſa; ayant toutesfois leu et conſideré une partye d'icelle.

Sa Majeſté neantmoins deſyrant et entendant, que le Roy ſon bon frere en fut deuement adverty, et ſçeut quelle reſponce elle a faict a la dicte proteſtation: encores qu'elle eſtyme, que le dict ſieur de Sevre en ayt adverty le Roy; toutesfois, au regard de la bonne intelligence qu'eſt entre leurs Majeſtés, elle m'a commandé de me trouver vers le Roy ſon bon frere, pour luy donner a entendre, que comme il a proteſté de ſon intention la par ſon Ambaſſadeur, ainſy elle m'a donné charge de luy notiffier ſa volunté en bonne longeur, comme elle eſtoit lors declarée a ſon Ambaſſadeur; et qu'il n'a pas tenu a elle, que les choſes n'ayent eſté reduictes ja pieça en meilleures termes entre eulx, ains aux auctheurs des injures par beaucoup de moyens a elle offertes; a quoy elle n'a encores trouvé (de faict) aulcune ſatisfaction du couſté du Roy. Laquelle comme ſa Majeſté a cherché par tous les meilleurs moyens (le tout bien conſideré) dont elle ſe pouvoit adviſer, comme d'ung bon zele et meilleure diſpoſicion qu'elle a à la paix et continuation d'icelle: ainſy, ſy ceſte intention et reſolution ſienne ne pourroit ſortir effect, et les grandes et trop manifeſtes injures faictes a ſa Majeſté par ce royaulme, enſemble la rupture du traicté rabillée et reparée; et que, par faulte de n'eſtre faict, la guerre s'enſuive en effect (ce que n'advienne!); ſa Majeſté proteſte au monde, que l'occaſion en procede des François: choſe que lui deplaira fort.

Lesquelles choſes, ſuyvant ma charge, ay bien voulu venir declarer a la Majeſté du Roy; n'eſtoit que, ayant eſté (comme encores ſuis) griefvement malade au lict, ſuis reduit en telle foybleſſe, qu'il ne m'eſt poſſible de le faire. Mais pour ne prolonguer le commandement de ma dicte maiſtreſſe, ſuis conſtraint devous eſcripre ce que deſſus; et par meſme moyen vous ſupplier, Monſieur de m'adviſer et advertir du moyen comment je pourray donner a entendre a ſa Majeſté ce que j'ay a luy declarer de la part de la Royne ma dicte maiſtreſſe: Ce qu'il vous plaira faire par ce porteur. De Amboiſe le IXme jour Maij.

Endoſſée: M. to the Cardinal of Lorraine 9 Maij 1560.

To

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON KNIGHT, THE QUEENE'S MAJESTIE'S AMBASSADOUR RESYDENT IN FRAUNCE.

Mr Peyto to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

From London. 9 May 1560.

Throkmorton's Papers. N. H. N° XV. From the Original.

IAME glad to underſtond, that my lettres have ſo well arryved, but more glad to perceyve them to have byn ſo welcombe unto youe; in reſpect wherof, ye may make your reconyng not to want aviſes, ſo longe as I ſhall contynue in the cyty, and have matter worthy the wrytynge. The diſgrace of your ſervant comynge hitherwardes with your diſpatch I herd of at the retorne of Fraunces the poſt: wherof as I was ſorry; ſo, to be playne to youe, I dyd afoirhande feare the ſame or the lyke to happen, beynge before advertiſed of a lewde part playde by a pyrat at Dover; who without the queene's Majeſtie's conſent or knowledge, as the veray order of the fact ſelf declared ſufficiently, entreated but homely the frenche Ambaſſatour's man retournynge out of Fraunce. Suche ſiroppes ſometymes muſt be ſupped up, though ageyn the ſtomake, as a remedy for collour: wherof, as I wene, this is not the firſt ye have taſted ſithence ye came into thoſe parties, and therfore better lerned nowe to diſgeſt them.

YOUR opynion of kyng Philip concurreth muche with one of myn owne, as I have good witnes; ſpecially when I diſcant ſomtyme therupon, as the Itallion ſaeth, con malitia. Marry that joyning together, in th'ende, I feare me, will fall out ſymply to our advauntage; for the matches wil be unequall, reſpectyng the dyverſyty of our humours, and the difference of our caſes. I thinke, he can be content to ſe us together by the eares, and to gyve us the lokynge on, till we ſhall have fully tryed our owne forces; and then peradventure hopeth, that we may be deſyerouſe of his ayde: wherof if we ſhuld have nede, God knoweth with what conditions it wold be opteyned at his handes. Nevertheles in the meane ſeaſon, to manteyn the ſuſpition of thes miniſters that have ſpoken with great teath, it cometh preſently written out of Spayne, wherof myne eyes can be recorde, that th'enterteynement there to our Ambaſſatours nether hathe byne nor yet is ſuche as in tymes paſt hathe byne ſene: with this further addition, "it ſeamethe Spanyardes were never in Englonde," and ſomwhat more, by heareſay, not to be commytted to lettres. Howbeit, all may be to th'ende youe ſpeak of: and for my part, I cane ſay therin no more, but God ſend it ſo to be; and that I may lyve to ſe as honeſt and ſyncere dealyng betwene princes, as betwene pryvat

freendes. But I feare me, that day wold be to longe; and that er it come, my beard will be more grayer, then nowe my head is by a great deale.

Syr Thomas Chamberlayne ſignifieth to me, howe he heareth no newes of Englond, but ſuche as the Frenche ſelf do there gyve out; the ſubſtaunce wherof is, that we have byne the auctours of all theyr ſedytions and tumults bothe at home and in Scotlande. So as ye may ſe, they have not forgotten theyr old wont and cuſtome to ſay as they thynke may beſt ſerve for theyr purpoſe. He compleynith there of lacke of advertiſement from hence, more a great deale then youe may juſtly; for the xi^th^ day of Aprill, in which his lettres bare date, he had receyved no lettre out of Englond ſithence his departure. Which want to ſupply, I have beſtowed the ſcribelynge of a ſhete of paper or twoo unto hym, and addreſſid alredy the ſame towardes Spayne.

Our scottiſhe matters be come to theis poynts: that we be entrenched within arquybuſe ſhot under the walles of Lyth, and, if all covenant be kept, have er this day made the battery, and gyven the aſſault; which was agreed upon to be bothe done in one day, as mooſt for our advantage. Pellame, emonge the reſt of our capytaynes, cometh hither from the campe, mooſt praiſed for his knowledge and diligence in bryngynge our enterpriſe to this forwardnes; and ſpecially for a mount by him in one night rayſid, to beat downe a tower from which they in the towne for a tyme dyd muche annoye our men with ordynance, even into theyr trenches. The day of the aſſault was appoynted the vii^th^ of this moneth; to which many of our natyon willyngly offered themſelves, and five hundred of the Scotts. God ſend them as happy good lucke, as they have foreward corradge; and then, I truſt, Lyth ſhall not be longe Frenche. We make a deſygnment alſo upon Edenborough caſtell, wheare the queene lyethe; and it is thought a veray feciable enterpriſe, and of ſhort tyme. About the laſt of Aprill appeared a great fyer in Lyth, contynuynge more then one hoole night: which ſome ſay came by chaunce, and hath burnt almooſt the thirde part of all the howſſes: ſome other, that the garriſon there havinge made the circute of the towne les, for ſome warlyke pollicy, choſyng firſt out of the buyldynge ſuche tymber and ſtuff as they wold occupye, thought good to ſet fyre on the reſt to conſume it; that whatſomever chaunced, the ſame might herafter gyve them no annoyaunce.

The Buſhope of Valentia, after ſome tyme that he had tarryed at Barwyck, was at lenght admytted to have acceſſe to the Scottes of the congregation. Whome to perſwade to his purpoſe, he left no part of wiſe and grave ſpeche forgotten; but, as it appeareth, with ſmall frute of that

he came for; ſome of the beſt ſort of them refuſyng to have metyng with hym, unles they might firſt ſe th'autoryty of his commyſſyon: which he utterly denyed to make them to underſtonde, before he had ſpoken to the Queene Dowager; which by no meanes might be opteyned. Wherupon, as I lerne, he bad them fair well, ſomwhat Buſhope lyke, with the text of the goſpell, that he wold ſhake of there emonge them the duſt of his ſhowes, as a witnes that they had not harkened to his freendly admonytyons and warnyngs; addinge therto ſome threatnyngs. I cannot tell, whither I mencioned to youe in my laſt the hurt of Bryan Fitz-williams ſhot into the thygh with an arquibus, and alſo of Mr Arthur Grey in the ſhoulder.

The Queene heir armethe as faſt as ſhe can to the ſea; belyke fearyng, that youe do the ſembable there: and alſo muſtereth all the realme thorroweout, from ſeventeen to threeſcore yeare old; havynge takyn goodly orders as well therfore, as alſo for the traynynge of them to the knowledge of theyr marche and weapons. Every ſhere hath his muſter-maſter apart, and thoſe men of ſkyll: as Colby for Suffolk, Malby for Norfolk, Wynybanke for Kent, Turner for Eſſex, Stukeley for Berkſhire, Morgan Jones for Hampſher, Maſterſon for Glouceſterſher, Blunt for Warwickſhire, Urmeſby for Lyncolne, Digby for Rutland, John Fitzwillyams for Northamptonſhire; havynge allowaunce after x^{sh} by the day for thies firſt muſters, which be thought ſhal be fynisſhed in ſix weks. Bothe the Druryes ſtill contynue in duraunce; one [in] the Flete, and Willyam in Mr Sakfeld's houſſe.

The Duke of Holſt, ſome ſay, ſtondethe upon his departure hence: but bycauſe the lyke hath byn hertofore reported and not proved true, I dare not alſo advertiſe this for trueth. It was hoped, and that hope alſo not yet altogether dead, that he ſhuld be of th'order of the gartier; wherof yet non be elected, at leſt knowen openly. There goeth a wiſperyng, that he is a ſueter, and, as the Italion ſaeth, molto amartellato. If the fyrſt be avowable, I dought not of the laſt: for it is a conſequent of force, reſpectyng the parties; as youe, I dare ſay, will agree therin with me.

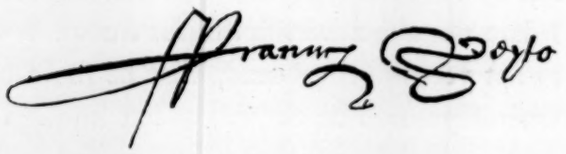
Syr Henry Sydney takethe his journey out of hande towardes Wales, wheare his chardge lyeth. Their hathe byn of late in Worceſterſhere a brawle betwene syr Thomas Ruſſell and Mr Sheldon: wher Mr Sheldon his hap was to receyve a blowe or twoo, more as they ſay to his diſworſhip, then to his hurt; for the wounde was not great. The heynouſnes of the caſe is, that it was done, they being togither in comiſſion, and as it were upon the benche. The matter is here afore the counſell, nether

of them wantyng freendes; but whoſe freendes mooſt hable to ſtonde in ſtede, th'ende of the judgement will declare. Some part of the ſtatute of apparall hath byn put in execution, ſpecially for great hoſe; for which ſome of the meaner ſort have byn before the counſell, and by them commytted to the Flete and Marſhalſy: but the ſodden heat of it, and executed not indifferently to all degrees, maketh ſome to feare, leſt the contynuaunce therof will not be for longe tyme.

THUS ye may ſe, to make longe lettres, I have taken occaſyon to touche all matters; paradventure more then of ſome ſeveir judge might be thought convenyent to trouble an AMBAſſATOUR withall, whoſe head comenly is occupied with waighty affayres. But in this, as alſo in th'order of my wrytyng, eaſely to be perceyved, I have left thoſe reſpectes to the curyouſe ſort of men, and, as myne uncle the FREER was wont to ſay, go rudely to work; meaſuryng your nature by myn owne, who when I am out of England deſyer alwais to read longe lettres, and ſuche as brynge even the commeneſt occurrentes in them. I wiſhe youe a ſhort and happy retorne, but, nowe that I better remember myſelf, firſt the recovery of your health, that ye may be the habler ſtrongely to retorne. And even ſo I byd youe mooſt hartely farewell. From London this IXth of May 1560.

WE are here in an houerly and carefull expectation of ſome good newes out of Scotland. If any come, before theis my lettres ſhall go hence, ye ſhall be partaker of them.

Your owne to commaund



The Queen to her Ambaſſadors in Spain.

TO THE LORD VISCOVNT MONTAGUE AND SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN.

10 May 1560 PAPER OFFICE. From the original draught in Sec. Cecil's hand.

RIGHT truſty and right wel beloved, and truſty and wel beloved, we grete yow well. Sence your departure we have received three ſondry advertiſments; the firſt by your letters of the XVIII of March, the ſecond, dated the X of Aprill, by MR Culpepar (in which ye made mention of letters wrytten the XXX of March, wherby ye ſignifyed your acceſs to our good brother the KING catholicque; which letters never

cam to our preſence:) the third, dated the XVI of Aprill, cam now within theis two dayes by the KING's pacquett to the BIſHOP of Aquila; which was the dooble of the letters dated the X of Aprill.

AND for that we ſent hence letters to yow by Franciſco the curror by ſeas, and the dooble thereof thrugh France by the meanes of our EMBAſſADOR, dated the XVIII of Aprill; by the which ye might well underſtand how our thyngs had then paſſed, and in what termes they ſtoode: and now conſideryng the proceding there with yow ſemeth ſuch, as we ſee not that yow ſhall doo any further good to treate with the KYNG our good brother; who, as the DUKE of Alva ſayth, hath remitted the negotiation hereof to his EMBAſſADORS on both partes, that is to ſay, thoſe which be here, and the others in France; we have thought convenient to revocque yow the LORD Montague, and to order that yow sir Thomas Chamberleyne ſhall reſide there for a ſeaſon, untill (at the commyng of yow the LORD Montague) we may conſider how to revocque yow, and to place ſome other in your place: and for that purpooſe doo we preſently ſend theſe letters her included to our good brother the KING catholicque, the copy whereof we doo ſend herwith.

AND before yow ſhall make delyvery thereof, ye ſhall, as ye may ſee it convenient, declare to our good brother, that we have perceaved by your letters his grete good will and affection to us, and to our kyngdom, that hath gyven us ſuch adviſe as we thynk ſuerly he hymſelf hath thought to be the beſt for us, as thyngs be made by the FRENCH practiſe to appere to hym: but yet we dout not, but when he ſhal be well informed from MONſIEUR de Glaſion and his EMBAſſADOR here, how fraudulently and dangerooſly we be uſed here by the FRENCH miniſters, both in this our realme and in Scotland, and into what perill our realme ſhuld come, if we ſhuld preſently relent to the French, without ſome more ſuerty of a good accord; we truſt our good brother will not diſallow, that we be erneſt in removing ſuch manifeſt dangeors to our realme, as the ſufferance of the FRENCH men of warr be in Scotland.

BUT becauſe we thynk the objections wil be uſed there, as ſometyme they be here; we will breefly informe yow thereof, with reaſonable anſwers thereunto. Firſt it may be objected, that three thowſand Frenchmen nede not be a terror to the realme of England. Indede, they onely nede not much to be feared: but conſideryng the plantyng of them uppon the ſea coſt, and nere to our borders; and having in their hands all the forts and havens next to us, into the which they might receyve every daye new forcees, either out of Almayn, or France, or both; and addyng thereunto, how quickly they might ſubdue the principall of the

nobilité of Scotland, and ſo, partly by force, partly by practiſe, recover the reſt of the power of Scotland furthwith to joyne with them, and, as it wer for the recovery of the favor of France, to make invaſion into this realme, as that whereunto moſt falſely they pretend a right, in name of the scottiſh quene; it followeth moſt evidently, that, except theſe their purpooſes ſhuld be impeched, this our realme cold not have bene without invaſion by the waye of Scotland or this tyme. For howſoever the French miniſters can ſaye, that they meane no hurt to England; we cannot in any wiſe truſt there ſpechees, when all there dedes be dayly contrary; yea when all there doings be ſo manifeſt to deceave and to trapp us, as it is ſhame to report it.

Their embaſſador hath here in England affirmed, that the French kyng wold ceaſs all his injuryes, and wold forbeare the taking of our ſtile; and that his wiffe ſhuld rather be ſent into Scotland, then to uſe the ſame; and wold revoke his men of warr, ſaving four or five enſeynes; and wold receave his ſubjects in Scotland to favor: and for perfectyng hereof required, that perſons might treate. We wer ſo well contented herewith, as we furthwith ſent to our army, which then was remayning in our realme, that they ſhuld not march nigh to the borders, but ſhuld ſtaye; for that we wer in good hope to have the daungers of our realme removed by fayre meanes and treaty: and ſo ſent into France to underſtand the very diſpoſicion of the French kyng; where the anſwer cold not be obteyned; but it was affirmed, that there embaſſador had exceded his commiſſion: and, after more delaye, it was ſayd, they had ſent the biſhop of Vallence with full authorité, by whom we ſhuld be reſolutly anſwered, and to our contentation.

This delaye we bare, and wer content to reſt in expectation what the biſhop wold doo, and to our grete chargees. He, at his comming, pretended a grete authorité to heare and end all greves: and being conferred withall, after much tyme ſpent, he cold ſhew no commiſſion at all to treate or accord: and for anſwer to our requeſts made to the French kyng, he wold never make us any anſwer; but alweiſe ſayd, he had no direction thereto. In the end, he deſyred to goo into Scotland, where (he ſayd) he wold doo much good, and pacefy all thyngs: and being required to lett us knowe, whyther he had any commiſſion or authorité; he ſayd he had none, but a letter of creditt from the French kyng to the queen dowager; having no letter nor wryting from the scottiſh quene, in whoſe name all thyngs are governed in Scotland.

All this whyle we yet ſtayed our army. And fynding this manner of proceding; we cauſed the queen dowager to be gently required, that

ſhe wold come to ſome accord, and, receaving the obedience of hir dowghter's ſubjects, remove awey the forcees thence; and if any perſon there wold withdraw his obedience from hir dowghter the Quene, ſhe ſhuld have our power, if ſhe wold, to joyne with hirs to the chaſteſyng of any ſuch: but hereunto no direct anſwer cold be gotten. And then, perceaving the yere entred into the ſpryng, the preparations of the French on all partes, the grete chargees ſuſteyned by us in keping of our force to the defence of our realme; and underſtanding alſo, at the ſame tyme, of new tryumphees of the French Quene in uſurpyng of our armes and ſtile; and being certeſyed out of Almayn, what practiſees wer made nigh the ſea coſts for ſhipps and men of warr to be tranſported in the begynning of this ſommer: we cold not by any meanes deviſe, how this danger of Fraunce cold be avoyded, but to procure the removing of the men of warr out of Scotland; and yet thereby not to withdraw the right of that contrey from the Quene; but rather accorded with the Scottes, that by no manner of act hir ſoverayntee and right to that realme ſhuld be taken awey or ſurpriſed, as the French wold have manny to thynk our intent; wherein the world ſhall well perceyve our contrary purpooſe and intent.

After this came hyther Monſieur de Glaſion, as we wrote to yow in our other letters; to whom alſo we made anſwer as before we ſignifyed unto yow. And ſuerly if there might appeare any ſavety to our realme (being contynually challenged as it is by the French, and there preparations ſo great, and the yere comming on) for us to revocque our army out of Scotland, we cold be moſt gladd thereof: and to that end we doo offer, that if there may be a general ſurceance or revocation, we will gladly accord thereto. And where the French doo ſtill pretend there neceſſity to kepe there army in Scotland: it is manifeſt, that it nedeth not, ſo as they will receave the nobilité of the land into there favor and obedience; which they humbly ſeke and deſyre, ſo as they may be out of the daunger of the men of warr. And for the manner of concluſion hereof, we offer to appoynt men to treate; and we wil be glad to have therein the adviſe and ayde of our ſayd good brother's miniſters.

But ſtill the French delaye the matter: for, about the xvi of Aprill, the French King ſent one Florence Diaceto hither; (a man of ſmall weight to deale in theſe caſees) who cam with a meſſadg of no vallue, requiryng that he might alſo paſs into Scotland, where he wold doo much good: and being required to ſhew what commiſſion he had to treate of any thyng there, he cold ſhew none; but of hymſelf began to deviſe new matters, of marriadge betwixt France and England; and wold nedes retorne into France, with an opinion of hymſelf to doo great thyngs, to

make an accord betwixt France and us. But herein we wold not deale with hym, but left hym to his owne deviſees.

WHYLEST he was thuſs buſyed in theſe kynd of matters, the EMBAſſADOR that here is commeth to us with a great ſolemnité, and maketh a long harang to us; and his ſpeche being ended, delyvereth the ſame in wryting; the coppy wherof we ſend to yow, and lykewiſe an anſwer made to the ſame: which when ye ſhall compare, ye ſhal be the better inſtructed in the procedings, and ſhall thereafter the better ſhape your ſpeche and procedings.

WITHIN three dayes after this preſented by hym, there commeth another gentillman out of France; who ſayth, that he hath large commiſſion to the QUEEN DOWAGER from her doughter the FRENCH QUENE: whereof indede we wer very glad, and wer content to licence hym to paſs thrugh our realme; and gave commandment, that he ſhuld be ſavely conducted; and gave order, that, if the QUENE there wold come to any reaſonable order, whereby we might perceyve our frontyer out of daunger, there ſhuld be an accord made. But what cometh of this, we yet know not.

WHAT hath comme of the treaty by the BIſHOPP of Valence, we underſtand: that, when he was growen to a reaſonable appoyntment with the Scotteſs, and they lacked nothyng, but aſſurance for performance thereof, requiryng to ſee his commiſſion, he was forced to confeſs, that he had nothyng but a letter of creditt to the QUEEN DOWAGER: who wold not be induced to make any qualification of hir former authorité, nor of abatyng of the FRENCH force, although the BIſHOP of VALLENCE did much entreate hir therto. So as what ſhe will furder doo uppon this laſt pretended commiſſion, we heare not: but we thynk ſuerly, that our many delayes and great courteſyes ſhewed to hir by our miniſters, being uppon the felds and forbearing to doo any violence, gyving themſelves by our commandment to treaty and talk, and not to force, hath bene ſome great occaſion to ſtaye the French from reaſonable accord. And therefor now our miniſters, fynding no fruct thereof, but contrarywiſe immeſurable expencees to us, doo gyve themſelves to approch the towne of Lethe; and except they will come to reaſonable appoyntment, will do there endevor to take the towne; wherein there be three thouſand and fyve hundred men of warr: ſo as what God ſhall pleaſe to doo therein, we truſt our purpooſe, being onely for ſavety of our owne kyngdom, ſhall content his goodnes.

Now we underſtand newly, that one MONſIEUR de Randan, brother to the cont Rochfalcott, is come to the ſea ſyde with a new commiſſion to goo

goo into Scotland, and there to make a full accord. Well, we lyke well all good offers: but when we ſee ſo many meſſengers, and ſo little end thereof, we have occaſion to miſtruſt there doings; and therefore although we will refuſe no offer, but will agree to any reaſonable motion, yet we meane not to neglect our ſuerty: and ſo, we thynk, our good brother will allow. And for furder perſwaſion to our good brother, we wold that ye ſhuld take occaſion to remember hym and his counſell, how farr it is beyond all examplees, that France hath ever had comfort by the Kyng or his progenitors ageynſt England; how often and cuſtomably, on the other ſyde, hath England ayded the King's progenitors ageynſt France. In this late age how often hath the crowne of England ſpent their treaſure, and the people there bloods, remayneth with Engliſhmen in good memory, both for ſervice done in Spayne, at Torney, at Layſaye, laſtly at St Quintyn's. All which ye maye require very well not to be forgotten.

POSTSCRIPT. Sence the ſigning of theſe letters, your other letters of the xxx of March wer brought to our hands, having made a long voiage out of the waye by Flanders, and els where we cannot tell; but nothyng in them moveth us to alter any part of this our former letter.

TO THE QUENIS MAJESTE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen. 10 May 1560. Throkmorton's Papers. N. H. N°. XVI. From the original draught.

IN my lettres of the third of this preſent I advertiſed your Majeſté of the coming over of Meſſieurs de Randan or Lanſac; and in myne others of the fourth I did both advertiſe Monſieur de Randan his coming, and ſuch cauſes therof as I did underſtand. But having made further inquiry, becauſe the other offers ſeme great and not altogether likely, I am by good meanis informed, that the chief cauſe of his going is upon occaſion of lettres ſent hither by Monſieur de Sevre; wherby he ſignifieth, that eyther your ſucceſſe in Scotland is evill, that youe are afraid of King Philip, or that youe are not hable to goo through with your maters; and therfore hath writen, upon ſuppoſall youe will fall to compoſition and be deſirous to live in quiet, for ſomme good perſonage to be ſent over to take your Majeſté at the bounde.

IF your Majeſté do uſe the French as they have uſed youe, and give them, in ſomme recompence of a great many faire tales and promiſes, a few good wordes to comfort them withall, and notwithſtanding uſe the advantage youe have; your Majeſté's wiſdome is therin greatly to be eſtemed: but if otherwiſe, I cannot but be ſory, that before things be brought to perfection on your part, they ſhuld ſtill abuſe your Majeſté wyth deceiptfull wordes, and have therby leaſure to worke ther willes with the

tyme; ſeing that mere neceſſité, and not good will nor deſire of peaxe, driveth them to thes points; and your Majeſté may be aſſured, that theſe three hundreth yeris Fraunce was not in ſo evill caſe as it is. And aſſuredly, whatſoever they ſay, they make as moch preparacion as is poſſible for them for ſhips, horſmen and fotemen, and all things neceſſary for the warre: and for putting of things in order, ther be preſently at Diepe the Dukes d'Aumall and Bullion, the Marquis d'Elbeuf, and Monſieur de Villebon. And ther are already arrived at the coaſt four compenyes of men at armes, and the Marques men prepared for Scotland; and dayly they loke for ther men from Piemont and Metz. And albeit ther great force will not be ready till the end of July; yet have they ſomme enterpriſe in hand, which as I am enformed they mind to execute before. Whither theſe doings accord with ther ſayings, and do not rather confirme, that they want nothing but force and tyme, I truſt, your Majeſté can conſider. And though they be thus buſy in preparacions; yet trouble and unquietnes at home, great ſcarſcité of finance and other things neceſſary for any great enterpriſe are ſuch, as I truſt, they will not, at the leſt this yere, bring things to any paſſe to be hable to empeche youe.

There is one Vincent, a captaine of the ſea, who, as I am enformed, hath taken upon him the charge of the conveying of three ſhips laden with wyne and ſome powder into Scotland, and to diſcharge the ſame at Lieth or Dunbarre. Notwithſtanding that there be inhibitions made, that no man ſhall kepe in their handes any of your Majeſté's proclamacions; yet I have cauſed them to be printed in Fraunce, and made currant both in Normandy, Bretaigne, Paris, and othir placis. I do ſend unto your Majeſté two of the ſame, and alſo the proclamacion ſet furth againſt the Houſe of Guiſe here (of the points wherof I lately advertiſed your Majeſté) together with an anſwer to a publicacion ſet furth for the indiction of a provincial counſail here in Fraunce for reformacion of maters of religion; wherby your Majeſté may perceive, in what caſe your adverſaryes ſtand.

Till the ninth of this preſent, I never herd word from my ſervaunt Davyes which was taken at Rue: which day I received from him a lettre, wherby he ſignifieth, that arriving the xiv^th^ of the laſt at Diepe, he ſought to have paſſage ther; which by the Governor there was denyed him. So as after he had ſtayde two dayes, and was eftſones by the Governor told, that if he wold tarry five dayes longer he ſhuld depart; my ſervaunt, doubting that ſumwhat was ment towardes him, went thens towardes Boulein, purpoſing to take ſhipping ther: and ſo paſſing by Rue, which is in his way to Bullein, he was ther ſtay'd by the captein of the

towne; his malet, lettres, and all he had taken from him, and he himſelf committed to ward. And notwithſtanding he declared himſelf to be my ſervant; and that the endorſement of the pacquet he carried for your Majeſté declared, the ſame was for your Highnes; he was after convey'd from Rue to Crotoy, a caſtle and priſon nere St Valery: where he lyeth, as he writeth unto me, ſo miſerably handeled, as, if he be not in tyme releived, he thinketh he ſhall be paſt nede of relief. It may pleaſe your Majeſté to conſider this caſe: for if it be paſſed over with wordes, it may chaunce to him as it dyd to my other ſervaunt by the prior his meanes; and being thus ſuffered, I doubt, they will do as moch as they may to be as bold with me, and ſuch as be here with me. Your Majeſté may herby judge (ſeing youe have ſo many hoſtages and Ambaſſadors there, and ther folks in Scotland in ſuch daunger, and yet cannot cauſe them refraine theſe malicious and cruell dealings) what they wold do, if they had non of theirs on that ſide.

These men are very glad t'underſtand, that the Quene Dowagier is in the caſtel of Edinborough; ſuppoſing, that howſoever things goo in Lieth, that yet they ſhall be impatronized of that fort to retire themſelfs to: which is the chief thing which the French in ther late lettres to the Quene Dowagier have deſired. Wherfore it may like your Majeſté to do what is poſſible ſpedely to put her out of poſſeſſion there, and not to make any accompt of her nor of the French ther, then of your enemyes in warre; and therfore (in my poor opinion) it is beſt to uſe them therafter: for having her thens, youe are aſſured of your affaires in Scotland; and otherwiſe ſhall have cauſe to doubt, and to kepe your hooll army there longer then nedeth, to the hinderans of your enterpriſes elswhere.

Indors'd: 10 Maij 1560. To the Quenis Majeſté, by Suaſſo the Kyng of Spaygne's courror.

To mr Secretory.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecil. 10 May 1560. Throkmorton's Papers. N. H. N°. XVII. From the original draught in his own hand.

SYR, your letters off the 1v^th^ off May I have receavyd by de Favory the 1x off the ſame. At the reacepte thereoff, and the dyſpatche off thys, I was ſo ſyke and weake, as I cowld ſcantly crepe forthe off my bedd: ſo as I muſt requier hyr Majeſtie's gracius acceptation for my procedyngs yn hyr affayrs at thys tyme, as my ſtrengthe and healthe woll permytte. The maner and cyrcumſtancis you ſhall underſtand at my nexte dyſpatche.

For want off the Frenche Embaſſador's proteſtation, wyche bothe yn the Quen's Majeſtie's letters and yours ys ſayd to be ſent me by your laſt

dyſpatche, I am ſomwhat to ſeke howe to frame my dyſcorſe orderly to the Frenche: and therefore I pray you, ſend yt me by the nexte, and alſo the cownterpayne off the Lord Montague's cypher, wyche you ordenyd to ſerve betwyxte them and me. I perceave, they have the on parte and underſtand I want the other; and therefore have foreborne to wryte to me ſo lyberally by thys curror as they wold; and ſo by thys theyre ſtrange letter, as you ſhall perceave, have for want thereof lefte me yn grett perplexytie: but I truſt, they have better ſatysfycyd hyr Majeſtie at thys dyſpatche. Iff you fynde by the delyvery off hys letters, that he dothe hys dutie; you muſt cheryſhe hym well: he hathe told me, that the King off Spain gave hym grette chearge to paſſe with grett ſecreſie and dylygence with thys dyſpatche ynto Englond. Here ys a new kyndnes: you may ſe, what yt ys to be aforehand: God kepe you theyre. It may pleaſe you, that I may here off the spanyſhe mervaylls wyche ar mencionyd yn the Lord Montagu's letters: but thys I can tell you, that the Spanierds ar afferd, you wyll alie your ſelffes with Fraunce; and that you do deſkant unkyndly off theyre doyngs. Why ſhulde not the Quene looke upp? She had never ſo moche cauſe; for now bothe theſe grette pryncis do ſtryve, who may have hyr amytie aſſuerydly: and therefore you muſte cary fyer and water, the on yn the on hand and the other yn the tother, with poyſe trebuchant on the better ſyde.

You tell me, you be abowte to devyſe for to levie my ſeage; but the tyme ys ſo dyffycullte, that none woll gladly releve me. I wyll, as I may, and my healthe wyll ſuffer, abyde the dyſcuſſion off the warr or peaſe. Iff ytt be warr; ether you muſte revoke me, or theſe woll detene me. Iff you growe to a compocition; then, goode Mr Secretory, lett me aſſuer myſelffe, that I ſhall not tary here: for trewly the ſervyſe woll languyſhe under my chearge, and I ſhall peryſhe yn ytt, yff I tary any tyme. And therefore I pray you, evyne frome the bottom off my harte, bethynke you to put another yn redynes, that he may begynne to order hys thyngs. In my oppynion, Mr Sydney were not the unmetyſte man for thys place, for ſondry reſpects; and yff not he, then Mr Chaloner: but that your ſyſter wyll be angry, I cowld reamember your brother, Mr Thomas Hobie, amongſt others.

By your advertyſment off the two knyghts off the order to be choſyne, I am lefte to my deſkant. Well, yn my oppinion, the tyme ſervythe not to make ether the on race or the other of them ſoverayns off ytt. Off the two, I do better alowe, as the caſe ſtondythe, the Kynge off Boheme to have the order: and yet I thynke, the other woll haſard

ſard more for you, and ſtand you yn more ſtede, when you ſhall have nede. I am advertyſyd, that the kynge off Spayne dothe grettly myſtruſt the revolte off hys Low-contrees; and therefore dare not retyre hys Spanierds frome thens. You may ſe, howe many weys they there do ſerve hys torne, to anymate and make us afferd and the Frenche alternatyvely, to kepe hys Lowe-contrees frome revolte, and others gredy off them frome aſſaylynge them.

THYS curror wyll not tary; and therefore to make an end, I pray you, tell the quene, yt ys a well ſpent penie to ſave a pownd, and a well made warr yn on yere that woll make goode and ſuer peaſe for xx yers. Mary all thys matter ys yn the well handelynge. And ſo I take my leave off you. Dyſmay not your ſelffe with brutes off theſe men's practyſys, nether yn Ierland nor elſe wheare: for yt ys lyke, they woll norysſhe as many as they can; but they be not yn caſe to excecute any grett matters as yet.

Indors'd: To mr Secretory, the xth of Maye 1560.

TO MY LORD ADMYRALL.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Lord Admiral.

10 May 1560.

Throkmorton's Papers.

N. H. N°. XXI.

From the original draught.

THERE hath bene lately with me heir one Sconderick, borne in Guelderlande, ſumtymes dwelling in Fluſhing in Zeland where he hath preſently both wief and children. And albeit he is the king of Spaine's ſubject, yet hath he borne ſo ſmall affection to the late emperour and the king of Spaine that now is, as he hath alwayes ſerved on the French part againſt them: and now at the laſt finding himſelf alſo evill ſatisfyed at the French handes; he is offended with them, and deſireth to do them diſpleaſour. And as he is a man of warre by lande, and hath ſervid with Almains hertofore: ſo is he a good and expert captaine for the ſea, as I am informed, and can ſerve well that waye; and is a tall man. He hath made this offer unto me: that whenſoever I ſhall give him knowledge, he will be in arredines with two ſhips, furniſhed as he ſhall think good himſelf, to be ſet furth at Fluſhing; and with the ſame to comme alonges the French coaſte, with ſuch as he ſhall not be ſuſpected; and not onely eſpye what preparation the French ſhall have of ſhips, but alſo enter into ſomme port on this ſide, eyther Newhaven, Diepe, Breſt, or ſomme other place where the beſt and greateſt number of ſhips ſhall lye, and there ſteale away one or two, and burne as he may; and that done, repaire with his ſhips to the coaſt of Englande: wherupon he will deſire to be enterteigned, and to have a certificat from the quene to be knowne for her ſervaunt, and to be free

from ſpoiling by the Quenis ſubjectes at his arrivall in any of her havens. I have fallen to this point with him; and have promiſed him, when tyme ſhal be, to ſend him word, by Mr Greſſam's meanes, to put him ſelf in order for th'enterpriſe. And now, My Lord, if he do this ſervice, as he ſhall therby ſhew himſelf to deſerve good interteignment, ſo is he worthy to be made of. And therfore, if things break out to warre, it ſhal be well done in tyme to writ to Mr Greſſam, to ſignify to the ſaid Sconderick whan he ſhall goo about his enterpriſe. And I think, it wil be a great deale a nerer way to ſend to Fluſhing, then to ſend to me to cauſe him from hens to have knowledge therof.

There is one Vincent, a captaine of the ſea, who (as I am informed) hath taken upon him the charge of conveying of three ſhips laden with wine, ſomme gonnepowder, and other neceſſaries, into Scotlande, and to diſcharge the ſame either at Lieth or Dunbarre. Amongs all the melancoly maters which trouble me being ſick, I am very glad t'underſtande of the ſtout and couragious dealinges of your miniſters northward: which as it ſoundeth moch to your Lordſhip's honor; ſo ſhall the ſame be in myne opinion greatly advaunced, and to the furtherance of the Quenis Majeſté's ſervice, to cauſe Mr Winter to be made knight.

Indors'd: To My Lord Admyrall, 10 Maij, by John Ilande 1560.

To the right honorable Sir Nicolas Throkmorton knight, the Queene's Majestie's Ambassadour with the frenche king.

Sec. Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

From Weſtminſter. 13 May 1560.

Throkmorton's Papers. N. H. N°. XXIII.

From the original in his own hand.

SIR, after my hartieſt manner, I have ſtayed your ſervant Daviſs ſence his comming home three or four dayes, both to heare from yow, if it might ſo chance, and to come to the knoledg of more matter to advertiſe yow: but nether happening worth his abode, I doo retorn hym with ſpede. The Biſhop of Vallence is come hyther, and complayneth of his intreatment with the Scotts; who almoſt wold gyve hym no creditt. He ſayth, that they wer accorded uppon all matters in controverſye, ſaving the matter of the leage with the Quene's Majeſty; which the Scotts wold not diſſolve, without hir Majeſtie's pleaſure had. And ſo he was remitted to the Regent, and promiſed to receave anſwer next daye from them; which he had not, but was admoniſhed by Mr Killigrew to depart: whom he blameth much; as, for lack of leaſure, I am fayne to remitt that and certen other matter to Mr Killigrew's lettres.

God trieth us with many difficultees. *The Queen's Majeſtie never liketh this matter of Scotland:* yow knowe, what hangeth thereuppon: weak

harted men, and flatterors will follow that waye. And now, when *we loked for beſt fortun*, the *worſt* cam. Apon tewsdaye the 7 of this month, our men offred an aſſalt to Lethe; and being not ſaltable, they were repulſed *with loſs of a thouſand men:* never a captayn was ſlayne, nor any of any vallue but officers and ſerjeants of bandes. *My Lord Grey is* over doutefull. My Lord of Norfolk hath ſent a ſupplye, and lyke a prynce of great honor and wiſedome myndeth the reenforcement. The Quene's Majeſty alſo myndeth the acheving of this matter ſo erneſtly, as nothyng ſhal be ſpared. Order is gyven to ſend both men, monny, and artillary with all poſſible ſpede. *I have had* ſuch a torment herin *with the Queen's Majeſtie*, as an ague hath not in five fitts ſo much abated.

I doo ſend to yow at this preſent a pacquett to my Lord Montague, which I beſech yow ſend as ſoone as ye can poſſible: and if ye paye any thyng for the chardgees theroff; ſend me word, and I will paye it to my Lady your wiffe. Therin is his revocation, and the contynuance of sir Thomas Chamberlayn, and a full inſtruction of all thyngs paſſed ſence there departure. I have prayed Mr Killigrew to ſupply my wryting. And ſo I wiſh us comfort here for yow, and yow there ſome for us. From Weſtminſter, the xiii^th^ of May 1560.

Yours aſſuredly



To the right honorable ser Nicholas Throgmerton knight, ambaſſador for her majeſtye to the frenche kinge.

Mr Killigrew to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

From Weſtminſter. 13 May 1560.

N. H. N°. XXIV.

From the original in his own hand.

THESE may be t'advertis yow, that I have reaceved yours bothe of the 6 of Aprell and of the 28; th'one at Barwic, th'other in this towne, but firſt ſent thether. I aryved hire with my charge the xi of this preſent at night, who this morninge had audience of her Mageſty; where after his diſcours of the proſidinges in this jornay, invayed apon occaſion agaynſt me before her Highnes. The circumſtancis I have no leyſure to wright unto yow, nether of that, nor many other thinges at this preſent; but yt ſeamed *to ſom, that her Highnes did bear to much with his rehatygn:* I wyll mak a memory of the hole, and ſend yt by

the next aſſured. *Maſter Secretary*, being otherwyſe occopied about *erneſt matters*, wylled me to wright this myche unto yow, *as folloith*. Yt was long are the Buſchope of Valence cold have ſave condyt of the Lordes of Scotland to repaire unto the Quyne Doujar, bycauſe they did miſtruſt the ſuffitiencye of his authorité; but yet at lengyth yt was granted. So as he went and ſpak with the Quyne in the caſtell of Edenbourgh, and after came unto the Lordes; where he was well receaved, and his oration dillygently harde. But the next day, when yt came to talke of the matters that were in controverſye, he was ſo myche myslyked by his awne fault, that My Lord of Maxwell had the garde of hem, tell he might be providid of thinges neceſſary for his retorne agayne: the cauſe was, for that he ſayd he had no authorytie to demolyſe the towne of Lyth, and ſend bake the ſoldiars. But during his ſtay, by way of wrighting, he obtayned a new occaſion to treat farther: ſo as, in his ſecond parley, he granted, by the conſent of the Quyne Doujar, to the demolyſching of Lythe; in caſe the Scottes wolde break ther league made with Ingland, revok ther hoſtagis, and gyve pleggis to the Quyne Doujar for ther obedience, beſides the reſtoringe of the caſtell of Dombretayne into her poſſeſſion. Whereapon the parlye was broken; bycauſe the Lordes of the congregation cold not revok ther pleggis, nor break the league, without the Quyne's Majeſté's conſent. This is th'effect of his jornay at this tyme.

Our army, in this meane whyle, and they of Lyth did viſet one th'other, bothe with canon and harchebuſe, at ſondry ſchrimiſches; wherin where ſlayn and taken of bothe partes, but many hurt with ſhott. Wherein we have loſt no man of name; but have ſlayne of thers divers, and taken alſo: whoſe nomber of three thouſand good ſoldiers was diminiſched by five hundred of the beaſt, before my departure thence: at which tyme I leyfte ther trenches within ſix ſcore of ther walles, where the battery was to be planted the ſecond of this preſent. Yow may aſke, what our men ment to remayne ther ſo long, without making battery: I ſay, *want of many things neſſeſary for that purpos*. Myne opinion of our neyghbours I can not wright of at this tyme: but yf ther powers were according to ther good wylles; ther fryndes might be jugged far more happye, and they bleſſed. Since my departure, *battery was layd, the breche made, and the aſſault given; which we have loſt by diſorder:* whereof I cannot as yet wright unto yow ſufficiently: but this, together with the Biſchope's relation *unto the Queen's Majeſtie, cauſed her to renew the opinion of Caſſandra*. Neverthelefe, I am wylled to aſſure yow, *that our men there ſhall have ayd out of hand*.

Your

YOUR ſicknes is hire myche lamentid, and your retorne myche deſired of your fryndes; amongeſt the which I account *the Secretary* moſt unfayned, perfayct, and aſſured. But the caſe is ſuche now, as your *ſic ſtate may ſarve your contry. Matters, as I am aſſured, wil grow to ſuch end ſhortly* as therby *your redemtion ſhal follow*, are be long. In this meane tyme, *good hed is given to the proſidings in Flanders;* who be not yet ſo forward as was thought, nor *their miniſters here* ſo hote as at *firſt men juged. The King of Spain's reſollution is loked for in the matter.* In theſe termes thinges ſtand at this preſent hire: as they ſhall change, I ſhall not fayle t'advertis yow. In this meane whyle, I pray yow, to beare with my bryfnes. Somewhat I refar to this bearer, whom yow may queſtion withall. And ſo after my humble comendations unto yow, and harty to my fryndes ther, I beſiche the Lord to preſerve yow, and ſend yow ſone home to your contentation. From Weſtmeſter this XIII of May, at one after midnight 1560.

By your aſſured to comande

Henry Kyllygrew

THIS incloſed I receaved this day, to ſend yow by the firſt. For myne awne ſtate; yt is as yow leyſte yt, ſave the BUſchope of Valence hathe made yt ſomwhat worſe; who wyllis yow veary yll: I know not wherfor, nor he hemſelf, but that he juggyth yow wrote agaynſt hem.

TO THE QUEEN.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen. 13 May 1560

IT may pleaſe your MAJESTÉ to be advertiſed, that the xth of this preſent I ſent unto your HIGHNES a pacquet by the ſpaniſh curror, named Suaſſo; who arriving here the ſame daye brought unto me a lettre from your HIGHNES AMBAſſADORS in Spaine, the LORD Montague and sir Thomas Chamberlaine; and told me, that they had depeched him expreſſely with other lettres to your MAJESTÉ by the KING of Spain his order and charge given by his owne mowthe.

Throkmorton's Papers. N. H. N° XXV. From the original draught.

THE IXth of this preſent I received your MAJESTÉ's lettres of the VIth, with ſome other writings mencioned in the ſame, by *De Favory*. Wherupon both becauſe the FRENCH court was at Chinon, XVII leagues from this towne,

and I myſelf ſo ſicke in my bed, as I had no hope to be hable to repaire thither, or, whether ſo ever the ſame ſhuld be removed, to execute your Majeſtie's commaundement, in informing the French King of your Majeſtie's anſwer to his Ambaſſador's proteſtation; I thought good to ſend Mr Somer to the court with a lettre to the cardinall, the copy wherof I ſend unto your Majeſté herwithall. He founde the court at Chinon; and having delivered to the cardinall my lettre, the cardinall cauſed another to be ſent unto me for anſwer, which I think you will find very ſtrange; the copy wherof I ſend unto your Majeſté herwithall. Wherunto I have thought good to write ſuch anſwer as may apere unto your Majeſtie by the copy wyche I ſend you herwith, and to depeche the ſame by Mr Jones and Mr Somer unto the cardynall and the Duke off Guyſe hys brother, becauſe I am not hable myſelf to ſtirre abrode out of my bed; having given them commiſſion to ſay unto the cardinall and the Duke of Guiſe th'effect of your Majeſté's anſwer to the French Ambaſſador's proteſtation: wherupon what ſhall ſuccede I will advertiſe your Majeſté by the firſt. In the meane tyme I thought it my duety to ſignify unto your Majeſté, how farre I had proceded toching th'effect of your laſt lettres: moſt humbly beſeching the ſame to accept in good and gracious part, that I am not hable myſelf to do that in your ſervice, wherin ther ſhuld on my behaulf want no paine nor travaill, if I were by any meanes ſtrong ynoughe to ſtirr abrode.

And wheras I wrote lately unto your Majeſté, that Monſieur de Randan was to come over; and that he ſhuld attend at Bullen for ſome knowledge from the French Ambaſſadour on that ſide, and therupon to goo over: I do underſtand, that under colour of fayning himſelf to be ſick, he remaineth preſently at Paris: upon what conſideration, I knowe not. I am alſo informed, that there is order given for fouor enſeignes of fotemen to be at Diepe the xx^th^ of June, and to be embarqued the laſt of the ſame. Notwithſtanding, by all the beſt intelligence that I have, if theſe men meane to ſett any force indede to the ſea, they can by no meanes be ready to enter on ſhipbord till towardes the later end of July. Garcilazo de Vega is arrived nere the court; but as yet neyther he, nor the Ambaſſadors of Venize who remaine at Bleais, have had any audience: and it is thought, the King will give non of the three audience, till about the 22 of this moneth, at Remorantin.

It may pleaſe your Majeſté further t'underſtande, that, upon the peruſing of your Highnes anſwer to the Frenche Ambaſſador's proteſtation, amonges other maters wherwith they had injuried your Majeſté, I judged that the late ſtay of my ſervaunt with your Highnes lettres was not to

be forgoten: and therfore thought good to cauſe his ſtay and uſage to be drawne in ſuch ſort as your Majeſté may perceive by the copy of the ſame ſent herwithall; which I do mooſt humbly beſeche your Majeſté t'accept in good and gracious parte.

Because I was informed, that the French uſed all the expedition they coulde to put in arredines their ſhips; being for that purpoſe upon the coaſt of Normandy the Dukes of Aumale and Bullion, the Marques d'Albeuf and Monſieur de Villebon; notwithſtanding the late takin of my ſervaunt Davyes, I aventured, to be the more aſſured of their preparations and doings, as ſecretly as I could to ſend another ſervaunt of myne to Roane: and by him do underſtand, that the VIth of this preſent ther was great ſtirre and ſecret aſſemblees at Roane, being there about twenty thouſand men that favour the goſpell. For th'appaiſing of which ſtirre, Monſieur de Villebon repaired with about five thouſand men to Roane, and upon his cominge thither cauſed ſomme places of the towne to be furniſhed with ſcaffolds and gibets for execution: which being ſet up the VIth of this preſent, were the ſame night pulled downe. Wherupon the VIIth and VIIIth of the ſame ther was ſuch trouble up and downe about ſerch for thoſe who had pulled downe the ſcaffolds and gibbets, as the ſhoppes were ſhut, and all traficque within the towne ceaſed; and ſuch awayte layde for comers and goers, as my ſervaunt had hardly eſcaped, without great friendſhip, out of the towne: and it is thought, if the mater grow to force, that de Villebon ſhal be to weake. The Marques d'Albeuf and the Duke d'Aumale were at a caſtle neir Rone; from whens they durſt not remove, becauſe of theſe troubles. Notwithſtanding, they ſent their compenyes of men of armes and ſouldiors to Rone, to ſerve under Monſieur de Villebon. There is alſo at Rone the cardinall of Burbon. Nevertheles, ther hath bene ſet up in diverſe places of the cyty the verſets in french which I ſend your Majeſté herwithall.

What wil be th'ende of this garboile, is doubtfull: but I have layde as good awayte as I can, to underſtande how thinges procedethe, and to what iſſue theſe troubles will comme. And albeit, before I ſent my ſervant to Roane, ther was great ſtirre for preparation and victualling of ſhippes and men of warre: yet upon his coming thither, they left of their doings altogether, and ſtay'd their preparation of ſhips and furniture of victualles. Now, whether the occaſion therof was upon the troubles at Roane; or that they will not ſet furth till they have more ſhippes and men of warre, I know not: but the bruict goeth, that they do ſtay till their gallees be come about; and that the ſhippes in Breſt haven and other places be arrived at Newhaven. And it is ſaid withall, that when

they be ready, they will do rather ſome enterpriſe upon Englande, then ſet furth towardes Scotlande: and therfore for the tyme, they do ſtay ſtill, till they be ſtronger. It is ſaid alſo, that the Frenche have ſomme enterpriſe in hand for the ſurprinſe of Garneſey and Jarſey: wherunto, I truſt, ther is regard had, without any remembraunce from me.

Indors'd, To the Quein's majeſtie 13 May 1560, by Yland.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR NICHOLAS THROKMORTON KNIGHT, THE QUEENE'S MAJESTIE'S AMBASSADOUR WITH THE FRENCHE KING.

Sec. Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

From Greenwich. 22 May 1560.

N. H. N°xxxviii

From the Original in his own hand.

SIR, monſieur de Randan hath taken good leaſure, and cam yeſterdaye hyther to the court, with the embaſſador and the biſhop of Vallence. He hath with [him] ten or twelve gentillmen, as it ſemeth, of ſervice; amongſt whom the baron of Cortone is one. He hath brought a commiſſion, dated the 2d of Maye, directed to the biſhops of Vallence and Amyens, Labroſs, Doyzell, and hymſelf laſt; authoriſing them all, or two of them, to treate, and accord all thynges. I dout, whyther the ſecond, third and fourth, being in Lythe, maye have leave to come to the treaty: ſo as it wil be handled by two onely. As I perceyve, the matter wil be committed to mr Wotton, mr Sadler, mr Percy, mr Careu and me; ſo as the firſt and laſt muſt anſwer for the nomber of twoo. I thynk, my lord of Norfolk ſhall enter in with a greter army, and my lord Talbott with hym: if we cannot compaſs our honeſt and reaſonable deſyres; he ſhall, or muſt do it. We onely ſeke ſuerty; which cheefly dependeth uppon the liberty of Scotland, and yet uppon a leefull liberty. My lord admyrall goeth within theis five dayes to the ſea, and *onely cruſeith*; althowgh we be content the *French* ſhall thynk *otherwiſe*.

YESTERDAYE Watſon (quondam Lincoln) Pates (quondam Wigorn) Feckman (quondam Abbot) wer committed to the towre, as men obſtynate. Moo will, or muſt follow, ad terrorem. Boner is in the Marſhalſee. If the French begyn oppen playe we maye not diſſemble with theis men. Chapperon is ſtayed by the lords of Scotland; who had commiſſion to be delyvered to the biſhop d'Amyens and La Broſs, to compownd the matters of Scotland: but becauſe they douted, whyther treatyes ſhuld hurt them, they have differred; and ſtayed hym from delyvery of it in Hollyrood houſe. What will follow of my going towardes Scotlande, I know not, but I feare the ſucceſs, quia *the Queen's Majeſtie is ſo evil diſpoſed* to the

the matter; which troobleth *us all*: but herin yow have your part. I ſent yow the copy of La Cevre's proteſtation by Daviſs. The end of our will try all. And ſo I take my leave. From Grenwich, the 22 of May 1560.

Yours aſſuredly, always in haſt,



AT this inſtant cam to me your pacquett by *John Ilon* of Dunkyrk: by which I perceve, Daviſs was not then come to you at the wrytyng thereof.

TO THE QUENIS MAJESTE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen.

From Amboiſe. 22 May 1560.

Throkmorton's Papers. N. H. N°XXXIX.

From the original draught.

IT may pleaſe your Majeſtie, the XIII[th] off May, DON Garcilaſco, a gentylman off the KING off Spain's chamber, ſent from hys maſter to thys prynce yn legation, aryvyd here at Amboyſe. The ſame nyght MONſIEUR de Shantonett's secretory dyd come unto me (as ſent from them bothe) to vyſyte me, and to declare, that DON GACRILAſCO was aryvyd, who was ſent frome the KYNGE hys maſter to the FRENCHE KYNGE yn negociation abowte the quarells betwyxte the Frenche and your Majeſtie; and therefore myndyd, before he departyd hence, to comme and vyſyte me, and to conferre with me. For anſwer, I requieryd the secretory to geve them bothe my moſt hertie thanks for theyre gentyll vyſytation; and to excuſe me, that I dyd not vyſyte them, as I was deſyerus yff my helthe had ſervyd me. The nexte day, beynge the XIIII[th] off May, I dyd ſend on off myne to do on my behalffe the lyke offyce unto them.

THE ſame day at afternone DON Garcilaſco and MONſIEUR de Shantonett came to my lodgynge to me: and, after ſomme lytyll tyme ſpent yn ceremonies, DON Garcilaſco ſayd, the KYNGE hys maſter, your Majeſtie's goode brother, had ſent hym to the FRENCHE KYNGE, to travell, by the advyſe off hys EMBAſſADOR reſydent here MONſIEUR de Shantonett, with thys prynce and hys mynyſters, to compownd amyablie the doleancys and quarells betwyxte the FRENCHE KYNGE and you; ſo as the univerſall peaſe, wheareoff chryſtendom had preſently grett nede, myght be conſervyd: and bycauſe your Majeſtie was a partie, and I your mynyſter, they thowght goode to conferre with me, before theyre audyence.

I ANSWERYD, as your Majeſtie dyd alweys eſteme the Kynge hys maſter your goode brother, an aſſueryd frend and unfeynyd alie; ſo thys ſyncere maner off procedynge wolde confyrme and augment your Majeſtie's goode oppinion off the Kyng hys maſter, your goode brother: aſſuerynge hym, that you were faulen ynto theſe rygorus termes with the Frenche moſt unwyllyngly, and with greffe; and that your honor, neceſſytie, and the ſavetie off your realme and people occacionyd theſe your doyngs; as, I truſtyd, Monſieur de Santonett cowlde well at large enforme hym. As to hymſelffe, I ſayd; that I dyd well perceave, that hys order yn procedynge wolde well approve the goode reaporte that your Majeſtie's Embaſſadors with the Kynge hys maſter had ſyngnified to your Majeſtie off hys goode inclination towards your affayrs and your realme; wheareoff alſo they had by theyre late letters made me pryvie.

THEN ſayd Monſieur de Shantonett: Monſieur l'Ambaſſadeur, we be comme to you to taulke frankly and frendly with you; and therefore, I pray you, lett us trewlie underſtand, what be the poynts you reſte uppon for your miſtreſs's ſatysfaction. I anſweryd: The ſame artycles that I ſhewed you were propoſyd by me to thys prynce, hys mother, and cowncell, the XIIIth off Marche laſte, be the ſame that I demand nowe to be performyd: and bycauſe you ſhall the better perceave, that the Quene my miſtreſs dothe ſtey hyr ſelffe uppon thoſe poynts, withowte variation; and yn that I repute you bothe to be ſuche mynyſters, as wyll not ſeparate my miſtreſs honor and ſuertie frome the Kynge your maſter's, wyche yndede be unſeperablie conjoynyd together; I wyll ſhewe you the Quene my miſtreſs anſwer to the Frenche Embaſſador's proteſtation: wyche Frenche proteſtation, Monſieur de Shantonett, you told me, when we were laſte together, you had ſene. And ſo they red your Majeſtie's anſwer to the ſayd proteſtation; wheareoff they deſyeryd a copie. I tolde them, that when the ſame was delyveryd to the Frenche Kynge, and my secretories were reatornyd frome the cowrte, bothe wyche were now theyre abowte that matter, I wold delyver them a copie. They ſemyd to alowe your Majeſtie's anſwer very well.

THEN ſayd Monſieur de Shantonett: Monſieur l'Ambaſſador, do you not reamember, that when I was here laſte with you, I told you, that the cardynall off Lorayne dyd ſay, that the Scotts had made a treatie with Fraunce yn the late Kyng's tyme, that the realme off Scottland ſhulde be governyd by whatt mynyſters yt ſhulde pleaſe the Frenche; the Scotts requierynge off themſelffes, that the realme myght be governyd by Frenchemen, for the partialités amongſt themſelffes? The cardynall ſayd alſo, that yt was agreyd by the nobylytie and the eſtates,

that the crowne off Scottland ſhulde be by certayne off the beſt off the nobylitie browght hyther to the Kynge Dolphyne and Queene, and ſo to be lefte here to be gardyd at Saynct Denis with the crowne off Fraunce; and that by all theyre conſents the realme off Scottland ſhulde be frome hencefforthe anexyd to the crowne off Fraunce, ſo as alweys the Dolphyne off Fraunce ſhulde be Kynge off Scottland. Nowe, Monſieur l'Ambaſſador, ſayd Monſieur de Shantonett, yff thes be trewe; then ſe, wheare you ar: the Quene your miſtreſs dothe deſyer and offerythe hyr healpe, that the people and realme off Scottland ſhulde be ſubgetts and obeydyent to the Quene theyre ſoverayne; and the Frenche Kynge and Quene dothe requier to have them thus far forthe obeydyent, as to have them performe and kepe no newe burdens nor extraordynary commandments, but ſuche as the Duke off Sattyllorowe and all the nobylytie, with the conſent of the reſte off the ſtates, dyd agré unto, and dyd treate and conclude with the late Frenche Kynge and the realme off Fraunce; as apperythe by the publyke inſtruments ſynyd with theyre hands and ſealyd with theyre ſeals, and ſent ynto Fraunce by certayne off ſondrie eſtats and condycions frome the hole realme, at the mariage off the Quene off Scottland. Monſieur l'Ambaſſador, I ſpeake not thys, ſayd Monſieur de Shantonett, as thowhe I dyd beleve yt to be trewe; nether do I ſpeake yt altogether a la volée: for I aſſuer you, ſayd he, thys I thynke wyll be on of theyre beſt poynts that they woll preſſe, yff yt be trewe that they alledge, or altogether not trewe; and therefore Don Garcilaſco and I wolde knowe your oppinion, what we ſhulde ſay and anſwer to thys matter: for, Monſieur l'Ambaſſador, ſayd he, yn all treaties amiablie amongſt pryncys theyre ys and owght grett regard to be had to the obſervation off treaties, and lytyll favor to be ſhewed to the violation off them; unles you procede by the wey off armes, and then theyre ys no place for taulke and reaſons; for jus eſt in armis.

I Answeryd: Monſieur l'Ambaſſador, that part wyche you dowte woll be by the Frenche moſte replied uppon, and (as yt ſemythe) bryngythe with yt to you and Don Garcilaſco moſt dyffycultie to anſwer, dothe yn my oppinion requier no anſwer; for yt ys but to contend de lana caprina, ſeynge theyre ys no ſuche treatie betwyxte Fraunce and Scottland. I wyll not denie, I ſayd, but, paraventure, the Frenche woll cauſe ſuche a inſtrument to be made yn forme, and ſolemly ſynyd, ether by l'Aubeſpine or ſomme other Notori, to abuſe you withall: and yet, methynkythe, they ſhulde not uſe ſuche impudencie. You be bothe ſo conſyderate, that you wyll deſyer to ſe the verie oryginall, and not beleve a tranſcrypte off the adverſary party. Well, ſayd Monſieur de Shan-

tonett, I pray you, ſend to the Quene your miſtreſs, to procuer a trew certificat frome the Duke off Shattyllorowe and others off the nobylytie, ſynyd with theyre hands and ſealyd with theyre ſeals, off the treaties paſſyd betwyxte Fraunce and Scotland; and that ſuche as be lyvynge off the scottyſhe Ambaſſadors and commyſſioners may alſo certyfy theyre knoledge off the trewthe and cyrcumſtancis off thys matter, what was done by them when they were here at the mariage off the Dolphine: for, ſayd Monſieur de Shantonett, yn thys matter I preſſe you not withowte ſome grownd; and therefore the ſoner we have thys matter dyſcuſſyd, the better we ſhall procede. I told them, I wold ſend unto your Majeſtie at my nexte dyſpatche abowte thys matter: and yn the meyne tyme I requieryd them, yn caſe the Frenche dyd ſubornate any ſuche treatie with colors off truthe, that they wolde ſuſpend theyre judgements and credytt, untyll they myght here frome your Majeſtie and the ſtates off Scottland. Thys was the ſubſtance off ower conference.

After the wryting of this above, a perſonage who ſince my coming over hath ſundry wayes well ſerved your Majeſté, and by whome I have from tyme to tyme received very good advertiſmentes, who is to be conſiderid by your Majeſté (as I ſhall be hable, at my repaire to the ſame, to declare unto youe more at lenght) hath bene with me at my lodging, and informed me, that, having bene all allongſt the ſea coaſte from Gaſcoigne to Breſt, where he hath conſiderid the ſtate of marine affaires for the warres, he findeth that, moch agreable to the Quene Dowager's lettre ſent *into Leth*, this King hath not above twenty four ſhips for the warre, and of the ſame not paſt eight of any force; and he beleveth, by all that he can underſtande, that they ſhall not be hable to ſet out ſo many. He telleth me alſo, that, in paſſing by Daulphiné and Provence, he underſtoode, there was great buſineſſe there towardes, about Vienna and Valence: and that, wheras three thouſand men were appoincted to repaire thitherward out of Piemont, for ſtay of ſtirre there for fault of payment and evill handeling othirwiſe, there will not be goten of the ſaid three thouſand but ſix hundred: and that, notwithſtanding all th'apparence of quietnes about the court, the xvith of this preſent there were ſix who had determined to have killed the Duke of Guiſe, as he ſhuld goo on hunting; which they ment veryly to put in execution, had not one of the ſixe diſcovered the ſame; wherupon the five are fled awaye: which mater hath ſtriken a mervailous feare at the Duke of Guiſe's hart, and the cardinall's: which Cardinall hath a coche in making which ſhall cary in it twelve fawkonets, ſix upon a ſide, for defence by the waye: and the feare they have is ſo great, as the furriers are commanded

manded to make lodging in one place, when the King goeth cleane contrary and changeth his journeys. The priſoners which I ſignifyed were eſcaped priſon at Towers are, as I am by this ſaid man informed, abrode ſtirring of wars. Before th'ende of June, he telleth me aſſuredly, that there wil be thirty thouſand men at the leſt in the felde, who will eyther put downe the houſe of Guiſe, or loſe their lives. He informeth me alſo, that the ſtate of Geneva and Mr Calvin, underſtanding the King of Navarre his ſlacknes, have ſent unto him to charge him with his promis made unto them and the ſtates of Almaine for religion: and had ſignifyed, that wheras they have hitherto pray'd for him in their comon prayers by name; that in drawing back they will notify his doings to the world, and declare him as canem ad vomitum. Wherupon the ſaid King, as he ſayeth, hath cauſed reformation to be begonne throughe Gaſcoigne and Guyen, and hath aboliſhed the uſe of the maſſe.

All which things conſidered; and that theſe men have nother money nor men, nor know not where to find any in tyme; thoughe they have ſhips, not being hable to ſet out ſo many as they make accompt of: I do not in my ſimple judgement ſee, how they ſhal be hable by any meanes this yeare to annoy your Majeſté. For having preſently no hope of any great force, not being hable to levy any men at home, for the feare they are in; your Majeſté ſhall not nede, whatſoever any man ſay unto you, to be afrayde of them. And thoughe they were in redines to ſet out as moche as they are hable; yet are not their forces in ſuch ſort, as ſhuld let your Majeſté to goo throughe with your enterpriſe in Scotland, and further to take your advantage, and to vanquiſhe your enemyes if they ſtirre abrode. And ſeing they are ſo troubled preſently as they be at home; the further the yeir goeth on towards ſomer, the more feare ſhall they be in: ſo as your Majeſté hath all th'advantage that may be.

And wheras Mr Secretary wrote lately unto me, that I ſhuld inquire of the practiſe here of one O Brien of Ireland; I am informed, that they here have accorded with him to put this maner practiſe in ure: that the French mynding to uſe all poſſible meanis to get into their handes Dunbriton, the ile of Arraine, or the ile of Argile; the Iriſhmen, which inhabit anenſt the ſame, by meanis of the ſaid O Briens ſhall with ther force and help of victualles ſuccour the French in ther enterpriſe. Wherunto it may pleaſe your Majeſté to cauſe the Duke of Chattilleraut and th'Erle of Arraine and others to have good regard, and alſo My Lord Deputy, on your ſide, for your realme of Irland. He telleth me alſo, that the French have an other practiſe; eyther to betrap the Prior of St Andrews and Erle of Arraine, or ells to cauſe them to be poiſonned: with adver-

tiſment wherof a Gaſcoigne preacher, the curé of Shery, is depeched out of Fraunce to give them warning herof. Nevertheles, it may pleaſe your Majeſté to let them underſtond of it from youe; and alſo to give all the Lordes of the congregacion warning, to beware of the Buſhop and Deane of Glaſco and ther well-willers; for they and ther frendis, and ſome o-thers that ſhew fair facis to the congregacion, be great favorers of the Frenche. I am alſo enformed, that if yowr Majeſté's pleaſure be, in caſe the French have warre with your Majeſté, or that they mind to ſend force to annoy the concregacion in Scotland, that they which profeſſe the goſpel in theſe partes upon the ſea's coaſte will deliver unto your Majeſté Nantes in Britaigne, Angiers, St Malos, St Michael's Mount, and as many portes as they can get into ther handes by any meanes; which advertiſment this ſaid preacher caryethe, as I am advertiſed, to the Erle of Arraine, to be by him offered to your Majeſté. I am alſo credibly informed, that the Grand-prior going on his way towardes Marſeilles, was aſſailed and like to be killed, and very hardly eſcaped to Marſeilles; where he remaineth, and dare not goo abrode: wherby your Majeſté may perceive, what generall hatred the Houſe of Guiſe is in in this countrey.

Upon knowledge of the Ambaſſadors of Spaine's repaire to the court, the XVIIIth of this preſent I ſent Midelmore my ſervaunt thither; both to talke with them upon their audience, and to lerne otherwiſe as moche as he could: who ſpeaking with them on my behaulf, th'Ambaſſador Monſieur de Chantonet declared unto him. The XXI^ſt^ Maye at one of the cloke in the afternon came to the courte the Ambaſſador of Spaigne and Don Garſilaſco, and had audience in the cardynall of Lorrayne's chamber; the ſayd cardinall and the Duke of Guyſe, his brother, beinge preſent. Fyrſt the Ambaſſador towchyd in generall wordes, howe muche yt greavyd the King of Spaigne, that England and Fraunce ſhoulde have warre togethers. Wherunto withowt further patience, the cardinal came to declare the late viaige of the Buſhop of Vallance, and th'effect therof as he ſayeth. The ſayd Buſhop, under ſaffe conduicte frome the Quene's Majeſté, went unto Barwyke: wher he receavyd a paſporte frome My Lord Grey, for ten dayes, to paſſe further into Skotland; as well to ſpeak with the Quene, as alſo to treate with the people. Where he colde never be ſufferyd to ſpeak with the Quene, but in the company off two Englyſhemen and on Skottyſhemanne: and yet he ſpake with hir, at the leſt, five or ſix ſondry tymes. He could not come to the ſpeche of the people, before the laſt daye of his paſporte. At what tyme he demandyd the occaſyon of their ſturre and revolte againſt their Kinge. Wherunto the people anſweryd; fyrſt, that Lethe beinge ſo kept with

French force dyd lett the traffyck of marchawntes, and hynderyd muche the proffettes of the contreys: ſo as their deſyer was, the ſame myght be raſyd. Wherunto he made anſwer, yt ſhulde be raſyd; and aſkyd further, what ells movyd their ſturr. They made anſwer, that they wold have all the French forces in Lethe and ellſwhere in Skotland retyeryd frome thence: which was alſo promyſyd by the ſayd Busſhop. Who goinge on further with the matter, aſkyd what ells they wold have; and they made anſwer, that the governement and juſtice of the contrey might be in the handes of the nobylyty there: which the Busſhope grawntyd: but that the ſame ſhold neyther be in the handes of the Duke of Shatillerault, nor his ſonne the Earle of Arrayne's; for that they were principalls of that rebellion. The people deſyeryd further, that they might have three or four townes where the goſpell myght be preachyd at lyberty. The Busſhop's anſwer therto was, that he had no commiſſyon to treate of any ſuche matter; but that the Kynge his maſter's pleaſure muſt be further knowen therin, before he could ſaye or promyſe any thinge therin. After all this the Busſhope aſkyd of theme, yf they wold be true and faythfull ſubjects unto the Kinge: and their anſwer was, that all theſe former poynts performyd and aſſueryd, that they wold obey as of dutye they owght to doo. Then the Busſhop ſayd, I muſt nowe on the behalffe of the King my maſter demande of youe ſome thinge; which ys, that youe gyve hoſtages of that your promyſe to be his true and faythfull ſubjectes: which they were contentyd to do, ſo as their former demandes myght be performyd.

Thus Meſſieurs, ſayd the cardynall, youe may ſee the skottes nation pacifyed, ſavinge in this poynt of relygion: and many of theme have retyeryd themeſelffes to their howſſes hereupon; ſo as there was not of skottiſh force before Lethe above fifteen hundred men, at the Busſhop's comyng frome thence, wherof the nomber ys muche decreaſyd ſince his commynge awaye, but all the reſt of Englyſhemen. Here you ſe the offers we make; which the Skottyſhe in maner accept, and the Quene of England wyll gyve no eare unto; but contynueth hir forces there, notwithſtandinge oure often motion for the contrary. Nowe maye youe here and ſe the large offers we have made to have peace with the Quene of England: and I wold gladly knowe of youe, what collor or cloke ſhe canne have to make warre againſt us; theſe things before ſpoken of accomplyſhyd. Wherfore we entend to morrowe to diſpetche a curror towards the King of Spaigne, to make him acquayntyd with theſe our doings, and to have his advyſe what herein we ſhall doo, as lothe to take any ſuch matters in hand withowt his knowledge and conſent; and wether we ſhall

ſuffer the Quene of England to overronne our people there, after havinge offeryd all reaſonable conditions of peace: or wether we ſhall gyve order for the ſpedy ſuccoryng of theme: which unleſſe yt be donne er yt be longe, the ſame ſhal be to no pourpoſe: and Lethe beinge ones wonne by the Quene of England, we ſhall hardly after, or never come to any reaſonable appoyntment with hir. And in attendinge this our courror's retorne, we meane to paſſe the tyme awaye in the contrey of Normandy; hopinge by that tyme to have our forces redy to embark. As to the armes and tytell of England; they ſaye, that the Quene's Majeſté hirſelff confeſſethe in ſuche boke as ſhe hath cauſed to be ſett forthe and pryntyd, that the ſame was borne and geven befor the peace was made: and ſince the treatye doth beare, that every on maye give, uſe, have, occupye, and enjoye all ſuch other things as be not therin expreſly defendyd; that they maye by the vertue of the ſayd treaty gyve the armes, as before the ſame they dyd. Notwithſtandinge, as well for that poynte, as all other matters of preſent controverſye, they are contentyd, yf the Quene be ſo pleaſyd, to appoynt commyſſyoners, as many or as fewe as ſhe wyll, for the better voydinge of the ſame: all which Monſieur de Randan hathe, as the cardynall ſayeth, full commyſſyon to go throwgh with. The cardynall aſkyd of the Ambaſſadors their opinion of all theſe matters: who made anſwer, that they dyd here but their tale; and that they muſt firſt underſtand the Quene of England's anſwer, before they ſhewe their opinion therin.

Upon this diſcourſe your Majeſté may perceive, that howſoever the miniſters of theſe two princes uſe the mater on that ſide, that here on this ſide the mater is uſed very partially: and the end of all is no more, but to perſuade King Philip, that ſeing the Buſhop of Valence hath offered as moch as the Scotts can deſire (as the cardinall ſayeth) religion onely excepted, they wold conclude, that the ſame is the onely grounde your Majeſté buildeth upon, and the cauſe of all this trouble; thinking therby both to pleaſe King Philip and his miniſters on this ſide, and to cauſe them to have an evill opinion of your Majeſté's proceadinges. And now, whether ther paſſed any ſuch mater on that ſide or no, your Majeſté knoweth better then I: but howſoever it be, your Majeſté may perceive, that theſe men can in wordes uſe all thinges to ſerve their purpoſe, without reſpect to honeſty or truthe.

Beſides the danger the Duke of Guiſe was in the XVIth of this preſent; the XIXth of the ſame there be aſſembled together about Remorantyn ſix thouſand men, for the ſame cauſe that thoſe who this lent paſt came to this towne to trouble the court made all the ſtirre here: and ſome

alarme

alarme ther hath bene at Loches, where the King is preſently.

As I ſignified lately unto your Majeſté, that upon the receipte of your Majeſté's lettres of the IIIIth of this preſent, which came to my handes the IXth of the ſame, I ſent Mr Somers to the court with a lettre to the cardinal of Lorreine (the copy wherof I ſent unto your Majeſté the XIIIth of this moneth) to know of him, what direction the King wold take t'underſtande thoſe things at my handes which on your Majeſté's behaulf I had to ſay unto him, becauſe I could not, by reaſon of my ſicknes, repaire to him my ſelf; from which cardinal I received ſuch anſwer as may appeir to your Majeſté by the copy of his lettre ſent unto me, which I ſent your Majeſté with my laſt: ſo I thought good, for the ſpedier execution of my charge, contynuing ſtill in my weaknes not hable to ſtirre abrode, as I ſignifyed to your Majeſté the XIIIth of this preſent, to ſend Jones and Somer to the court. Who arrived there the XIIIIth of this preſent; the ſame being at Champigny, a houſe of the Duke of Montpenſiers, XVI leagues from hens: where they proceded with the ſaid cardinall in this ſort following.

They firſt delivered my lettre of credit unto him, the copy wherof I ſent alſo with my laſt to your Majeſté. Which after the cardinall had red, they ſaide; that I hoped, upon my firſt lettres, wherby I requeſted him to know the King's pleaſure how I might diſcharge my commiſſion which I had from your Majeſté, that it wold have pleaſed the King to have ſent ſome perſonnages authorized to have come and herd the ſame of me, and to have therof made reaport to his Majeſté; for that I was, and remayned ſtill, in caſe not hable to comme myſelf: but, perceving by his lettre anſwering myne, that there was no certaine ordre therin taken, for that I wold not differ my charge in doing according to your Majeſté's inſtructions, ſeing he referred the mater to me, I had ſent them both unto him and to Monſieur de Guiſe, to declare on my behaulf that which your Majeſté commanded me to declare to the King your good brother; praying them to let the King underſtande the ſame at their hands, being ſory my caſe was ſuch as I could not do the King and them to underſtande the ſame my ſelf.

Here they pawſed, to ſee if the cardinal wold ſay any thing. Who ſitting ſtill without giving them anſwer, as one diſpoſing himſelf to heare more, they ſaid; that becauſe the mater was of importaunce and of good lenght, and that they wold not truſt overmoche to their owne memoryes, and wold be ſory, eyther to excede their commiſſion, or to leave any part therof undeclared; I had thought expedient, for their better direction, to cauſe that which they had to ſay to be writen out in french,

and ſo to be red unto the ſaid cardinal and Duke; praying him to give them the hearing. The cardinall liked the maner well; and, without more wordes, commaunded them to rede: wherupon he ſent one of his gentlemen for Monſieur de l'Aubeſpine; who came after a leafe of your Majeſté's anſwer to the French Ambaſſador his proteſtation was red, and ſtoode by till they had ended.

When in reding they came to Mr Cotton's ſonne his detention; the cardinal aſked, in whoſe handes he was. They ſaid, in Madame de Rezacre's handes, and was taken an infant at Calice; and that Monſieur de Guiſe ſaid, that he wold make no warre to wemen nor children: wherupon his liberty was claimed. Yea but, quoth the cardinall, he was a priſoner of warre. Sir, quoth they, we have no commiſſion to reaſon to any mater; but to this mater we could ſay more, if our charge dyd ſo beare it. When the mater of the harquebuze ſhot at my lodging was red, the cardinall fell into an admyration; and ſmiling aſked Laubeſpine, whether he herd of any ſuch mater: who anſwered, no: and then, from whens the ſame were diſcharged: and Jones and Somer ſaid, from the caſtell. By my faith, quoth the cardinal, I had never herd of it. The like admiration he ſemed to have toching the pirats; and aſked de l'Aubeſpine, whether he herd any like mater: who ſtill anſwered, no. When they ſpake of the proviſion of ſhips and forces, and levying of men in Almaine, he ſmiled: and in hearing of the repetition of the mater of Rome, he loked upon Laubeſpine, turning up of his eyes. And in hearing of all the reſt, he never ſpake to any other points: but being ſet upon his bed, torned from one ſide to another, as a man that had bene weryed; and changed colour very often: and in rubbing of his face with his handes (as one doth who, being ſlepy, wold awake himſelf) and in caſting of ſighes, when the maters that toched his owne houſe were ſpoken of, he gote himſelf a good colour, thoughe at their coming firſt to him he was ſumwhat pale. And when hit came to the concluſion, wherunto he gave good eare, he heard paciently th'order your Majeſté had deviſed for treaty; and ſemed not moch altered with that your Majeſté had determined not to put your right and title in diſpute. But when it came to the poinct wherin reparation for leaving of th'armes &c. is ſpoken of, and the maner how your Majeſté is pleaſed the ſame ſhall be done, he frowned and bent his browes mervailouſly; which he dyd not in hearing of all the tale before.

When all your Majeſté's anſwer to their proteſtation was redde; he deſired to have that which Jones and Somers red left with him, to ſhew to his brother de Guiſe. They ſaid, they had not commaundement ſo

to do. Why, quoth the cardinal, do youe think, that I am hable to comprehend all theſe maters? and how ſhall the King then be hable to underſtand the ſame? and, quoth he, we offer, and youe offer: and to come to a poinct, it was reaſon, as our Ambaſſador hath delivered his proteſtation in wryting, that ſo we ſhuld receive the Quenis anſwer in like maner. Sir, quoth Jones and Somers, it was offered Monſieur de Cevre your Ambaſſador, and he refuſed it; ſaying, he had no commiſſion to receive it. No more had he not, quoth he, and therfore dyd as he ſhuld do: and ſaid ſomwhat more in excuſing of the Ambaſſador, and ſo ſtill preſſed the having of the anſwer in frenche. So as in th'end, ſeing he was earneſt, and ſaid that without it the King cold give non anſwer, Jones and Somers ſaid, that that which they had red was onely for their remembraunce and diſcharge; and, beſides, they thought, neither I nor any about me made ſuch profeſſion of the tongue, as to take upon us to deliver a mater of ſuch importance in french, to be conſidered by the King and his counſaill: mary they thought, that if he wold have the ſame, he might have it in an indifferent tongue. What? quoth he. Mary laten, quoth they. Well, quoth he, I can underſtand ſum laten, and the King pretely well; and herewithall demaunded the ſame in laten. Jones and Somers ſaid, they had it not: but, if he were pleaſed, they wold diſpeche one expreſſely to me for the ſame, to have it in ſort as it came out of Englande, and ſo deliver it to him the next daye. But, quoth he, it can be no better in laten, then it is there in french. And after he had eftſones required them to uſe diligence herin; he then told Jones and Somers, that he had received lettres out of Englande from their Ambaſſador, wherby he ſignifyed, that this anſwer ſhuld have bene delivered long agone: and therfore, quoth the cardinal, I mervaill that all this while I have not herd therof: the protracting of this mater may greatly hinder the princes intentes: and here dyd aggravate this ſtaying, as he called it.

It was anſwered, that there was no fault in me; and that receiving your Majeſté's lettres from England but the IXth, I depeched one unto him who delivered him my lettres the Xth at Chynon, which is XVII leagues from Amboiſſe; wherunto he had ſent me no direct anſwer, nor informed me what I ſhuld do therin: which conſidered, together with the diſtaunce of the place, Jones and Somers ſaid, I for my part had uſed diligence. And yet ſtill the cardinall grated upon delay and loſſe of tyme, and wolde not heare to the contrary. And, quoth the cardinal, for our parts it may be knowne, that we do nothing but that we wolde the world ſhuld knowe the King's good meaning: we have ſent

Monſieur de Randan; who, he ſaid, was by that tyme in England, and had given him commiſſion, ſealed and ſigned with handes, to do as moch as might be to fall to appoinctment. And thus praying Jones and Somers to uſe diligence for the anſwer in writing, the cardinall was ſent for to comme to the King, who with the Duke of Guiſe was retorned from hunting.

Jones and Somers, having about them the anſwer in laten, went to their lodging; and the xv^th^ day met the cardinall at St Maure, whether the King removed: where they declared, that to ſatisfy his deſire and their promiſe, they had ſent for your Majeſté's anſwer to the proteſtation, which they had received in laten; and ſo delivered it to the cardinall: praying him, that, for declaration that they had done their duety, it wold like him to write ſome anſwer unto me; which he ſaid he wold do furthwith. And ſo going to his chamber, he cauſed a lettre to be diſpeched and delivered to Jones and Somer (the copy wherof your Majeſté ſhall receive herwithall) without ſaying of any thing to Jones and Somer: and ſo the cardinall departed out of his chamber. This is all which I have hitherto done toching your Majeſté's charge committed unto me by your lettres of the IIIIth of this preſent.

I wrote unto your Majeſté, that I had ſent a lettre to the King of Navarre, with one of your late proclamations; which was delivered to his secretary at Towrs the XVIIIth of the laſt. Wherupon the King wrote me an anſwer, which he ſent, with the copy of my lettre to him, to the cardinall, to be by him ſent unto me; which the ſaid cardinal dyd by a gentleman, with a lettere unto me from himſelf: the copyes of all which lettres I ſend your Majeſté herwithall; wherby youe ſhall perceive what I wrote to the King, and how he and the cardinall were privy to th'anſwer. Wherin, for ſome confirmation of that I have heretofore tolde your Majeſté of the ſaid King, I ſay no more; but that the prince is more happy that hath ſuch a ſubject to commaunde, then ſuch a frend to ſtay upon. I ſend your Majeſté herwithall an extracte of a lettre ſent to this court: wherby your Majeſté ſhall perceive, what ſtirre there is in Daulphiné and Provence; and how your adverſaryes are ſo troubled at home, as they are in ſmall good caſe to let your Majeſté from the doing of that youe deſire: wherby youe may conſtraine them to go to a profitable and honorable end by force, if they will not otherwiſe herken to reaſon, and do in dede, more then in words. So as, whatſoever perſuaſion or feare is put into your mynd, your Majeſté hath advantaige ynoughe over them; and the tyme ſpecially here doth accomodat it ſelf unto youe.

The

THE XVIIth of this preſent, there arrived at this court one in poſt out of England from the BUſHOP of Valence: and, upon ſuch newes as he brought, I am right credibly informed, that the DUKE of Guiſe hath reaported with ſome bravery, Oh, la ROYNE d'Angleterre, ſe ſentant femme, commence a refroidir. But I truſt, he ſhall find himſelf deceived; and that though your HIGHNES be a woman ſexu, that yet youe eſteme your honor and ſurety as moch as the greateſt KING, and have the couraige of a man: who is never knowne to be indewed with magnanimité, but when the adverſary is braveſt; for then conſtancy holdeth him up, and never ſufferith him to abaſe his kingly couraige: and as all great enterpriſes are hazardous, and can not be atchieved but with ſomme perill; ſo the things moſt hardly wonne do moſte increaſe honor and credit. I beſech your MAJESTÉ moſt humbly upon my knees to beare with me in writing unto your HIGHNES, as though I ſhuld take upon me to inſtruct your MAJESTÉ; who can better by your wiſdome judge then I can do, how dangerous it is for a prince to leave of an enterpriſe upon a litle contrarieté, and to give th'enemy couraige, in leaving of upon a repulſe, herafter to do that he purpoſeth againſt youe. For though at home your MAJESTÉ's clemency is moch to be liked, yet in a mater of danger and warre there is no rigor to be omitted that may by any meanes ſerve to the ending of your enterpriſe.

ALBEYT I dowte not but your MAJESTIE doth moſt graciuſlie accepte the goode ſervyſe, payns, and labors off MR IHONS and MR SOMER, ſervynge here yn this my chearge with me, and meynythe to have conſyderation off them accordyngly: yet to anymate them yn theyre well doyngs, it may pleaſe your MAJESTIE, that they may reaceave ſome advertyſment off your well acceptynge theyre ſervyſe, or that ſomewhat may be wrytyne to me on your MAJESTIE's behalffe to ſhew them; and alſo that you woll be pleaſyd, that I may geve ether off them xx lib. frome your MAJESTIE, as off your gyfte,

Indors'd, To the QUENIS MAJESTÉ, 22 Maii 1560.

TO MR SECRETARY CECILL.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecill. ..... Throkmorton's Papers. N. H. N° XL. From the original draught.

SYR, I have ons ageyne, uppon the spanyſhe EMBAſſADOR's motion, requieryd hyr MAJESTIE to ſend hyther, with ſome convenient ſpede, the verie trew tranſcrypte off the treatie betwyxte Fraunce and Scotland, ſynyd and ſealyd with goode and ſuffycient teſtimonie: wyche yt may pleaſe you to have yn reamembrance; and that the ſame may be ſhewed theyre alſo to MONſIEUR de Glacion, and to the BYſHOPP off Aquila.

And yn as moche as I judge, theſe men wyll faule to compownde with you, and that ether prynce woll depute commyſſioners for the accord: I thowght goode to reamember you (thowghe yt nede not) to appoynte ſuche as do not preferre eaſe and peaſe to warr and ſuertie; not ſuche as can not wyllyngly forebeare theyre howſys contré, and pleaſurs, ſix wekys; nor ſuche as dothe preferre a preſent off a coberd off plate, or a fayre cheyne, to the honor off the realme, the ſuertie off the prynce, and the proffytable condycions wonne with tyme, dyffycultie, payne, and ſtowtenes. I cowlde wyſhe, that ether you cowlde be yn two placis at once, or that ſavely and conveniently you myght be wheare the treatie ſhulde be handelyd: for ſo I wold truſt, that your care, travell, devyſe, and conducte ſhulde make a goode end; for yn that ys all.

Nowe ys theyre yn hand, and yn grett towardnes, the honorable peaſe, the ſavetie off the prynce, and ſuertie for Englond theſe many yers: God woll perfecte yt, as he hathe well begonne yt and ſett yt yn the hyghe wey. Theyre ys no chearge nor expenſys to be ſtooke att, to brynge thys matter to a goode ende: you knowe, Mr Secretory, peaſe woll enley all theſe expenſys yn ſhorte tyme: and therefore lett your mynyſters here frome you, and you frome them. Reamember, by your laſte treatie and peaſe at Cambreſye, what yt ys to make a patchyd and unſeaſonable peaſe; and therefore make no harveſt yn May. Thanks be to God, as you ſhall perceave by thys dyſpatche, theſe men be yet eaſie ynowghe to deale withall.

Thowghe I can nether conjecture nor dyſſypher the wonders mentionyd yn the Lord Montague's and sir Thomas Cheamberlayne's letter, the copie wheareoff I ſent you lately by the spanyſhe curror: yet I do well perceave, that the Kynge off Spayne and hys mynyſters procede more amyablie, and make a better ſhewe off frendſhypp, then he and they dyd, to the Quene and hyr mynyſters. I do conjecture on off theſe cauſys to occacion theys newe, ſodyne kyndnes: ether the dowte he hathe off your goode compocition with Fraunce withowte hym; wheareby hys danger, as he takythe yt, may enſwe: or the ſuſpecte off a revolte off hys lowe contrés: or ſome intellygence or dowte that he hathe off ſome other amytie and aliance, that you have or ar yn hand to have, wyche may be prejudyciall to hym, with ſome Almayne prynces. For yt can not be, that hys grett ſoveraynetie wyche he pretendyd, and hyghe words ſo lately by hys mynyſters utteryd, cowld ſo ſodenly, withowte ſome grett cauſe, cheange ynto ſuche amytie and equalitie. But you may ſe, what yt ys to beare a goode face on the matter, and to ſhewe that you depend uppon none off them, otherwyſe then theyre amytie deſervythe.

AND thowghe you perceave, that the Frenche meyne and go abowte to geve order for the quen's ſatysfaction by on meyns or other: yet, Syr, beware you do not caſſe your forcis, nether to deſyſte frome your preparations yn any place, untyll they putt theyre promyſys yn excecution; for ſtandynge uppon your gard, you ſhall make your bargayne the better, and compell your adverſarys to make goode yn dede theyre dyſceatefull words. After thys maner you muſte deale with theſe men. The cardynall off Loreyne, amongſt other matters (wyche you ſhall perceave by the quen's letter) ſayd to Ihons and Somers, that Monſieur de Randan was ſent ynto Englond with hands and ſeals inowghe to ſatysfyce the Quene. Thys was a ſtrange ſpeche: for theyre nedythe no hands nor ſeals, but the kyng's and the Quene's hys wyffes, to auctoryſe any man or matter for the quen's majeſtie's ſatysfaction; the others have no efficacie: and therefore, I am ſuer, you wyll looke well to the matter.

PARAVENTURE the often and thyke ſendynge, with words only, that thys prynce hathe lately uſyd to hyr majeſtie, dothe ſomewhat molèſte hyr; but I feare, leſte ſuche meyns to gett cuppords off plate and cheyns off golde frome hyr dothe more troble hyr. Syr, theyr ys no remedy: howeſomever yt ys lykyd, yt muſte off neceſſytie be done. And why do not you theyre fynd the meyns to ſend on for another hyther, with words as they do, to drawe by on meyns and other ſome thynge frome them? The Spanierds have metely well lernyd that leaſſon. Do not you reamember, that yt ys on off the cheffe inſtructions that Phylyppe de Comins gevythe yn hys ſtory to a prynce that woll well manage hys ſtate, to ſend to embaſſadors for on, or twyſe for ons? They and theyre trane have many ears, and manie eyes. They and theyrs do traverſe the contré, when your reſydent and hys dothe and ys forcyd to lie ſtill. Mo myniſters at home be traynyd therebie; and ſuche as knowe ſomewhat before be made by newe rulers, newe tyme, and a newe cowrte, to knowe that they knewe not. Syr, the prynce and hys cheffe cowncelers be by ſuche ſoden and often legations dyſcoveryd and dyſſyphryd; for they be compellyd to utter themſelffes and to ſpeake more then they wold, and ſo your mynyſters ſhall here more then otherwyſe they ſhulde.

I HAVE preſently ſent unto the quen's majeſtie the frenche embaſſador's proteſtation, newlie pryntyd here at Towers. It were well done, yn my oppinion, that you ſhulde forthewith cauſe the quen's anſwer to be pryntyd bothe yn latyne and yn frenche, and to joyne the frenche embaſſador's proteſtation and yours together yn on volume; for ſo yt ys mete. Marie, you muſte ſorte the artycles otherwyſe then they be: viz. the infractions and doleancis together as they cheanſyd fyrſt, and the reſte as

yt ys ſortyd: wheareunto you muſte add ſome fytt ſhorte preface. And yff you thynke goode ſendynge them yn that order to me, I wyll aſſay to have them pryntyd here at Paris. In my oppinion, yours ys verie well tranſlatyd, bothe yn frenche and latyne. You muſte frame that materiall poynte off the late apprehencion off my ſervant Davis, and the breakynge upp off the Quen's paquetts, ynto the ſame phraſe yn frenche and latyne; with ſome engrevynge that matter, as the other ys.

Davis, my ſervant, uſyd grett dylygence at thys tyme; for your letters off the XIIIth I reaceavyd the XVIIth off the ſame. As to the paquetts for Spayne, I wyll uſe the beſt meyns I can to ſend them thyther with ſpede. Mary, I mervell, the ſpanyſhe curror was not theyre aryvyd, before Davis was dyſpatchyd; for he partyd hence the IIth off May. I ſent you another paquett by another expreſſe meſſanger, namyd Ihon Hyland, who dewllythe at Dunkyrke, the XIIIth of May.

Wheare you ſend me word, that you underſtond not by my memoriall, what ys ment by Bewmond and hys wyffe: you requieryd me, be Mr Wotton's ſervant, to ſend you word, howe Cocborne's wyffe dyd here; and that was my menynge yn the memoryall. But ſynce Cocborne ys now theyre, and that I underſtand hys doyngs; I wolde the matter ſhulde be ſo handelyd, as he myght retorne hyther ageyne with credytt, and do you theyre ſome pleaſure. And, me thynkythe, thys ys the wey: let hym be frome thens ſecrettly dyſpatchyd; and lett the Duke of Norfolke and the Lord Grey have inſtructyons to wynke at hys paſſage; and lett hym cary thys letter off the cardynall off Lorraine and the Duke off Guyſe ynto Lethe wyche I ſend you herewith: yt ys the tranſcrypte off the ſame wyche he delyveryd me, and had yn chearge to cary. Iff Labroſſe or any other do aſke hym, how yt dothe happyne to be ſo mangelyd, and lefte nakyd: he may ſay, that he was ether yn Englond or yn Scotland ſo ſtrayghtly ſearchyd, as he, ſuſpectynge the worſte, was dryvyne ſo to cutt awey all ſuperfluos papier, to hyde the reſte, uppon any cerche, yn hys pryvie parts. And ſo with other cyrcumſtancis you muſte ſo inſtructe hym, as he may be by them lykyd for hys enterpryſe, and truſtyd; and that he dyd, at hys comynge frome hence, promyſe the kynge and the cardynall to retorne with anſwer, or to loſe hys lyffe; and to leve yt to theyre choyſe, whether they woll wryte or geve hym credytt to retorne ynto Fraunce; wyche he truſtythe to do as faythefully, as he browght them theyre letter. And you muſt inſtructe hym, what newes he ſhall tell them; ſo as he may come yn credytt amongſt them: and he muſt ſpeake off the Byſhopp off Valence, and dyverſe other thyngs, that muſt ether be trew or ſeme trewe. Theyre ys grett connynge requiſyte to play

play Sinon's parte well. By thys meyns he ſhall retorne unto you, and enforme you trewly off the ſtate off Lethe. Mr Kyllegrew muſt have the handelynge off hym. The mo inſtruments you have to dyſypher the trewth off that matter, the better ytt ys for you.

TO MY LORD MONTAGUE AND SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAINE EMBASSADORS IN SPAINE.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen's Ambaſſadors in Spain.

From Amboiſe. 23 May 1560.

Throkmorton's Papers. N. H. N°. XLI. From the original draught.

AFTER my verie hartie commendations, hit may like yow to be advertiſid, that the xth of this preſent I receyvid yours of the xxix^th^ of the laſt by Suazzo the ſpaniſhe courrour; who, as it appeerithe, made no greate ſpeede in his journey. The xi^th^ he departed hence towardes Englande, paſſing by Bruxelles: and though he ſaid, that he wold have retournid agayne with all the ſpeede he cowde make; yet hitherto I have neither heard of his arryvall in England, nor know nothing of his comminge backe. And wheras yow deſyre t'underſtand, how thinges have paſſid heere: yow do well conſider, that there is yet no ciphre betwixt yow and me; and therfore in that cace, I truſt, yow will hold me excuſid in writing as I maye, in this ſo doubtfull a tyme: for which ciphre I have written home, but have not yet receyved it.

THE XVIth of this preſent, DON GARCILASSO arryved at this towne; the KING being then abrode a huntinge, XII or XV leages off. The next daye, he and MONSIEUR DE CHANTONET, the KING of SPAINE'S AMBASSADOUR reſident heere, came to viſite me, having kept my chambre and bedde a monethe before without ſturringe abrode. Where after manye good wordes of office paſſing to and fro, MONSIEUR DE CHANTONET told me, that for the great deſyre the KING his maſter had to ſee chriſtendome in quyet, after ſo long and cruell warres; and heering, what unkyndneſſes have of late ryſen betwene this KING and the QUEENE'S MAJESTÉ; he had ſent the ſaid DON GARCILASSO hither, and MONSIEUR DE GLAJON into England, to underſtand eyther's griefs, and to do what lyethe in him to compownde the mater; and ſo to ſtaye further inconveniences, yf it maye be: and that therfore they came to me, to underſtande the ſame at my handes before their audyence; to th'intent to be the better inſtructed therin, againſt the matter ſhuld come in queſtion: aſſuringe me, that, in conſideracion of the good and long laſting amitie that hathe ben betwene the realme of England and the HOUSE of Bourgundye, the KING his maſter wold travaile all that he cowde for th'onour, ſatisfaction, and ſuretye of the QUEENE'S MAJESTÉ, his good ſuſter; and for concluſion, wold fayne know, what wold ſatisfye her HIGHNESSE.

After I had anſwerid to the firſt pointes in ſuch good ſorte as I thought meete; I anſwerid to his concluſion, that as I had longe ago tolde him (Monſieur de Chantonet) what wold ſatisfye the Queene my miſtris; for the better prouf wherof I had deliverid him the ſame in writing in ſuch ſorte as I had delyverid it to the French King before, and wherof I have alſo heertofore ſent yow the double: ſo ſaide I now to him agayne; and that the Queene my miſtris reſtedde yet ſtill upon the ſame. Mary, when her Highnes ſaw, that notwithſtanding her contynuall calling upon the French King, as well by his Ambaſſadour in England, as by me heere, ſhe cowde gette none anſwer; and perceyving well, that all the ſtaye to make anſwer tendid to none other thing, but to redeeme the tyme, and to wery her Highnes with charges; ſhe was conſtraynid (to come to reaſon) to proceede as ſhe hathe done. And yet, quoth I, in cace the French King will comme to the reaſon of thoſe articles (without perfourming wherof the Queene my miſtris is perſwadid, there canne be no ſurety for her nor her realme) ſhe wil be content to ſitte downe agayne, and for the reſt fall to ſuch agreement as all ſhal be well. And to th'intent that they might well perceyve in dede, that the Queene doth contynue ſtill of that mynde, I ſhewed them the anſwer that her Highnes hath made to a proteſtation which the French Ambaſſadour declared to her Highnes and her counſell the xx^th^ of the ſame: which anſwer was heere declarid to this King and his counſell, the xv^th^ of this preſent, by my secretaryes, for that I was not able to go to the courte myſelf. This in effect paſſid betweene theim and me at that tyme: which I openid the rather, and franklie, unto theim; to th'intent that, upon their audience and talk of theſe maters, and allegations made by the Frenche in their awne cauſe, and perhappes wrongly charging the Quenis Highnes, they might replye in her behalf; as in ſhewe of wordes they ſeemid to me to be willinge to do.

The xx^th^ of this preſent, they had audyence at a caſtell of the King's called Loches, vii leagues from this towne. The next daye after their audyence, I ſent to Monſieur de Chantonet; requeſting him to let me underſtand, what had paſſid betweene the King and his miniſters and theim touching the Queene's Majeſté's cace. He ſent me word, that they had had audyence; and that after declaration of parte their inſtructions, the cardinall of Lorraine interrupted them in their tale, and anſwered in this ſort. I. That the French King had ſent the Busſhoppe of Valence into Scotland, to commen with the Queene Dowagiere, and to treat with the people; which he cowde not be ſuffred to do, but in the preſence and heeringe of two Engliſhemen and one Scotte, though he ſpak with

the queene dyvers tymes. II. That he demaunded of the people the occaſion of their ſturre and revolte againſt their King. The people anſwerid, that foraſmuch as the towne of Lithe was armed and kept by French forces, it did hinder the traffick of merchants and commodityes of the countrey; and therfore deſyred, that it might be raſid: wherunto, quoth he, the Busſhop made anſwer, that it ſhuld be raſid. III. That he demaundid, yf they had anye other grief. The people anſwerid, that they wold have all the French forces, as well of Lithe, as elswhere in all the realme of Scotlande, cleane ridde from the countrey. This, quoth the cardinall, the Busſhoppe promyſid ſhuld be done. IV. That he proceedid further with theim for further griefes, yf any wer. The people made anſwer, that they wold have the gouvernement and juſtice of the contrey in the handes of the nobilité of that realme. This was alſo accordid unto by the Busſhoppe, as the cardinal ſaid; ſaving that he excepted the ſame to be in th'andes of the Duke of Chaſtillerault, nor his ſonne th'Earle of Arran, the Pryour of St Androwes, nor th'Earle of Arguile, as principall of that rebellion. V. The people deſyred further, quoth he, that the goſpell might be ſuffred to be preachid in three or fowre townes. To this point the Busſhoppe, quoth he, anſwered, that he had no commiſſion to treat of any ſuch mater, without knowing the King his maſter's further pleaſure. VI. That the Busſhoppe aſked of theim, yf they wold be true and obedyent ſubjectes to the King. They anſwered, that the former pointes being perfourmid, they wold doo their dueties in that behalf. VII. That therupon the Busſhoppe demaunded hoſtaiges of theim for the perfourmance of their alleadgeance: wherunto the people, ſaid the cardinall, accorded; their other demaundes being perfourmyd. Thus, quoth the cardinall, it maye appeere, that all thinges ar agreed upon with the Scotes, ſaving onely for religion; and that heerupon moſt of theim ar retyred home; but that the Queene of England will gyve no eare heerunto.

Theese pointes the cardinall declared to theeſe Ambaſſadours, with ſome diſcours upon theim, as a true mater paſſid betweene the Busſhoppe of Valence and the people of Scotlande. Upon which mater the cardinall aſked their opynion. They made anſwer; that as they had heard the King, ſo wold they heere the Queene of England, before they cowde ſaye any thing therupon. Which their anſwer, methink, was ſomewhat cold; ſeing they wer made pryvye to as well the Queene's demaundes, as alſo to her anſwer to the French proteſtation, and further gyven to wit all the hole matter before by me, and what wold ſatisfye her Highnes.

Now, my Lord, and Mr Chamberlain, yow underſtand thus farre how the cardinall hath proceedid with theeſe Ambaſſadours; and that he hath ſo handled the mater ſmothly to theim, as thowgh all the hole ſtaye of this agreement to be made with Scotlande ſtickethe onely upon religion: wherunto that people will not agré, as he ſaid, being encouraiged by the Queene's Majeſté to ſtand in it. But as yow have heard this from the cardinall; which he hathe uttred, perchance, upon ſuch advertiſementes as he hath receyved from the ſaid Buſſhoppe, and perhappes as a thing of his awne deviſe, to induce th'Embaſſadours to beleeve, that it reſteth now but upon religion, and in that cace to perſwade King Philip to ſaye ſomwhat more in the mater: ſo ſhall yow heere the verie negotiation of the ſaid Buſſhoppe made with the Scotes, as it is come to me from Mr Secretary, and alſo from one that was preſent at every worde that the Buſſhoppe ſpake, and conducted the Buſſhoppe both out of England and backe to the courte agayne; wherby yow may judge, how litle great perſonaiges be aſhamid heere to put thinges furthe to ſuche a prince as the King of Spayne is, to ſerve their awne tourne by. But before I begynne, I muſt in few wordes ſaye, that there is not one word true of all that the cardinall ſaide to th'Ambaſſadours of this negociation.

At the ſaid Buſſhoppe's departure hence hit was ſaid to me, that he hadde commiſſion and powre to compownde with the Queene's Majeſté for all her griefes, and to ſatisfye her in the mater of the ſaide articles which I proponid heere; and alſo that from thence he ſhulde go into Scotlande, where he hadde like authorité to bring all thinges to a good end. At his comminge into England, he had neither commiſſion ſufficient to end any thing, nor to ſatisfye her Highnes in theſe articles, but onely to talk of the mater; which was not a litle ſtrange. From thence he went into Scotlande; and for his better paſſaige, her Majeſté gave him Mr Henry Killegrew to conduct him, and to retourne backe againe with him. At his arryvall in Scotland, the Lordes there made much difficulty to ſuffre him to come to the Queene Dowagiere; becauſe they miſtruſted the ſufficiency of his auchorité: but at the length being graunted, he went into Edinbourough caſtell to the Queen, and after to the Lords of Scotland; of whome he was well receyved, and his oration diligently heard. But the next daye talking of the matters that wer in queſtion, he was ſo much miſlyked, that My Lord Maxwell had the garde of him, till he might put himſelf in ordre to retourne backe agayne. The cauſe was, for that he ſaid, he had none authorité to raſe Lythe; no more had he commiſſion to ſend awaye the French ſoldyours. In th'ende, ſeing none other ſhifte, fownde the meanes to get a ſtaye under coulour of writing; and

ſo

ſo gotte a new occaſion to treate ones agayne with theim. Yn which treaty or parley he graunted, by the conſent of the Queen Dowagiere, that Lythe ſhulde be raſid; in cace the Scotes wold break their league with England, revoke their pledges, and gyve hoſtaiges to the Queene Dowagere for their obedyence, and alſo delyver the caſtell of Dombritton into her poſſeſſion. Theſe thinges being alltogether miſlyked of the Lords of Scotland, the parley was broken; becauſe the Lords of the congregation cowde not revoke their pledges, nor breake their league with the Queene's Majeſté, without her Highneſs's conſent: and as for Dombretain; the Duke of Chaſtellerault, who hath the keepinge of it, cowde not delyver it, but by the conſent of the three eſtates; by whome it was delyverid unto him, as the caſtell of Edinbourough is delyverid to the Lorde Erſkyn. And thus this Buſſhoppe's journey and commiſſion endid: and ſo came back againe to London the XIth of this moneth, without doing or offring anye kynde of thing but this. After his retourne to the Queene's Majeſté, and having declared, that the Scotes wold ſcant gyve him credit; he ſayde, that he was agreedde with the Scotes in all maters, ſaving the mater of the league betwene her Majeſté and theim; which they wold not diſſolve, without her pleaſour had. This is farre from the mater of religion, which the cardinal alleageth to be the cauſe that thinges wer not then compowndid by the Buſſhoppe; wherof, I aſſure yow, he never ſpake one worde.

Now conſidering theeſe two together, let the world judge, what upright dealing is emonge theim that make a ſhew to the worlde of their ſimple and plaine meaninge, and ſo wolde perſwade men of theim. But as theſe ſhiftes, and a great many mo that they have uſid in this behalf, have ben devyſed for nothing ells but to wynne tyme and draw thinges in length: ſo, yf I had a ciphre, I cowde make yow well underſtande by good authorité, that they have uſid of late the ſtrangeſt deviſes that ever you hearde of for that pourpoſe, when they ſaw in deede that our army wold needes go into Scotlande and beſege Lithe.

As for our uſaige in Flandres by the miniſtres there, it is not ſuche as the ſhew of th'amitie importethe: their frendſhippe towardes us is cold inough; and theſe men have there what they will requyre. And for myne awne particuler, I have ſome cauſe to ſpeake of it. For I bought four horſes in Fraunce three monthes ago; and ſent theim to be paſſid by Dunkerke, with my certifficate to the Ducheſſe of Parma that they wer myne and with lettres from Monſieur de Chantonet, and other from the Buſſhoppe of Aquila to the Buſſhoppe of Arras, in the favour of their paſſaige: but all that ſeemith to take no place, for my horſes lye ſtill at Dunkerk

to my no ſmall charges; which is but a colde dealing emonge ſuche as name theimſelfes our ſo good frendes.

I SENT yow other lettres of late, and with theim a packet from the Queene's Majeſté; which was the ſame depeche that Franciſco Picher brought to yow by ſea. And becauſe I have not heard from yow of the receipt of theim, and yet there came a spaniſhe courrour out of Spaine to this Ambaſſadour within theſe three dayes, I doubt of their commyng to your handes. I praye yow, let me heere by your next, as well of your receipt of theim, as of theſe, and the tyme of their delyvery. This other daye I receyved two packetes to be conveyed to yow from the Queene's Majeſté, which I ſende yow herewith: wherin ar good newes for yow, My Lorde Montague; for I underſtande, therin ys your revocation. And thus &c. From Amboiſe, the XXIII of Maye 1560.

Indors'd, Minute to My Lord Montague, and to Sir Thomas Chamberlaine, Embaſſadors in Spaine, 23 May 1560. by the spaniſh Ambaſſadour.

To Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

Mr Jones to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

From St Aignan.

25 May 1560

Throkmorton's Papers,

N. H. N° L.

From the Original.

IT may like your good Lordſhip to be advertiſid, that I arrivid at Loches upon thurſday about five of the clock, and ymediatly repaired to the Ambaſſadour of Spaine's lodging; where I founde him with Don Garcilaſco, the Marquies of Trans and his wief, the conte Chargny, and half a dozen gentelwomen of the court at ſupper. Which ended, becauſe I ſaw th'Ambaſſador buſy in interteigning of his gheſtes, and becauſe I thought good to declare that I had to ſay to him at good lenght, wherby I might had the better occaſion to heare what he wold ſay to me; I told him, I had ſomme mater to ſay to him, but becauſe the ſame was of ſome lenght and importaunce, I wold omit the declaration therof till the next morning.

AT which tyme I repayred to him and told him, that I had to ſay to him and Don Garcilaſco together: which notwithſtanding, he willed me to tell him myne errand; which I dyd (thoughe your Lordſhip gave me no ſuch commiſſion) to wynne credit with him; and ſo declared as moch as your Lordſhip gave me in commaundement. When I had ended my tale, he ſaid very little therunto, but that he had cauſe to credit your Lordſhip as moch as Monſieur le cardinall; whome, he ſaid, he knew well ynoughe. He ſaid alſo, that he wold advertiſe that which I had ſaid to him into Spaine, having already ſignifyed that which Monſieur le cardinall had ſaid to him for Monſieur de Valence his journey. He told me, that the cardinall had ſaid to him toching Munnies, that he was a fugitif,

and had eſcaped out of the gallees; and that he thought he was killed for his offence. I ſaid herunto, that upon his apprehenſion your Lordſhip made ſute for him in ſuch ſort, as youe deſired not to defende him againſt juſtice; and that being an Ambaſſador his ſervaunt, reaſon wolde, the cauſe ſhuld have bene heard: and ſo declared the proceſſe of that mater at good lenght unto him; ſo as he ſaid, that if a man of his had bene ſo uſed, he wold not have bene very quiet withall. The cardinall alſo to excuſe the mater of the taking of Davyes ſaid to him, that he was gone out of his waye, he ſaid the poſtewaye: but after I had declared alſo the truthe of that mater, he ſaid, he knew not what to ſay, but that it was a ſtraunge kinde of dealing. He told me alſo, that the cardinall toke for his advantage, that it is confeſſed in the anſwer to the French proteſtation, that the French uſurped the armes and title before the concluſion of the peaxe; alledging for himſelf the clauſe of the treaty which ſpeaketh of the right and claime of the partyes. I ſaid herunto, that this was as moch to ſay, as, if his ſervaunt in Burgundy ſhuld have deceived him a twelmoneth agoo, and yet he had not till this tyme knowledge therof, that he ſhuld not ſay he had deceived him and done him wrong, ſeing he knew not of it till now, nor ſemed not to know that it toched him. For Dunbreton; he ſaid, the French did it to be aſſured of the Duke of Chaſtellerault.

Having thus moch ſaid to my charge, he pawſed a while. He declared unto me, that he knew not what to ſay to theſe maters: for, quoth he, your quene doth ſhe knoweth not what, and ſhe is not aſſured what ſhe will do; for ſhe ſayeth, ſhe deſireth peace, and yet doth the contrary. For, quoth he, how can it ſtand with reaſon, that the Scottes ſhuld make a league with her, being ſubjectes, without the conſent of their Soverains? and, it cannot ſtand by reaſon, that it ſhuld be ſo: and here beganne to reaſon to the mater (for the mater it ſelf without further conſideration) comparing the ſtate of the prince to the ſubjectes; ſaying, that it was contra jus divinum et humanum. And what, quoth he, myndeth your quene to do? will ſhe aſſiſt the ſubjectes againſt their prince? and here made a diſcourſe, that the French King ought, by reaſon of his wief, to rule in Scotlande as liked him. And, quoth he, the quene taketh upon her to reduce the Scottes to their obedience, and will in the meane tyme take it her ſelf: and therfore, quoth he, I wold wiſhe the quene ſhuld declare her ſelf; for we be here as indifferent, and we can not tell what ſhe meaneth. And here he began to ſet out the French and ſpaniſhe force; ſaying, that we were not hable to reſyſt eyther of them: alledging finances with us, the French ſmall expences this twelmoneth, their meanes to

contynue warre, and our poverty, and want of experience for the warre; fearing moch th'end of theſe maters; ſpeaking altogether contrary to us, and for the French advantaige.

I TOLD him, I was ſory, I was not ſo well learned as I wold wiſh myſelf to be, to be hable to reaſon with him in theſe maters: but ſeing he had ſaid ſo moch unto me, I told him, that he knew well ynoughe the reaſon of the Quene's Majeſté's proceadinges from the begynnyng; and if he wold reaſon in this caſe as a philoſopher, and goo to the perfection of thinges, that he ſhuld finde abſurdités on all ſides; but if he wolde reaſon according to pollicy, and for the Quenis Majeſté's ſurety and of her realme, wherof he ſemed to have great care, he ſhuld perceive, that her Majeſté had good reaſon to do that ſhe dyd, thoughe it might ſeme contrary, as he knew better then I: ſaying, that I mervailed, knowing the French indirect proceadinges as he did, that he could be contented to uſe the mater ſo moche to their advauntaige. And, quoth I, whoſever will ſay, that the ſubject ought not to do thinges for their countrey without the conſent of the prince, I will ſay ſo alſo generally: but, quoth I, there be lawes, cuſtomes, ordonances, and treatyes which are to be obſerved; and as the prince may not paſſe his juriſdiction, ſo the people (the prince being ſpecially borne for his countrey) paſſing the ſame is not to be ſuffered: and, quoth I, whatſoever is ſaid here, I think youe ſhall ſhortly knowe more.

I MARY, quoth he, I wold be glad to ſee the treaty betwene Fraunce and Scotlande; for then ſhuld I be hable to reaſon the better with Monſieur le cardinall. But, quoth he, the further I goo into your caſe, the more abſurdité do I finde: for onles ſhe meane to wonne Scotland for her ſelf, I know not what ſhe meaneth. And what will ſhe do, when the French be out; which, quoth he, I thinke will not be ſo eaſely done? ſhe will not kepe Lieth herſelf: and if ſhe do not, wherto ſerveth all theſe charges ſhe is at? I ſtill replyed upon the Quenis anſwer and her proceding from the begynnyng, which he knew well ynoughe: yet ſtil he ſaid, they could make no league with the Quene.

I THEN aſked him, who made the league with the Frenche at the Quene's mariage; and whether they had not as moch authorité for the ſtate of their realme as they have now. He ſaid, it was ſo then, when the Quene was yong; but now ſhe ought to rule her owne thinges: and here he ſaid, that King James maried the doughter of Englande without conſent of his countrey. I ſaid, the caſe was not like, nor the hazard for his countrey ſo moche to be wayde; and yet ſomwhat there was to do about that mater, in ſort as the French Quene can of right claime nothing to England

as

as ſhe dothe. And, quoth I, if I were hable to reaſon to theſe maters, I could ſay ſomwhat more: but Sir, quoth I, the King of Spaine hath ſemed alwayes to be our frende; and ſo being, he will, I doubted not, conſider our caſe as it is: for howſoever youe be perſuaded of the mater, becauſe of the Scottes, by the French; it is our ſpeciall caſe: for if the French have to do in Scotlande, we ſhall not be in quiet.

YEA but, ſaid he, there is an other meane. What, quoth I? Mary, ſaid he, to do as youe have done: youe know, there is a league betwene England and the Lowe-countreys; th'one wherof cannot ſuffer th'other to be in danger: fortify your frontier towardes Scotland, and ſtand ſtill upon your defence. Why, quoth I, it were then as good for us to make warre; for the charge is all one. But, ſaid I, if the King mynde to be indifferent, let him provide, that the Frenche arme not at all; which will torne, it may be, in th'ende to the King his owne diſpleaſure: and for us; we do that we do, to live herafter the more aſſuredly in peace. Here he ſet out at good lenght the French power and financis, and as moch as he could to their advauntaige; ſetting out the King of Spaine's diſpoſition to provide for our ſurety: and yet ſtill came to the poinct, to have the French rule in Scotlande, and that the Quene Dowagier ſhuld be regent there.

I SAW him ſo moch to ſpeake for the Frenche, and ſaid unto him: Sir, do youe make this mater a mater of diſpute? and do youe thinke, that it is reaſon, we ſhuld ſo ſmally regard our ſelfes, as to indure all the injuries offered by the French (who are the begynnyng of all theſe troubles) without reſiſtence? No, quoth he, do not think, that I ſpeak this to youe, but to know the trueth of the mater: for I am to the French an Engliſhman, and to the Engliſh a Frenchman; becauſe I may underſtande the better both their griefes, to help them to fall to accorde. But, quoth he, I do not reſt ſo moch upon that I underſtande at the French handes, as upon that I ſhal be advertiſed of from Monſieur de Glaſon and the Buſhop of Aquila: but, quoth he, the Quene muſt ſpeak reſolutly, and tell us her meaning; wherupon he harped very moche.

I SAID ſtill, he knew her meaning, both by the articles and th'anſwer: and, quoth I, if youe loke rightly to our caſe, youe ſhall finde, that we are onely injuried and conſtrained to procede as we do: and, ſaid I, conſidering our caſe, waying the French dealinges, we have as moch right as we can have on our ſide. He ſaid, it was ſo; but yet ther was no reaſon, that the ſubjectes ſhuld make leagues without the prince's conſent. What wold youe have us do? Mary, quoth he, that youe ſhuld have done a good while agone, and not have ſtayed ſo long; that is, to drive the Frenche out of Scotlande, and then to have talked of the

mater: and youe know, quoth he, what I have herin ſaid unto youe; but, now that the mater is come to reaſoning, the further we procede, the more abſurdité we finde.

AFTER diverſe other maters ſpoken of to and from, wherof I ſhall informe your LORDſHIP at my retorne, I departed for that tyme. And repayring to him to ſupper, he told me, that he thoght he ſhuld finde ſome fault in that was told him by *the Cardinal of Lorraine*, upon advertiſment from MONſIEUR de Glaijon. I aſked, whether he had receved lettres out of England: he ſaid, no. He told me, that theſe men had money, and meanes to have more by merchauntes. I ſaid, ſo had we to, as well as they. He ſet out the daunger of our enterpriſe in Scotlande; and ſaid, that occaſions being changed, and that we had overſlipped our occaſion, that we muſt change our counſaill. He ſaid, he feared, that when they ſhuld do what they could to bring thinges to an equalité, that we wold kepe Scotland to ourſelfes.

I SAID, he knew our caſe, and the QUENIS meaning cleane contrary. He ſpoke moch of the danger towardes us, when theſe men ſhall be ready. I ſaid, we were provided for them; and toke occaſion to ſpeake of the ſetting furth of more ſhippes, and ordres in the ſhires. Wherunto he ſaid, that, for ſhips, we ſhuld do well; but our men by lande were not trained. Theſe men, he ſaid, made all the preparation they coulde; and, he thought, when they were ready, wold empeche us in England to withdraw us from Scotland, if we diſpeched not the mater in tyme; and ſo taking occaſion to ſet furth KING PHILIP'S good will towardes us: wherunto I accorded; and forgate not to put him in remembrance of the Low-countreys, and of ther danger: which he confeſſed; but the thing he reſted upon was, that we ſhuld have Scotlande altogether at our devotion; whiche he ſemed to feare; and wold not be perſuaded to the contrary, but that it was our meaning.

In th'end we departed, as thoughe he could be contented, *we ſhuld make more ſute to King Philip. Who wold uſe us to ſerve his own turn: for he wold have the French to have ſome in Scotland ſtill to trouble us, and to conſtrain us to ſeke his aid. And indede* I lerne *otherwiſe, that he is as much afraid of us, if we join with Scotland, as he is of the French; whom the Ambaſſador miſtruſteth alltogether:* and howſoever the mater goeth, he wold not have me to ſpeake with *the other Ambaſſador. His Secretaries* ſay plainly, that if we *won Leth, we may make what compoſition we will; and if we be abuſed to leave off, we are undone. And the Secretaries ſay, that religion is a great ſtay of King Philip; and* yet that he wil be glad, if we have the better *of the French, to wink at our doings.*

Every body that I talk withall noteth us long in doing; and ſay, we may do what we will; and that we are undone, if we let our advantage eſcape.

THESE men make all the haſt they can to the ſea; and the rather, *upon the newes of Leth:* and yet it is certainly judged, they cannot be ready till *the time your Lordſhip knoweth of.* A gentleman is ſent to Marſeilles to revoque the Grand-prior; who, indede, was in great danger at Valence. There be there fourteen gallees, which ſet furth th'ende of this moneth; and they will not be in the naraw ſeas, before th'ende of Auguſt. Monſieur de Villebon is to weake for them of Roan, and hath bene driven thens. *The matters in Province go forward more and more. The Conte Chargny ſaid opinly at* the *table, that theſe troubles for religion did ſpred in England and Germany.*

I HAVE delivered your pacquetes as they be for Spaine; and of your Lordſhip's owne lettre and myne (the copy wherof I ſend your Lordſhip herwithall) I made a third, directed in ſpaniſhe; and have writen in ſpaniſhe upon the other: all which are promiſed to be ſent within theſe two dayes. I have writen to MY Lords Ambaſſadors, as your Lordſhip ſhall perceive. I ſend your Lordſhip a copy of that was delivered by the cardinall to Monſieur de Chantonet. For your lettres ſent to Mr Greſſam; the Quenis pacquet is thought to be ſent into England, in Mr Greſſame's abſence from Flaundres. He thinketh veryly, they have had good recapito. Your horſes caſe is this: that if youe have no licence to convey them into England, youe cannot retorne them into Fraunce; for the law is all one in this caſe, as he ſayeth. He will write eftſones toching them by the firſt.

THE court reſted not in any logeable place, till this night; which hath cauſed me to ſtay Martin till now. Upon friday the King removed from Loches to Monttreaſor, and this day to St. Aignan. To morow he goeth to Selle, where he remayneth monday; and upon tueſday goeth to Remorantin, where he ſtayeth (as it is ſaid) fourteen or fifteen dayes. To morowe in the morning I goo towardes Bleais, to execute the reſt of my charge; from whens I will write what I ſhall underſtand, if occaſion be that I may not come my ſelf. In the meane tyme I thought good to depeche this moch to your Lordſhip: which had bene longer, if I had thought this herwith writen not to have bene more then nedeth, but that I wiſhe your Lordſhip to be informed of the chief partes of myne intelligences, thoughe not of all together; truſting, youe will accept this my ſcribling for this tyme. And ſo, with humble recommendation of

my ſervice, I take my leave. From St. Aignan, this ſaturday at night, the xxv^th^ of May, at xi of the clocke 1560.

Your good Lordſhip's humbly to command

R. Toms:3

Mr Florence departeed hens 13 of this preſent towardes England. He ſayeth, he hath good hope to bring things to accord; and within 30 dayes taketh upon him to decipher peace or warre. He hath, as he hath told *the Spaniſh Ambaſſador*, commiſſion for the quene's Majeſté's ſatisfaction in all things; and is referred to Monſieur de Randan, who muſt be the doer therof. *The Spaniſh Ambaſſador feareth much abuſe in wordis: and he hath a wolf by the eare; for he wold not have the French great, and yet wold he not have us great in Scotland.*

Les Offres de l'eveque de Valence aux Ecossois, de la part du roy tres-chretien.

Les Offres du Roy tres chretien aux Ecoſſois.

..May 1560.

Throkmorton's Papers.

N. H. N°. LI.

Monsieur de Vallence, eſtant arrivé en Eſcoſſe, a offert trois choſes de la part du Roy aux Eſcoſſois: I. L'obliance et pardon general de tous les malcontentements que leur ſoverains peuvent avoir conçeus contre eulx, pourveu qu'ilz reviennent a leur obeiſſance: II. Que le Roy leur veult conſerver les ſtatutz et privileges du royaulme; pourveu auſſy qu'ilz rendent de leur part les devoirs qu'ilz doibvent a la couronne, a ce qui ayt eſté capitulé par l'ordonnance de trois eſtatz: Et III. que le Roy eſt content retirer les forces qu'il a au dict pays, en y laiſſant ſeulement celles qui ſeront neceſſaires pour la garde du dict pays; comme elles eſtoient auparavant la derniere rompture.

Surquoy, ayant eſté la pluſpart fort contentz de ce pardon, ilz ont requiz davantage, et inſiſté le plus du monde, que le petit Lict fuſt demoly; diſans ne pouvoir venir ſans cela a aulcun appoinctement: bien luy ont ilz accordé les aultres places qu'ilz tenoient auparavant, comme l'Iſle aux chevaulx, et Dunbar. Et ſur tout, apres pluſieurs diſputes, la Royne Regente leur a accordé et le retour de ſouldartz François, horsmiz ce qui ſera neceſſaire pour la garde des places, et la demolicion du petit Lict; pourveu qu'ilz accordent cinque articles. Le premier, que

les

les ſeigneurs de la congregation rendront l'entiere obeiſſance a leur ſouverains, comme vrays et naturelz ſubjectz doibvent faire; et la ligue faicte avec la Royne d'Angleterre ſeroit caſſée, et les oſtages leur ſeroient renduz. Le ſeeond, qu'ilz bailleront oſtages au Roy, pour tel temps et en tel nombre qu'il ſeroyt adviſé. Le troizieme, que les eſtatz ſeroient aſſemblez dans quarante jours; et que les dictz eſtatz declaireroient rebelles, ſuyvant la loy ancienne, ceulx qui aprés feront aſſemblées des gens en armes, ſans le conſentement du prince, et les pourſuyveroient comme ennemy commun au nom de tout le pais. Le quatrieſme, qu'ilz recognoiſtront la Royne Regente pour Regente, comme elle avoit eſté eſleue par les eſtatz du pays. Le cinquieſme, que le Duc de Chaſtellerault, ayant eſté le chief et principal aucteur de ces troubles, bailleroit la forteresſe de Dunbertrand entre les mains d'ung Eſcoſſois, au choix de la Royne Regente, juſques a ce qu'il donne certain teſmoignage de vouloir revenir a l'entiere obeiſſance de ſes ſouverains. Et le Roy y a faict adjouſter pour ſixieme le poinct de la religion: c'eſt aſſçavoir, qu'en leur pardonnant les choſes paſſées, pour l'advenir ilz vivront en la foy et religion qu'ilz vivoyent de tout temps; et ne leur ſera permis, ny d'avoir des egliſes a leur mode, ny l'interim comme ilz demandent, pour vivre ſelon leur opinion.

Indors'd. . . May 1560. Of the Buſhop of Valence's journey in Scotland in May with the congregation: which was delivered by the cardinal of Lorreine to the ſpaniſh Ambaſſadour Monſieur de Chantonet.

To the Queene's Majeste.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to the Queen. From Amboiſe. 26 May 1560. Throkmorton's Papers. N. H. N°. LII. From the original draught.

THIS gentleman commithe agayne to your Highnes, with great hope to do great thinges. As I heere, he is addreſſid and referred alſo to Monſieur de Randan in this mater. I can ſaye no more, then I have alredye writen to your Majeſtie, of theeſe men's ſtill ſending theſe ſmall commiſſions, with wordes onely; as it hath well appeerid, and proved true. And ſeing, by thoſe meanes of wynnyng of tyme by fayre wordes and perſwaſions, they have alreadye wonn two or three monethes at the leaſt; which is the onelye meanes they practiſe to ſerve theimſelfes by, eyther in the meane tyme to ſeek to wynne King Philip, or be redy theimſelfes, or bothe (as hath by good auctorité ben fownde out of late, as your Majeſtie knoweth); I cannot but hartely praye God, that the ſame be yet tyme ynough taken heede to and avoyded.

For, yf that it may ſtand with your Majeſté's favor that I ſaye myne adviſe heerupon, I cannot be perſwadid, that if they meanit in deede to

ſatisfy your Majeſtie in your demaundes (without which your Highnes canne make no good ende, in my ſimple opynion) that they wold ſend ſo meane men as theſe that have comme to your Highnes about theſe maters, and ſome of whome have never ben traynid in ſuch commiſſions, nor know not what the mater meanethe but by their inſtructions, to compownd thinges of ſo great moment as theſe ar; but wold rather have ſent ſuch a great perſonaige as the Mareſchal St Androw, or ſome lyk, in whome wer both more auctorité and alſo more ſhewe, to conclude ſuch great maters. And though in deede they had, or wold ſend ſuch a great perſonaige: as long as they go to work as they do, that is, to ſend men (as they ſaye) with full auctorité to ſatisfy your Majeſté, and not make me, your Highnes Ambaſſadour, pryvye to the ſame, and as well to impart ſomewhat of the Kinge's meaning therof unto me (as one that repreſenteth that eſtat that I do) which wer well ſuting to true and faithfull meaning, but alſo make me pryvy to ther commiſſion and inſtructions, and ſo be meanes to me to ſet my healping hand unto the mater, to bring the ſame out of jalouſy and ſuſpicion, ſeing they ar now the cravers of this accord: and ſeing they have not done this, nor mynde, as farre as I can perceyve, to do it; but rather ſeek to hyde from me their ſendinges unto your Highnes, and ſo ſteale over their miniſtres, without my knowledge, with their accuſtumid deviſes; I can by no meanes beleeve, that they meane better faithe now, neyther by Randan, nor by this man, then they did by Sevre or Valence. And therfore yf I wer wourthy to gyve adviſe, I wold ſaye to your Majeſté: that unleſſe it may appeere, that they wold go otherwiſe to work then thus, by ſending theſe meane perſonages who can have but ſclender commiſſions; and alſo mak me privy heere, that they meane as they ſaye; and that I may advertiſe the ſame to your Highnes therof, as a thing to me declared heere, and ſeene their commiſſion ſufficient indeede to perfourme theſe thinges; that your Highnes doth gyve theim plaine warning, that you will heer no more coming after this ſort, nor admit none to your preſence that ſhall comme from hence otherwiſe then as I have ſaid.

And wheras this King doth now appoint and nominate the Quene Dowager, the Biſhop of Amyens, Labroſſe, Doyſell, and Randan, and Sevre, to talk of thes matters, yf the ſame be handlid on the borders; which is a good part this man's errand: yf your Highnes gyve eare therunto, then do yow as they have ſought this great while to bring your Highnes unto; for therby ſhall your Majeſté ſurceaſſe from proſequuting that that I tak to be now well forwarde, and alſo gyve waye and meanes to bring thoſe great men out of Scotland, gyve theim tyme to put ſol-

dyours &c. into Scotland, labour [to win] King Philip, and make theimſelfes readye. Theſe thinges have they long ſought to fynde, and is the onely meanes and ſhootanker to advance their meaninges, and undo your Majeſté: and as long as theyre commiſſions be but to talke, as all hetherto have ben, they are not to be hearde. Marye, yf their auctorité and power be indeede to determyne and agré abſolutlye with your Majeſté, without coulour of ſending back agayne for this Kinge's conſent for every tryffle, according to their cuſtume; then ar they, ſpeaking under your Majeſtie's correction, to be talked withall, or ells not.

I SEND your Majeſtie heerwith a copy of th'offres which Valence made to the Scottes, as it was delyverid in writing to the ſpaniſhe Ambaſſadours by the cardinal of Lorraine; which they have ſent to the King of Spayne. Whether they be true or not, I cannot tell: but as I deſyre to know the trothe; ſo wold I wiſhe, that he wer alſo advertiſed of the truthe of the ſame, as they paſſid, from your Highnes; to th'intent, he be not to much ledde by theym and their deviſes; wherof I tak this be one, rather then a thing of truthe. The Grant-priour is ſent for from Marſeilles. XIIII galleys ar looked for in the narrow ſeas in th'ende of Auguſt, and not before. I heare, that Villebon is to weak for theim of Roan, and hathe ben driven from thence.

My poor adviſe is, that yow admit none to manage this communication but th'Embaſſador Sevre, the Busſhope of Valence, and Randan: for the mater being handlid at London neere your Highnes, yow ſhall know and ſee daily what paſſith, and judge better what is beſt for your Highnes. And admitting th'other; then muſt it be upon the borders, farre of; and there will be the Queene Dowagere and the reſt, to the loſſe of great tyme; and then will Labroſſe fynde the meanes to comme awaye into France; there ſhall the French have all th'intelligences that ar to be learnid meete for theim. Yn this meane tyme your Highnes forces will be weryed with ſicknes, great charges will grow in lengthe, and they draw the matter in greater lengthe pourpoſely: and, that which is worſt of all, your Highnes ſhall be dryven to have an abſtynence; and ſo will Lithe mak ſure work, and the Frenche refreſhid; and by that meanes your Highnes ſhal be further off then yow wer a moneth ago: which abſtinence is by no meanes to be conſentid unto, til yow have concludid. Theſe men ar yn verie evyll caſe, and therfore your Majeſtie may make your bargayne the better. And thus &c. Amboiſe, 26 May 1560.

Indors'd. M. to the Queene's Majeſté 26 May 1560. by Mr. Florence.

To mr Secretary.

Sir Nicholas Throkmorton to Sec. Cecill.

From Amboiſe. 26 May 1560.

Throkmorton's Papers.

N. H. N° LIII.

From the original draught.

MR Secretary, as at this man's laſt being with yow, yow handlid him very well; ſo, I pray yow, uſe him now agayne: alwayes having a ſpeciall care, that in talk he receyve no tantes, nor nippes; which at this tyme ar to be forboren; and wherof, he ſaith, he receyvid good ſtore, at this his laſt being in Englande, at ſome men's handes. I wold wiſhe, that he wer uſed alſo by yow, as though yow had great hope, that he will do ſome good thing in this matter: for he ſpeketh of great thinges, and hath, he ſaith, ſpeciall commiſſion from the cardinal and Duke to talk with the Queene's Highnes and with yow pryvatly of certeyn maters, and to none other. He deſyreth much to talk with her Highnes apart; which, me thynkythe, yt were not amyſſe he dyd. It ſhall be well done, you taulked theyre abowte the cowrte, and exchewe the matche off the Quene Dowager, La broſſe, and ſuche as be yn Scottland, for dyverſe reſpectes; and, for all your taulke, go on with your matters luſtelye. They woll preſſe the Quene grettlye to have an abſtinence, and grownde the ſame uppon hyr owne promyſſe. I have ſent your paquetts ynto Spayne.

I have writen to yow heertofore for the copy of the treaty or ſuch inſtrument as was made, if anye wer, betwixt the French and the realme of Scotland, at the tyme of the mariage made heere. And becauſe theſe Embaſſadors of Spayne preſſe much the ſight therof, upon which hangethe a great deale of mater; I wold marvelouſe fayne, and ſo pray yow (for great cauſe, as I have written heertofore) that I maye have it to ſhew it to theſe Embaſſadors: which I eftſones pray yow maye not be forgotten, and that with all the ſpeede yow maye; for they ſtay much upon that mater.

By your lettre of the IIIIth of May yow write theſe wordes, as anſwer from King Phillip: "that if the Quenis Majeſté do not invade the "Frenche, then will King Philip ayde her; yf ſhe do invade theim, "then the treaty betwixt him and France will compell him to ayde "theim:" wherby I am induced to think, that there is a league offenſyve and defenſyve made betwixt theim which I have not yet heard of. It ſhall be more then neceſſary to look to that: for if it be true; yow maye conſyder, that when that league was made, your miſchief was a working. And in that cace, it wer not much amiſſe to be even with him yn tyme: and therfore the true wordes of that laſt treaty wold be gotten, yf it wer poſſible, and the truthe bolted out.

Sir,

SIR, in this end making, I doubt not but her Highnes will have a ſpeciall regard to the ſaftye and ſatisfaction of her well willers in Scotland; and in no wiſe to conſent, that the caſtell of Dumbretain be delyverid into th'andes of any French or scotiſhe Frenche, for dyvers reſpectes, and among other, for your awne ſaftye in Irelande. And thus —— Amboiſe, XXVI Maii 1560.

Indors'd, M. to Mr Secretary 26 May 1560, by Mr Florence.

AN ALTERNATYVE DISCOURSE, AS WELL ON THE PART OF ENGLAND AS FRANCE.

Memorial by Sec. Cecil. May 1560. PAPER OFFICE. From the Original in his own hand.

INPRIMIS, conſidering, the French Kyng and his wiff hath pretended title to this realme, and hath notefyed the ſame to the world by all manner of meanes poſſibly; and conſideryng alſo, they have none ſo redy a waye to invade this kyngdom, as by having power in Scotland, or placees in Scotland redy to receave there power uppon any ſoddayne, it is neceſſary, not onely that this pretence be falſefyed to the world, but that the realme of Scotland be ſo governed, as therin no force of men of warr be ſuffred to remayne, nor no placees of ſtrength or recept for ſtrength by ſea be ſuffred in the Frenchmen's hands: for otherwiſe, whatſoever ſhal be promiſed in words, there can be no ſuerty, as long as the French have any power, or reddy meanes to make power to invade England. And although theſe thyngs may ſeme ſomewhat ſtrange to demand of the French, conſideryng, Scotland apperteneth to the French Quene: yet conſidering, the French have firſt gyven this occaſion by there manifeſt injuryes, and that there can be no ſuerty to England without this, therfore of mere neceſſité the ſame muſt be demanded of them; and they that have doone ſo great a wrong muſt be content to render ether amends, or grant to ſuch conditions as maye aſſure England not to feare the lyke.

On the French part.

IF the bearyng of the armes and title be ceaſſed, and the great nomber of men of warr be removed out of Scotland, leving but 400 or 500 there; then nede no invaſion be dowted: adding therto alſo, that the Scottes comming to their due obedience, they maye have all thyngs pardoned, and the governance committed to ſome French and Scottes mixed togither.

Replication on the part of England.

THERE wil be no cauſe left to kepe men of warr in Scotland, when all thyngs paſt be pacefyed: for if miſtruſt remayne, then is not the accord ſound; and if the French will kepe any nombers to aveng any diſpleaſures, then is there no aſſurance, but that the ſame nombers will alſo renew the former douts of conqueſt. The beſt and ſureſt waye is, to govern Scotland as in auncient tymes it hath bene, when France, without men of warr in Scotland, allweiſe had Scotland moſt ſerviſable ageynſt England.

Queſtions to be anſwered, for the commiſſioners to be ſent into Scotland.

WHAT ſhal be required of the French for uſyng of the armes, ſtyle of England. What ſhal be required, and with what reaſons ſhal it be mayntened, for removing of the hoole forcees out of Scotland, demolition of Lethe, conſervation of the band betwixt the Queen's Majeſty and Scotland, governance of the realme of Scotland by a nationall authoritee. What ſhall be required for confirmation of the peace made at Chaſteau, and for the redemption of Calliſe.

Indors'd: Memoriall, May 1560.

INSTRUCTIONS GYVEN BY THE QUENE'S MAJESTIE UNTO HIR TRUSTY AND RIGHT WEL BELOVED COUNSELLOURS, SIR WILLIAM CYCILL KNIGHT, HIR MAJESTIE'S PRINCIPALL SECRETARY, AND MR DOCTOUR WOOTTON, DEANE OF CAUNTORBURY AND YORKE; AND TO HIR TRUSTY AND WEL BELOVED SIR RAFE SADLER, SIR HENRY PERCYE, AND SIR PETRE CAROWE, KNIGHTS; HIR MAJESTIE'S COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO METE AND TREATE WITH THE FRENCHE KING'S COMMISSIONERS, FOR THE PURPOSES ENSUING, XXVI MAII 1560.

The Queen's Inſtructions to her commiſſioners appointed to treat with the French, 26 May 1560

PAPER OFFICE. From a copy corrected by Sec. Cecil.

WHERE the Frenche King hath lately addreſſed hither Monſieur de Randan, with commiſſion unto the Biſhop of Valence, the Biſhop of Amyens, Meſſieurs Labroſſe, Doyſell, and the ſayd de Randan, to treate with other perſonages to be namyd for our parte, for ſume good accorde to be had for the pacification and ending of ſuche greives and matters of controverſy, as hath lately fallen owt betwene the ſayd Frenche King and us: lyke as we can very well be content, for the weale of chriſtendome, and the deſyre we have to peace, to gyve eare unto any communication, or matter of treatie that may conduce to good agrement, and

reaſonable ſatisfaction of our honnour, and ſuretie of our realme; ſo, for the ſpeciall truſt we have repoſed in our ſayd commiſſioners, we have appointed them, four, three, or two of them, to treate with the lyke nombre of the ſayd Frenche commiſſioners, and to travayle by all good meanes they can to bring this matter to ſuche good paſſe, as nere as they may, as we may both ſatisfie the worlde in honnour, and be ſure allſo to have ſuche an ende as may be to the ſalfegarde and commoditie of us and our realme. And, for the better doing therof, our pleaſure is, beſide the direction of our commiſſion gyven to them, that they ſhall in ſume ſpeciall points followe the direction of theſe our inſtructions as followeth.

Fyrst, bycauſe our towne of Newecaſtle ſemeth to be the fytteſt place for the fyrſt meting of the ſayd commiſſioners; our ſayd counſellors, sir William Cycill knight our principall secretary, and Mr Doctour Wootton, being preſently here, ſhall with as convenient ſpede as they may repayre unto our ſayd towne of Newecaſtle; ſo as they may be at that place by the vth of June next, if they can: and there meting with the ſayd Biſhop of Valence and de Randan, that ar allſo to departe thetherwards from hence, they ſhall, uppon ſuche farther matter and conſideracions as they ſhall of themſellfs gather, or ſhall be ſignifyed unto them from the Lordes and counſell of Scotlande, and from our couſin of Norfolk our Lieutenaunt Generall in the north, procede with the ſayd two Frenche commiſſioners to agree uppon a furder place of meting and manner of proceding, either within Scotland (if, uppon advertiſements from the ſayd Lords of Scotlande, our commiſſioners ſhall think ſo mete) or in ſume place uppon the frontyers that ſhall be moſt for the furderance of the treaty, at there diſcretions.

And bycauſe it may peradventure cume to paſſe, that the ſayd Biſhop of Valence and de Randon will require, either to have the reſt of the commiſſioners for theyr parte, who be all three preſently within the towne of Lyeth, to joyne with them, or at the leaſt that they may have libertie to conferre together: foraſmuche as this requeſt, the caſe ſtanding as it doth, is in no wyſe to be grauntyd; our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall utterly deny to agree thereunto, and ſhall preſſe ſtill to have the matter gon thorough withall betwene our ſayd counſellours and the ſayd Biſhop of Valence and de Randon; ſeing theyr commiſſion ſervith for any two of them, and that it were no reaſon, the beſegyd perſonnes ſholde have libertie to conferre with them abrode, untill the matter might be brought to an ende.

But in caaſe the French cannot be brought to yelde hereunto, then may our ſayd commiſſioners deſcende to this offre: that the commiſſi-

oners within the towne of Lyth ſhall, if they lyſt, have conferrence with our commiſſioners in ſome place nére Lythe, where leſt intelligence may be gathered, for the treating of the matters committed to theyr charge. Howbeit, if this be agreed unto, diligent hede muſt in any wyſe be gyven, that no intelligence or any manner of lyght of the ſtate of the towne, or of any theyr meaning or doings within, doo growe by this meanes unto the Frenche withowt: and in this part all diligence and induſtry is to be uſed.

And if it cume ſo to paſſe, that the Frenche doo agree to have the ſayd three commiſſioners within Lyth commened withall, as is afore-ſayd, by ours; then is our pleaſure, that our ſayd principall secretary and Mr doctor Wootton, if they maye, ſhall joyne unto them sir Raffe Sadler, or in his defalte any of the other two, to make the thirde, to common and treate with the ſayd three Frenche commiſſioners which be within Lyth.

Item in caaſe the Byſhopp of Valence and Randan ſhall deſyre, that they may at theyr pleaſure confere with the Queene Douagier of Scotlande, for the better manying of theyr affayres; we ar well contentyd, our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall ſuffer them ſo to doo; oneleſſe it ſhall appere unto our ſayd commiſſioners, that ſuche hurtfull cauſe may growe thereof, as it is not neceſſary to be grauntyd: in which caaſe, they may uſe theyr diſcrecions, and agree, or forbeare to agree thereunto, as they ſhall ſee cauſe.

And foraſmuche as it is lyke the Frenche will deſyre, that a ſurceaſſe from armes may be had during the tyme of this treaty: our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall therein uſe theyr diſcrecions, and agree thereunto, both with the commiſſionars without the towne, and with thoſe that have chardg of the towne, for ſuche tyme and in ſuche ſorte as they ſhall think moſt fyt for our ſervice; the ſame to be grauntyd and ordred by our couſyn of Norfolk, if he be in the felde, or by his Lievtenaunt there, in his abſence.

Item, to th'ende the Lords of Scotland may perceyve, we meane to deale honnorablie and uprightly with them, our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall by theyr good diſcretions conferre, and open playnly unto them our whole meaning in this treatie, or at the leaſt ſuche parte thereof as our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall think may any wayes touche the ſayd Lords and theyr countrie; and ſo deale openly and playnely with them therein, in ſuche ſorte and degree as our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall ſee cauſe; and ſhall perſwade with them, that all the travell and practiſe of the French is, ſo to diſſever the frendſhipp and amyty betwixt theſe two kyngdoms, as they might

might therby take there avantage ageynſt them both, when they ſee there tyme: for avoyding wherof [the] more circumſpection is to be uſed.

AND bycauſe the chefeſt meanes to avoyde ſuſpicion, and to growe to a good agreement betwene the Frenche and us, is to remove the forces on both ſydes owt of Scotlande; our ſayd commiſſioners, either at the fyrſt entrie into talke of the treatie, or at ſuche other tyme as they ſhall judge moſt fyt for the purpoſe, ſhall require to have the ſayd forces reciproquely on both ſydes removed, and agree thereuppon for our partes, if the Frenche will be content to doo the lyke for theyrs, in ſuch ſorte as ſhall ſeme meteſt to our commiſſionars; therin takyng the adviſe of the Generall in the feld.

AND if the Frenche will neds preſſe to have ſume nombre of ſoldiours to remayne in Scotland, for theyr countenance and reputation in the worlde; bycauſe the matter in ſumme reſpect toucheth cheefely the Scotts, our ſayd commiſſioners, if no perſwaſions ſhall ſerve to remove the Frenche from this requeſt, ſhall in the ende, uppon conference hadd with the ſayd Lords of Scotlande of this matter, agree ether with the French, or ſhall permitt the French to accord with the Scottes, to have ſuche convenient nombres of the ſayd Frenche to remayne, and in ſuche places as by the adviſe and agreement of the Scotts ſhal be thought may be no danger to the fredome of that realme, and to the ſuretie of ours. And herin ſhall our commiſſionars endevor themſelves by all manner of meanes to induce the Lords of Scotland to accord to as much as may ſeme reaſonable, both to be demanded of the French, and to be for the ſuerty of the Scotts.

ITEM if it ſhall cume to paſſe, that the removing of the forces on both ſydes ſhall be agreed uppon; our ſayd commiſſioners, as tyme and occaſion ſhall leade them, may accorde with the Frenche, both of the tyme and manner of removing, and of the nombres that ſhall be permitted to paſſe by land or by ſee, in ſuche ſorte as they ſhall thinke moſt convenient for our ſervice; foreſeing, if cauſe ſhall ſo requere, that hoſtages be gyven on all parts, both for the removing of the force, and for the Frenche ſhipping awaye at the day that ſhall be agreed uppon betwene them, as well for performance of all covenants tending to the removing of the force, as for any other matter of the treaty.

AND foraſmuche as the demolition of certaine fortifications within that realme ſhall ſerve to good purpoſe, both for the Scotts themſellfes, and for the ſuretie of our realme allſo: our commiſſioners ſhall travayle, ether by themſelves or by the Scotts, to bring the Frenche to agree to have ſuch of them raſed as the Scotts ſhall notefy unto our ſayd commiſſio-

ners to be moſt for theyr ſuretie; wherein theyr opinion is to be followed, in all the reſt, ſaving for Aymouth: the demolition whereof our commiſſioners muſt and ſhal of themſelves earneſtly preſſe, if the ſame be not allredy well demoliſhed; uſing neverthelefs theyr diſcretion therein, as the caaſe ſhall require, and imparting the ſame to the Scotts.

ITEM if the Frenche ſhall peradventure refuſe to treate with our ſayd commiſſioners, or that our ſayd commiſſionars ſhall perceave it not convenient to treate with the French, for the governance of Scotland, and that the French ſhall preſſe to accorde thereof rather with the Scotts themſellfs, then with our commiſſioners; our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall in that caaſe, having gyven theyr good adviſe therein to the ſayd Scotts, forbeare to entermedle therein with the French, referring that matter to be ordred and treatyd of by themſellfs.

ITEM our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall uſe all the beſt meanes and perſwaſions they can to bring the Frenche to permitt, that the league preſently betwene us and the Scotts may continue as it is nowe: or, if that cannot be brought to paſſe, or ſhall not ſeme mete to be required, that yet at the leaſt the ſubſtance thereof, tending to the preſervation of the libertyes of Scotland, may be agreed by contract betwene us and our nobilité of the owne parte, and the FRENCHE KING and QUENE of Scotts with the nobilité of Scotland on the other; that in caſe ether of the realmes ſhall be invadyd by any nombres of men of warre, being ſtrangers and not borne within ether of the kyngdoms of England or Scotland, or any violence uſed or prepared againſt the ſubjects thereof to the ſubverſion of the liberties of the ſame; that, in that caaſe, a mutuall defenſe of ether of the kingdomes and ſubjects of Scotland may be, during the abſence of the QUENE of Scotland owt of that realme. But if the Frenche will nether agree to the ſayd leage as it nowe is, nor cumme to any other meanes or conditions of treaty that may ſeme to be for the ſuretie and libertie of Scotlande, and may ſtande with the honnour of us and of the FRENCHE KING and QUENE; but that they will utterly refuſe to agree to any ſuche compoſition, wherby it may be leefull for us to defend and withſtand the conqueſt of Scotland by any ſtraunger: then is our pleaſure, that our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall forbeare to deale any farther with the Frenche in this matter, and leave of treaty, and furthwith certefy us.

ITEM our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall require, that the peace and treatie made in Chaſteau Cambreſy may be newely confyrmyd; and ſhall allſo demaunde the reſtoring unto us of Calleys uppon the breache of that treatie, and that all the matters doon or attempted by us or ours in

Scotland may be paſſed over. And in caaſe our ſayd commiſſioners may agree with the Frenche in the reſt, they ſhall not breake of for the not reſtoring of Calleys; although they ſhall uſe all the vehemency that they can to obteyne it.

ITEM where the Frenche King and Quene have of late taken uppon them to uſe our ſtyle and beare our armes, contrary to all right, to the prejudice of us and our honnour: our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall earneſtly preſſe, that, for ſume ſatisfaction herein to the world, a publick revocation may be made thereof both in France and Scotland, and the ſame notifyed abrode; or, yf that cannot be brought to paſſe, that at the leaſt the ſayd Frenche King and Quene ſhall revoke it in the treaty, and be bounde by covenant in the ſame to ceſſe any more to uſe and uſurpe the ſame hereafter, uppon payne of breach of treaty. As touching the tyme of contynuance of this treaty, our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall uſe theyr good diſcretions, either in prolonging thereof, or uſing as muche expedition therein, as to theyr wyſdomes ſhall ſeme moſt convenient.

ITEM our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall, if they ſee it nedefull, and that the Scotts can not obteyne to lyve in freedom of there conſcience, perſwade with the French, that they maye ſo doo; or, at leſt, that the penalty of the lawes may be ſuſpended ageynſt ſuch as ſhall lyve according to there conſcience, without breaking of commen tranquillité or alteration of any thyngs hereafter; and ſo to remayn unto the end of the next perlement in Scotland: wherunto if the French will not be induced, and the Scotts will not therin accord with the French; then our ſayd commiſſionars ſhall forbeare to conclude with the French.

ITEM if it ſhall ſo fall owt, that our commiſſionars ſhall commen with the other three that be now ſuppoſed to be in Lethe; they ſhall permitt the other two or the Quene Dowager to wryte to them in that behalf, and anſwer alſo to be gyven therto; ſo as our commiſſionars be privee to the lettres, and that no fraude be therin: and if any of the three ſhall chance to be owt of the towne, our commiſſionars ſhall alſo conferr with them; with proviſion that none of them ſhall enter ageyne, untill the matter be fully accorded.

ITEM if duryng this treaty, and the being of our commiſſionars in Scotland, it ſhall appeare to them, that any manner of matter ſhal be furder requiſite to be treated and concluded, ether betwixt us and the French Kyng and Quene, or betwixt us and the nobilité and counſell of Scotland, that may tend to the conſervation of peace and amyty betwixt our realme and Scotland; our ſayd commiſſionars ſhall therin treate and procede as to there wiſedoms ſhall ſeme meteſt for the ſuerty or weale

of our realme, or for the better order and government of both our frontyers and borders.

In all other points and circumſtances that may conduce this our meaning to effect, and bring ſume good concluſion of accorde to the honnour and ſuretie of us and our realme, our ſayd commiſſioners ſhall uſe theyr good diſcretions, as they ſhall ſee may beſt ſtande with our ſervice and be agreable to the tyme, according to theyr wyſdomes. And conſideryng the difficultee of this treaty is ſuch, as the lyke hath not bene in any man's memory, and that manny occurrents may arriſe now unthought of, wherin [it] ſhall not be convenient to uſe delaye by ſendyng hither for our reſolution; we be content, uppon our good opinion conceaved of the fydelité and good meaning of our ſayd commiſſionars, to approve there procedings therin accordyng to there diſcretion, without there abode or delaye for anſwer from us; except it be in ſuch caſees as they ſhall evidently perceave and ſee, that delaye of tyme by ſending and reſendyng ſhall not hurte nor offend our ſervice.

To the right honorable sir Nicholas Throkmerton knight, embassador for the queen's majesty.

Sec. Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

From Grenwich. 27 May 1560.

N. H. N°. LIV.

From the Original in h's own hand.

SIR, I am fayne to remitt my hole ſtomake to Mr Killigrew's lettres. My jornaye is to me very ſtraunge, and dyverſly judged of. My frendes in counſell thynk it neceſſary for the matter, and convenient for me: my frendes abrod thynk, I am herin betrayed to be ſent from the Quene's Majeſty. Whatſoever it is, I content my ſelf with ſervice; and being weryed at home, ſhall fele no difference of trooble abrode. If I may doo good, I ſhal be gladd: but this is ſo difficult, as I rather diſpayre. The moſt comfort is, that by this meane ſhal be tryed, what we ſhall truſt unto. Ye ſhall doo well to wryte now circumſpectly; for how ye ſhal be judged of in myn abſence, I know not. I thynk to be here ageyn or xxx dayes, although it wil be xii dayes or we begyn. I bidd yow well to fare; and excuſe my haſty troobled wryting, by Mr Killigrew's lettre. From Grenwich, the 27 of May 1560.

Yours moſt aſſured.

W. Cecill

To

TO THE HONORABLE SER NICOLAS THROKMORTON KNIGHT, IMBASSADOR FOR THE QUYNIS MAJESTIE IN FRANCE.

Mr Killigrew to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

From Grenwich. 28 May 1560.

Throkmorton's Papers. N. H. N°. LVIII. From the Original.

YOURS of the XXII of this preſent I receaved the XXVI of the ſame. Whereunto I can not aunſwer as now, *for writing the Secretary's mind unto you; who for lake of leiſur* cold not, though *he were moſt willinge, attend therto: but he continueth holly yours.*

APON the retorne of Monſieur de Valence, the cuming of Randan, and *our loſs at Lethe, the Quene's Majeſtie hath ben ſo deſirus of an end in this matter,* as yt was thought meate, for divers reſpectes, *by the counſil, that the Secretary* ſhold *make the ſame; who, for his contry ſake, hath ben contentyd to take* the *matter in hand. The worſt hath ben caſt of his abſens* from *hence by* his *frendes,* and at lengyth jugged *for the beſt*: yf he bring *home peace or warre,* I muſt neades *thinke it for the beſt.* I know none can love *their contry better:* I wold, *the Quene's Majeſté cold love it ſo well.* Mr Secretary and Mr Wotton depart northwardes to morow, with the Frenche comiſſioners, for the better ending of theſe trobles in Scotland: God ſend them good ſpeade. Mr Peter remaynyth hire. *During this parley, it ſtandeth you upon, to writte your advis in haſt. Your laſt diſpach hath* mych confirmed *the oppinion men had of your conſtancy:* wherof your fryndes were glad, becauſe of the rarenes therof; *I mean Mr Secretary, who hath found the Duke of Norfolk as conſtant,* and feaw *more. Our counſellors are honeſt men all, Maſon excepted; but Pembroke and Clynton moſt aſſuryd; and all the reſt have don honeſtly hitherto.*

YOUR ſucceſſor is not yet named, but your retorne reſolved apon: wherof I wyll wright yow at lengyth in my next. The Duk of Holſe is hire yet honorably intertayned; but apon his departing, as I hire in this court. Th'Emperor's Imbaſſador is departid ſince my laſt unto yow. The Marques de Nele hathe taken his leave of the Quyne's Majeſté, and wyl be gon within theſe three dayes. I beſiche yow to have me in remembrance to my fryndes ther, and to remember My Lord Marques with a lettre at your next dyſpache: he hathe ſeane dyvers particulers of yours, and none to hem; which were occaſion to bread undkyndnes, yf he were not aſſuredly yours; as I fynd hem. The Lord have yow in his keping. From Grynwych, this 28 of May 1560.

Your Lordſhip's humbly to comand

Henry Killygrew

To my lord imbassador in France.

Mr Killigrew to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

29 May 1560

Throkmorton's Papers.

N. H. N° LIX.

From the Original.

BY my laſt I promyſed to wright yow more at lengyth, which hetherto I was not well able to performe. When I aryved with the Buſchope of Valence at Barwic; after he had ſpoken with the good Duke, he perceaved, that the Quyne's ſave condyt did ſerve no forther then her awne realme. By reaſon wherof he was concelled, for his more aſſurance in his paſſage, to ſend for the Lordes ſave condut; bycauſe they were alreadye in the fyld, and incamped before Lyth: which was don. One of his awne men went with lettres, bothe to the Quyne Dougiar and the Lordes of the congregation; but brought hem no other aunſwere, ſave a lettre from the Lordes, that yf he might or wold make his authorytye knowen unto them, wherby they might aſſure themſelves, that he had ſuffytient power to determyn and put in execution thinges reſolved, he ſhold not only have ſave condyt, but alſo have that honor don hem as appertayned to ſuche a meſſenger as he was.

The Buſchope, nothing contented with this aunſwer, required my Lord of Northfolke to wright unto them; and forther deſired, that I might goe myſelfe to the Quyne Dougiar, to procure ſom meanis for his cuming. Which I ded: and ſpake with the Quyne Dougiar (who gave me a cheyne of x^{l} Δ); brought hem ſave condyt from the Lordes to repayre into Scotland; but with theſe conditions, that he ſhold firſt make his credyt appere unto them as ſuffytient, before he went to the Quyne Dougiar; alſo that he ſhold not by the way comon ſecretly with Frenche or Scottiſch.

Theſe conſiderations ſemed hard unto hem, and were ſomwhat mytigated by the credyt my Lord of Northfolk had with the Lordes of Scotland: for by his meanes, altho the Buſchope did break his ſave condyt at Hadington, going in, by ſpeaking with a Scottichman, yet was yt not layd to his charge, nor he conſtrayned to ſe any of the Lordes of the congregation, untyll he had ſpoken with the Quyne at the caſtell of Edenbourg. Whence we came ſone after to the Lordes; where he delyvered his lettres of credyt unto certayne of them (as the Erle of Arayne's father, hemſelfe, and others) and appoynted the next day to parlay of ther matters: in which day he ded but make his oration unto them; which was well handeled for contenting all parties.

But when they came to treat indead, yt appered by his wordes, that he had not authorytye for the raſing of Lyth: which poynt the Scottis wold have firſt reſolved, befor they ſpake of any other thing. And for

that

that he confeſſyd ſo myche; they reſolved to here hem no more, but comyttide the tuition of hem to MY LORD Maxwell, tell horſes might be prepared for his departure. The BUſchope deſirus to talke agayne, found meanes to wright unto MY LORD Gray, that he might have leave to ſpeak with the QUYNE; hoping by that meanes to ſatisfie ther deſire. This was granted; and a new day, and comyſſioners of bothe partes appoynted to treat agayne; MR Sadler and Croftes being preſent as wyttnes of ther parlay. Which grew to this paſſe: the BUſchope and thoſe of his ſyde granted to the raſing of Lyth, and avoyeding the Frenche; but inſtead therof, to have Dombar, Inſchyſe remayne, Dombretayne and the Blakeneſſe reſtored to the QUYNE, and hoſtagis delyvered to the QUYNE DOUgiar by the LORDES, for aſſurance of ther obedience; alſo the league they had made with Ingland to be annulled, and ther hoſtagis revoked: apon which poynt they treatid, and came not to the reaſt; for they brake of ther. Yt was aunſwered by the LORDES, that yt lay not in them to undo that with Ingland which they had don, nor to revok ther hoſtagis without the conſent of the QUYNE of Ingland. By meanes wherof, and of the want they jugged of his lawfull authorytye, the BUſchope departid; and ſo went to the QUYNE, and the next day came to Barwic, and ſo hether; where he complayned of me unto the QUYNE: th'aunſwer wherof, together with his playnt, I wyll ſend yow by the next, for that I have yt not as now with me; wherby yow ſhall perceave more in the diſcours.

CONCERNING our army: at ther going in by Domber, they were ſkyrmyſched withall, and men hurt and ſlayne on bothe partes; wher they had the worſt. Peter Mynkeſt, Tremayn's leuetenant, died afterward of a hurt he gat ther. From thence our men went to Salt-Preſton, and ſo to Muſſelbourg; where ther meat them the LORDES of Scotland, to the nomber, I think, of five thouſand men: and ſince that tyme tell this day our men and thers campe together, not lyke too but one nation, as fryndly as brothers; our campe well vittellid and plentiuſly by the Scottes to this howre.

THE campe removed from Muſelbourg to Leſtarec, a myle from Lith; where too thouſand of the Frenche did ſkrymych with them, from VIII in the morning tell III in the afternone. Ther was ſlayne and taken that day of the Frenche abowt ſeven ſcore men, wherof ther was taken ſix captaynes and leuetenantes. We loſt that day no man of name, but a half ſcore ſoldiers. All this ſkirmyche was mayntayned by the ſholdiers of Barwyc, ſchott to ſhott; wherin our men had ever the beaſt, and gat great prayſe. The French at lengyth was charged by ſer Henry Perſye, Andrew Tremayne, and Kuenet, who was ſhott thorow the hand that

day: Tremayn's horſe kylled under hem, and too more ſince that tyme. Carr, that was with yow in France, was ther hurt in the foute with a harchebuſe. The Frenche had bin all overthrowen that day, yf Mr Barnabé had charged with his troupe. He ſent to my Lord Gray for leave; who, for lake of good information of the matter, denid yt, payne of lyve. Had he charged, ther had not one man eſcaped; for he was gotten betwixt them and the towne. Want of experience in ſuche caſes, what yt dothe!

After this ſkyrmych our men incamped there, and approched the towne by way of trenches; for ther hole nombers were not aryved: I thinke they were at that preſent as many Frenche within the towne, as inglyſch fottmen. Apon monday after low-ſonday, our trenches were ſo fare from the campe, our men that warded ſo neglygent, that by meanes of a scottisch hwore the Frenche were advertyſed; and ſo ſayllyed owt, bothe on horſbak and on fotte, aſſelled our men bothe before and behynd, and ſlew, toke, and hurt of ours one hundryth. Captayne Bartley was taken, and his anſene alſo; but no gentylman hurt, ſave Briand was ſhot thorow the league with a harquebuſe. In the retire, the Frenche were ſore galled with our ſhott, and many ſlayn and hurt. Artur Gré that day charged; being unarmed, and followed but of xii men, brake the Frenche; and haveing over ridden many, was by one of them ſhott thorow the ſholder. Since that day we had many ſkyrmyches; but to no effect, tell the day of th'aſſaut: which was don ſince my departure.

Whyle I was ther, our men, bycauſe the towne was ſo great, ſo well fortyfyed and maned as ever I ſaw towne, and oure nomber ſo ſmale (not twyſe ſo many as they were within, when they were moſt) yt was thought beaſt to fortyfye in one parte, and to remove the campe to another: the forte's name was Mont-Pellam, which captayne Vaughan keps with one thouſand men. Before that was ended, and a certayne ſtyple of ther bett downe with our ordynance, we cold in no wyſe have removed our campe: but when our artyllyry did once play, that was ſone don, and our campe removed towardes the weaſt part of the towne: where, at my departure, I leyfte them within harkebuſe ſhotte; of the towne, I meane.

The ſame night before I came thence, they ſallyed owt of the towne, to have kylled our pioners; but they were ſent bake agayne, to ther great loſs. Captayne Markam was that night hurt of our ſyde, and certayne ſoldiers; but none ſlayne. During myne abode ther, our men, I meane ser Henry Percy, the Lord Reven, Grange and others, at a rode to Dombar, toke captayne la Haye and Captayn Peronet pryſoners, with xxxviii more, the moſt part horſemen well appoynted, with the loſs of one man

of

of ours: ther was beſides ſlayne of them VIII for that one. For the day of th'aſſault, as yt is called; I aſſure yow, we loſt not ſeven ſcore men ſlayne; no gentyllman. The hurt men were theſe: captayne Reade, captayne Sotton, captayne Conins, and certayne other gentyllmen. Th'attempt was unſeaſonable; for, beſides other faultes, the flankers were not taken away. I reffer all other circumſtances of th'affayres ther unto theſe incloſed, which this meſſenger hath imboldened me to ſend yow.

OF late certayne of our chatholykes have offendid the lawes, touching matters of religion; ſo as ther were comyſſioners apoynted for th'inquiré. Bonar is in the Marſhalſé, Watſon in the Towre, with others: Pates, Scote, Story, and mo in the Fleat: Coxall and Heth not yet cum before the comyſſioners, nor Ely; but they ſhall. Ther be four queſtes of inquiré for London, and ſo throwt the realme, for the lyke cauſes. The terme is deferred tell Mychel th'arcangell. Touchinge that you wright the cardinall ſayd to the ſpaniſh ımbaſſador, yt is all falſe: for the BUſchope was with the QUYNE ſix dayes, alone every day; and lay alſo ſom tyme in the caſtell, and had no man preſent when he ſpake withe her. But as ther was faulte founde in his comyſſion ore he departed hence, ſo did yt appere to them ther: which in ded was the cauſe he did not goe thorow; as yt may now well appere, that they have power.

Indors'd: Frome MR Kyllygrew the 29 of Maye, A°. 1560.

TO OUR ASSURED LOVING FRENDE, SIR NICHOLAS THROGMERTON KNIGHT, THE QUEENE'S MAJESTIE'S AMBASSADOUR RESIDENT WITH THE FRENCHE KING.

AFTER our right harty commendations, by your lettres written unto the QUENE'S MAJESTIE by this bearer it appereth, the cardinall of Lorrayne complayned unto the KING of Spayne's AMBAſſADOUR of the evill uſing of the BISHOP of Valence, both here and in Scotlande; alleadging, that neyther coulde he be ſuffred to ſpeake with the QUENE DOUAGIER owt of the hering of two ENGLYSHE gentlemen, that were allwayes appointed to be abowt hym for that purpoſe, nor yet have libertie to ſpeake to the people of Scotlande, untill within a day or two before his ſafe conduct was expired: and that, albeit he offred both the raſing of Lythe, the avoyding of the Frenche owt of Scotlande, the committing of the governement of that realme to the nobilitie thereof, and in effect whatſoever elles the Scottes dyd or coulde demaunde; yet, bycauſe he ſayd, he had no commiſſion to graunt theyr requeſt touching reli-

The Lords of the Council to Sr Nic. Throkmorton.

From Greenwich. 29 May 1560

Throkmorton's Papers. N. H. N°. LX. From the Original.

gion, the matter was broken of, and the whole accorde cleane diſappointed. And this wolde the cardinall have the worlde beleve to have cumme to paſſe by the Quene's Majeſté's meanes and procurement: wherein what his good meaning is, may eaſely be geſſed.

But to th'ende theſe ſhameleſſe untrothes ſhold not ſo ſmothely goo away unaunſwered; we have thought mete to let yow underſtande, howe cleane contrary this matter hath byn reported. The Biſhop of Valence, at his going towardes Scotland, was accompanied from hence with certayne Englyſhe gentlemen, to th'ende he might be the better intertayned by the way, and the more ſurely entre into Scotlande. At his comming thither, he never was forbydden, when and as often as he required, and as occaſion ſerved, to ſpeake at all tymes and howers, in company or alone, withowt any manner of let or contradiction, with the Quene hir ſellf, or any of thoſe in her company. And allthough he ſundrie tymes excedyd the lymittes of his ſave conduct, and gave cauſe to have ſume ſtraightnes offred unto hym: yet was there no manner of advauntage ſought againſt hym, as there might with good reaſon have byn; but, contrarywyſe, all the gentlenes and frendly intertaynement ſhewed hym that coulde be deviſed. And in th'ende, when he had doon there what he lyſted, or as muche as he coulde, he was agayne frendly accompanyed hither; and had as muche curteſy ſhewed hym by the way as coulde be deviſed. And none other cauſe was there, why the Scottes forbare to gyve eare unto hym, but onely for that, whatſoever is nowe reported, he had indede no manner of commiſſion to aſſure them of any one point that is nowe reported to have byn offred by hym. For being demaundyd, what commiſſion he had to ratefy thoſe thinges he promiſſed, and he anſwering ſtill, he had authoritie large enough for that purpoſe; in th'ende, after muche a doo, when he was earneſtly preſſed to bring forthe the ſame, he coulde ſhewe nothing elles but a bare lettre of credit to the Douagier, withowt any other commiſſion or authoritye at all to conclude or agree to any of thoſe thinges he had offred. And this was the very and onely cauſe the Scottes dyd nether credit his wordes, nor wolde gyve eare to his perſwaſions. But nowe that there is ſume better lykelyhood, that the Frenche will procede more directly; it is ment, that the matter ſhall be allſo effectually followed for the Quene's Majeſté's parte.

And bycauſe we doo farther here, that uppon this complaint made by the cardinall, both hymſellf and the King of Spayne's Ambaſſadours allſo have written thereof unto the ſayd King; we wolde ye tooke occaſion, both to declare your knowledge herein unto the ſayd Kinge's Am-

baſſadours with ſuche good woordes as yow ſhall think moſt convenient for that purpoſe, and allſo uſe the lyke to any ſuche as yow ſhall have occaſion to common withall touching this matter. And for the ſame purpoſe we have allſo written th'encloſed lettre unto ſir Thomas Chamberlayne, hir Majeſté's Ambaſſadour in Spayne, conteyning in effect the very matter of theeſe; to th'ende he may reporte the ſame, either to the King of Spayne, or otherwyſe as he ſhall ſee cauſe: which lettre we pray yow to fynde the meanes to convey unto hym, as ſone, and by the ſureſt way that yow may. And thus we byd yow right hartely well to fare. From Grenewich, the xxix^th^ of May 1560.

Your aſſured loving frendes.

W. Northt — PENBROKE

W. Howard

Thr Parry — E Howard — F Knollys

Willm Pmrcôs +

FINIS.

10 July 1739.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

249. Stransium of Strasburg a Physician to the French King.

P. 262 Francis II. reported to have a Leper See p. 297 & 312

274. Qu. Mother of France noted to be rather a Protestant.

275 Lord Paget's character.

321 Mr. Pylkington.

429 Qu. Eliz.'s Picture in gage.
443 The number of the Realm throughout from 17 to 60 years old.
453. The K. of Spain mistrusts the Revolt of the Low Countries.

454 Qu. Pl. never CRd the entering into the War between Scotland & France. See p. 456, 460,

MS. Letter of Mr. Arthur Throkmorton to Secretary Cecil Dat
at Paulerspury Lodge 27 Apr. 1600.

May it please your Honour,

I understanding by Mr. Arthur Ag
my Father's old Servant, the Desire you have to be advertise
from me what matter I can find among st my Father's
Negotiations in France, which may any thing serve to purpos
for the Proceedings between England & Spain, I have ver
rous to satisfy you in a far greater Service, perused ev
those my Father's painfull & unprofitable Papers, I fin
unprofitable only to himself, & have found as yet but th
herewith sent.

Lord Viscount Ryckay has in manuscript a Certificate of
Sr. Nicholas Throkmorton's Letters Jan 27. 1560 to Octob 30. 15

The Manor of Silverston in the Hundred of Newton in Northampton
this day granted with the Manor of Lutgershall 5 Edw. VI. to Sr
Nich. Throckmorton, upon the decease of whose Son Sr. Arthur
in 1626 the Manor of Silverston descended to Mary
Lady Wotton his eldest Daughter, & Wife of the Lord
Wotton. History & Antiquities of Northampton Shire by
John Bridges Esq p. 245.

Sr. Nicholas was 4th Son of Sr. Geo. Throkmorton by Lady Ca
therine one of the Daughters of Sr. Nic. Vaux Kt. Lord Harrowden
Dugdale Warwickshr. p. 561